

J. F. French. Oct 1915.

A. N. Mendenhall. Sc.

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REPORT

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF THE

MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE,

PRESERVED AT

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VOL. I.

Papers of SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

PART II.



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PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

PART II.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

1695, July 9. Whitehall.—The wind having been fair for some days, and no letters yet come from you, we apprehend the loss of another packet-boat. The Master of the Post Office will give an account of taking money on board, and represent the inconveniences will follow from thence, if care be not taken to put an effectual stop.

One Patrick Smith, seized upon suspicion of coming from France, produced a pass from the Elector of Bavaria to come to England and so to Ireland. The Lords Justices would have you offer it to the King's consideration that no such passes be granted for the future.

Before his Majesty's departure I moved him on behalf of two sisters of Monsieur Alix for a pension, they having a brother killed in the King's service. The pension to Mr. Chasseloup of 3s. 6d. per diem is ceased, a commission being given to him in a Marine regiment. This might be bestowed on these poor women. 1 p. ; copy. P.B. b. 26.

LORD CHANCELLOR [Sir CHARLES] PORTER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 9. Dublin.—I should not so soon have troubled you but for what I heard from a gentleman this morning, who is one that insists on the point of the Sole Right, who told me that the Bill for disarming the Irish would be altered in the point of licensing arms which should not be left to the Deputy alone, but to him and Council.

This very point was debated in Council before we sent over the Bills and with some difficulty carried as now it is. If it should be altered in England, it would something reflect upon my Lord Deputy's credit there, but much more prejudice the King's service here, because it will not be in his power to treat any of them, though it appears never so necessary, with that civility ; for as the Council is now constituted, the majority consists of such as will not comply with anything of that sort, so that if the clause were altered in that manner, it were as well to be left quite out.

Though this may have some weight, yet this is the least condition for reserving that power in the Chief Governor.

The English interest in this kingdom is not sufficient to oppose those of the Irish and Scots should they unite. But their mutual hatred will always prevent a good understanding ; they are each of them, though not in the same degree at present, willing to be rid of us, and to have the entire power. But our security is that whenever the Irish take arms against us, the Scots will assist against them, and whenever the Irish find the Scots against us, they will join with us, for though they do not love us, they hate the Scots more.

Now if any disturbance should arise from the Scots, if this law pass, the Governor cannot of himself take any of the Irish to his assistance without leave of the Council. Not three weeks since upon reading some papers at the Board wherein mention was made of the English interest, exception was taken at it, and we were told that the Scots who were planted in this kingdom were offended and looked upon themselves as not comprehended, but instead of the English would have it the British. I was surprised at the confidence, and said what I thought fit against the thing which dashed it. But I assure you it met with more assistance at the Board than I could imagine, so that it appears to me there is a great tendency even amongst some of the English to support a Scot's interest even against England itself, they being all of the mind that England is a stepmother specially in the business of trade, which they will most certainly unite in to the uttermost of their power to obtain it independent from the restrictions laid upon it by the laws of England.

This is so known a truth that they generally upon all occasions complain of their hardships in that particular, and it is no uncommon thing to hear some of their leading men in the law say that it is an erroneous opinion to maintain that an Act of Parliament in England should bind them here, for they have Parliaments of their own, and those and only those laws are obliging here.

These things, though true, are dangerous to be mentioned. I have only given you some light how our interests interfere. By this it will appear how necessary it is for the Crown of England to have all the offices of State and trust principally supplied by persons from England, which seems to thwart the notion which at present is of it in England, for in this late alteration the measures are quite contrary. But it will not be long, I believe, before you will return to the same thoughts which the English Government formerly had of the affairs of this kingdom. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 93.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 9.—I have taken care with Captain Barron that you have a good account of Captain Price in my absence.

Mr. David Kearnes, a barrister, is lately come out of Ireland to negotiate some grand affair for the Republican party of that kingdom. He is every day at the other Secretary's office, and has made long and frequent visits in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He is the mouth of that head which commands in Ireland, a professed enemy to the Church of England, and has done here much mischief in keeping out of office the King's true friends, and putting in others, as well Statesmen as Bishops.

It will be a work of time to give the particulars against the messengers. 1 p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 94.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 9. [Easthampstead.]—Peisley, of Oxon, stone-cutter, told me that you can't have any stone for your gallery that will so well answer your expectations as that of Bladon, which, being chosen at the pit, he will warrant shall not be damnified by any frost. 1 p. Stubbs volume.

Captain THOMAS HARDY to the SAME.

1695, July 10. H.M.S. *Swallow*, prize at Southampton.—By a Guernsey privateer I hear that on the 4th inst. some of Lord Berkeley's ships at St. Malo began to batter against the Quince Rock and blew up two machines under the wall. At the same time the small frigates and bomb ships got in with only the loss of one of the bomb ships' main topmast. They set the town afire in several places, which the French put out. On Friday morning they began again, and when he came away the town blazed furiously in several places, and we have heard from Guernsey the bombs play every day since. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 95. Cf. *Cal. State Papers Dom.*, 1695, p. 15.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT to the SAME.

1695, July 11–21. Before Namur.—I own it to be an omission that you had not notice of my Lady Walgrave's [Waldegrave] coming, though I could not foresee any inconvenience if she had, as she ought to have done, produced her pass in all places where she came. My Lady Emilia Plunket had one at the same time. The King will endeavour that a stop be put to the going over of passengers by Ostend without passes from Mr. Wolseley or the person appointed to give them. He is much surprised at Mr. Liliencron's message as it is set forth in your letter, and is pleased to command that you take the direction of the Lords Justices for a proper answer to be given him, his Majesty resolving not to allow of anything that may in the least prejudice the right of the flag in the British seas.

The King being very much dissatisfied with the carrying over of gold or commodities in the packet-boats which occasions their being taken, would have, if possible, a stop put to it for the future, to which purpose I do likewise write to Mr. Vanderpool, Postmaster at the Brill.

We have just now information that it is agreed between the French and the Allies that Casal shall be razed, which puts an end to that siege.

Monsieur Pless is going for England from the Hague. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 114.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 11. Gravesend.—On Wednesday night I lay at Greenwich ; on Thursday I came to Gravesend and am now going to Faversham. I made a great discovery at Greenwich. I am continually in wine, noise and all sorts of company. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 96.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT EARL OF
SUNDERLAND.

1695, July 11. Whitehall.—Encloses account of St. Malo ; makes "little doubt but the French found ways of quickly putting out the fire by blowing up of houses." Supports Henry Killigrew's request for employment abroad, *e.g.* as return Envoy to the Duke of Florence. He cannot stay at home. 1 p. ; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

1695, July 12. Whitehall.—The Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prizes would have the King's directions upon [the Swedish cases]. Monsr. Leyoncrona seems of late to have changed his language, and insists upon the restitution of the goods, and that no commission for examining witnesses in the King's dominions will be allowed. The refusal to execute such commissions which were granted here at the desire of the Swedish claimers to supply their want of proof, where the passes were not according to the form prescribed by the treaties, is unreasonable. 1 p. ; *copy*. P.B. b. 28.

J[OSEPH] HILL [*endorsement*] to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695, July 12-22. Rotterdam.—The Empire and we here cannot long hold out the charges of the war for want of money, except you supply the Germans as you do Savoy. As for the States, as long as their credit, and pen and paper for obligations, last, they will make shift for money, if they will contract such vast debts, this province paying 1,000,000*g.* sterling yearly for interest at 4 *per cent*. And if the Parliament continue

their supply, the States must. But to the present occasion, Villeroy, knowing the weakness of our Army under Vaudemont, takes Montal and forces, drains his garrisons, comes out with 70,000, and had like to have surrounded Vaudemont, who yet made his retreat (wherein four battalions of the English in the rear acquitted themselves bravely) to Ghent with very inconsiderable loss, to his great renown. Whence I gather Villeroy is no great commander, like Luxemburg (who would not have lost such an opportunity). For by his over-cautious dilatoriness at first he gave time for ours to retreat, and therein did not retard them as he might by pressing on them, ours being not half his number. And after, had he marched to Bruges, he might safely have taken [it], being neither well fortified nor at all garrisoned with soldiers, though now some are sent thither. And yet 'tis well if he take not some place in Flanders. For seeing no way to relieve Namur, they will seek no doubt one way or other to make some diversion. 'Tis said that six battalions and horse from Lord Galloway come to reinforce Vaudemont, for fear of the worst. As for Namur, there's bloody work. We, 'tis said, have lost already 2,000 in mastering the outworks by storm, and the city I doubt not we shall take; but the castle being a rock, and caves for the soldiers, I see not what bombs or bullets against it signify. When I saw it 20 years since it seemed with ordinary defence impregnable, and much more now. My only hope is that which is common to all rocky castles, that their shooting spoils or diverts their water, by shaking some earth into the veins of water and stopping them or spoiling the fountain. And therefore I have heard the French had a design of fetching water by pipes from the river, which yet is not effected, I suppose. Lorges is recovered and with his army, but 'tis supposed will repass the Rhine shortly, to afford a strong detachment for Flanders of 12,000 or 14,000, except the increase of Baden's prevent. The French want men and raise 20,000 after their harvest is over.

The Sultan having strangled the Vizir, Caimacan *etc.* was expected from Sophia the 20th at Belgrade, though with a less formidable army than was given out. Caprara is going and Saxony will follow, when their feasting and operas are ended; though no great matter, he being not guilty of much experience, but rash, though being only for the defensive, there will be less danger. Letters from France mention the ruin of St. Malo's by our bombs, and the surrendering Cassal upon condition it be demolished, as belonging to neither, but [to] the Duke of Mantua.

I mentioned in my last what gold was coming over, and since how your best packet boat is taken with great quantity. So mad are men for profit, and gold being easily conveyed, they venture it for haste in the packets, which as long as you

permit will never go safe. Some years since they got liberty to take in goods, and one being richly fraught with silks was taken, which I gave notice of that they might be prohibited taking goods, and then they went better. If you suffer them, you must either have frigates of force, or nothing but the mail to lose.

I am glad my friend Mr. H. [? Hussey] is acceptable to you. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 116.

P[IERRE] BAYLE to MICHEL LE VASSOR, D.D.

1695, July 12. Rotterdam.—Names several books which have lately appeared. 3 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXIX, 97.

Captain [RICHARD] GIBSONE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 13. Portsmouth.—Lord Berkeley's fleet came yesterday to anchor off St. Helen's. Captain Smith, who was with one detachment of my regiment with Captain "Bembo," says that Granville is totally destroyed, that they met with very little opposition before it, and that he does not hear above 55 that were killed or wounded in both actions. Two of my regiment were killed, and one lost both legs. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 99.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to the SAME.

1695, July 14. Dover.—Having information that four gentlemen in the habit of officers, whose names I could not learn, were gone to Greenwich, I followed and found such persons bound, as was reported, for Gravesend and thence into France. I went before to Gravesend, but finding no such persons arrive, hasted to the *Crown* in Rochester, where I understood they had been, but were gone three hours before to Syddenburn [Sittingbourne], from thence by hired horses to Feversham, whither I sent one to watch them and rode myself to Canterbury for fear their pretence to Feversham was but a delusion, as it proved. I found two of them had been at Shelden's and the other two at Gyler's, two notoriously disaffected innkeepers, but were gone to Margate. There they went on board the *Queen of Spain*, the Ostend convoy, and promised to sail with him thither, calling themselves King William's officers. From Margate they doubled so often I quite lost them, though I rode all Friday night. At Mr. Cason's near Sandwich I heard they went on Friday night to Dover. On Saturday noon I reached Dover, went to my confident, and from thence to Mr. Mayor, who told me such kind of men were observed to be sculking under the hills on Friday night, but were gone off at midnight, having stolen a boat out of that harbour. The story is thus. A woman who lived near Dover Pier, having a child sick, rose about that time to call in some neighbours, and saw a boat full of men going off, of which she gave the

best notice she could. In the morning it came to the Mayor's knowledge, and he having heard nothing of the sculking of these officers, imagined that some of the French prisoners had broke gaol, and examined the gaoler very severely. He denied till he saw the Mayor resolved to call over the prisoners by the book, and then confessed five prisoners were gone, so here is a plain contrivance between the disaffected in this town and the gaoler to let five prisoners escape to carry away the four officers. That this contrivance is of some standing I believe, because a stranger came to town about a fortnight since, who is called Colonel Marshall, and owns himself to have been a captain in King James' first Regiment of Guards. He still lodges at Captain Noell's, who has been convicted for high misdemeanour, and begins to talk of leaving the town. Mr. Mayor will examine him to-morrow. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 100.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July.—I have discoursed Captain Vaughan again, and by himself and some of his crew am confirmed their putting to sea was upon a horrid design. They should be brought to London.

The Mayor of Dover tendered Captain Marshall the oath of fidelity, which he refused, but prayed till Friday to consider, by which time I suppose he will be gone. The Mayor mightily complains of Sir John Trenchard's neglect in not answering letters.

Here is in this neighbourhood one Mr. Brockman, a Justice of the Peace, a member of Parliament, an over busy man of "the 48 size and cut," that in conjunction with Sir Bazill Dixwell has a great hand in placing and displacing officers of all sorts; he has treated your honour very untowardly in this country, and made very sad prognostications of ill things that are to happen upon the management of so great a Tory. This has been the subject formerly of great debate and quarrels, but beginning to abate, with great reflections upon the aggressor, which I hope will lose nothing by my being here. In fine those for the Monarchy and Church, ecclesiastics and lay, are your friends.

On Monday last the captain of the *Sea Horse* took an owler at sea, who, finding himself chased, cast his wool overboard; this was confessed and might easily be discerned by remaining locks of wool in the vessel (now in Dover Harbour). The owlers are still on board the *Sea Horse*, and great application is made to the captain in their favour, and I am afraid that no wool being found in her, the offenders will escape punishment. The owler was lately sold by a fisherman of Folkestone to the men taken in her, and he having a protection from the

Admiralty, this was found upon the owlers when taken. This day he met the captain of the *Sea Horse* at the *Antwerp* in Dover under pretence of getting his protection again, which he said the owlers had stolen from him, but I believe it was to procure the captain to report in favour of notorious criminals. He treated the captain with wine, and I believe guineas were not wanting.

I have enquired about Mr. Raworth and his family and hear very well of them. The old gentleman has an employment in the Prize Office. 1 p.; *unsigned*. Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1695, p. 30. XXIX, 110.

MICHEL LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1695, July 15. Salisbury.—Has this day received a letter from Monsieur de Chenailles, who has discovered at Paris a man in the pay of the Duke of Shrewsbury, who sends him information by a correspondent at the Hague. This man (he says) is very useful, but he thinks that he himself sends Sir William better intelligence than anyone. Le Vassor regrets that this intrigue has not been kept more secret. He may discover who is the correspondent at the Hague, and at Paris, and hopes that de Chenailles will be more discreet. The latter wishes to know if Sir William is satisfied with his letter. Has seen the Bishop and Mrs. Burnet. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XL, 67.

Captain BARON to the SAME.

1695, July 15. Gravesend.—Dr. Kingston called on me here last week and we considered the best method for visiting the coast. I have since consulted Captain Nash, commander of the Custom House smack here, who tells me the Surveyor of Margate is a person suspected, and that the Postmaster there is an ill man. Captain Edwards of Deal or Dover (formerly captain of a privateer) can give the best account of the coast. But I know not where to advise the doctor of this.

There have been many strangers within these three days in this town, who have made some stay when there has been no pretence of shipping, particularly one Mr. Rutling, said to have been lacemaker to King James and his son. They discovered themselves to be disaffected to the Government, and rode out into the country on the coast below us, pretending to look upon an estate which they designed to purchase. Some other persons had a draught of the coast, which they produced in a coffee-house here, and enquired after all the creeks in the neighbourhood. I acquainted the Mayor, who could learn nothing of them, and told me they were returned to London. I cannot imagine their design unless it be in order to get off persons by the next convoy to Flanders in a

week or 10 days. I do not hear of any directions given for prevention of passengers. Something of that kind must be done forthwith. I am summoned to be of the Grand Jury at the Assizes, I think by some disaffected persons. I can excuse myself as the King's servant. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 102.

LORD CHANCELLOR [SIR CHARLES] PORTER to Sir
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 15. Dublin.—The licensing any to wear arms is confined to the Chief Governor and Council, which is a lessening of the Chief Governor, and may be attended with ill consequences.

We hear by the last packet that the rest of the Bills are finished but that of the Foreign Education, and that that would be agreed to in a day or two. I have caused the writs to be prepared.

I am every day endeavouring that the King may not be disappointed of what is undertaken, and though I find there will be great opposition in the contested point of the Sole Right of Money Bills, I hope we shall prevail, the greater number seeming to incline to pass the Bill for the Additional Excise, though Mr. Sloan, who was the last active against it, is very industrious to keep Mr. Proyle steady, as he calls it, and intends to be at the Parliament himself. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 103.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to the SAME.

1695, July 15. Dover.—In pursuing the gentlemen I mentioned in my last, I was forced to overslip Sandwich and Deal, and am therefore gone back to visit those two ports, and shall return to Dover on Wednesday, and then into Romney Marsh. This day will the Mayor examine the gaoler and other townsmen about the escape of the prisoners and the gentlemen. Last night was brought in here Captain Vaughan and 24 other prisoners, Irish and French, taken by the *Coventry* about a week since in a sloop, having a design, as one of the Frenchmen told me, to burn the ships at the Nore, Blackstakes or Chatham. Vaughan was almost drunk and talked like a madman ; said King William was beaten before Namur and had lost all his cannon. He called one of the Aldermen hard names, threatened to cut his nose off, and said ere long he would lay Dover in ashes. ¾ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 104.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1695, July 16.—The Oxford stonecutter requires 10*d*. a foot for the Bladon stone if laid only in straight courses and double the price for the step, he bearing all charges and warranting it from scaling. 1 p. Stubbs volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, July 16. Whitehall.—[*Postscript.*]—I will represent to the Lords Justices what Monsieur Leyoncrone told me, in order to receive their directions. I have formerly recommended to Mr. Prior and to my Lord Villiers at his going to the Hague, that all care should be taken to stop the embarking any persons without passes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 29.

Dr. ROBERT GORGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 16. Oxford.—The day before I left London I dined with the Earl [of Burlington?], who told me that he had so experienced the villainous inclinations of his countrymen that before he left Ireland he committed the management of his estates there to a Scotch Presbyterian, and had brought his only son and daughter with him to settle them here that, if possible, neither they nor their posterity might have the inclination, conversation or correspondence with the Irish, whom he and his ancestors ever found the most perfidious of mankind; that his countrymen told him that the Bill sent by the Government against Ireland was to destroy the Limerick Capitulation, and produced several letters from the Catholics of Ireland that they were denied by the Government there the sight of those Bills, which was formerly granted to private persons and allowed to their public agents both here and in Ireland in King Charles the Second's reign, and in case they met with the same denial here that they should make further application to some of the Roman Catholic Princes of the Confederacy, to interpose with the King in their behalf, and that if their authority should be questioned, that they should not readily own them public agents, but as desired by letters from private persons the sight of those Bills. I endeavoured to know whether he had made any observations of the approach of public trouble in Ireland; he told me that he much feared the Scots, that though the Irish might be mischievously inclined, yet they wanted the Scots' power and their neighbourhood to their countrymen in Scotland, who, he thought, were at present so divided between Episcopal and Presbyterian interest that they could not as yet unite to do England mischief, although he seemed much to fear the influence the French there had, and still have over that people.

Since my coming here I find by Dr. Wallis that one Bernard Connor has been some months in this University, pretending to be a Polander and Physician to that King, and having at the Theatre published several letters, written to the most eminent Physicians of London, much boasting of his knowledge in anatomy, and offering at easy rates to instruct the youth of the University in that knowledge, got many pupils, but discovering himself to be an Irishman, and that his work

was to get Ireland out of the English hands, and understanding that some intimation of that kind had reached the Bishop and Vice-Chancellor, as well as Dr. Wallis, is gone off privately, but whither is unknown, but has left a very dangerous character behind him. I think it advisable that care be taken at the General Post Office in London, were there but well-qualified persons employed in that, and in the General Post Offices of Ireland and Scotland. The Post Office in Ireland is for the most part in bad hands, and necessary for the Lord Deputy's enquiry. I am told by the Bishop that the spirit of Jacobitism is too prevalent in this University. He has well reformed his College [Magdalen]. Others should follow his example.

Dr. Wallis has shewn me a cipher lately received from Mr. Vernon which he found too hard for him, and prayed me to spend an hour with him to-morrow to see his method, and see what can be done.

Since writing the above I have been told that Connor was complaining to some of his confidants here of the great neglect of the Justices of Ireland in the government of the King's Army, and that the strong garrisons of the western parts of that kingdom were much neglected. Though this discourse may seem to strangers to those parts to be of little value, yet having this last winter been with Sir Joseph Williamson in those parts, and reduced the observations we both made to writing, and presented that paper to our now Lord Deputy and Sir Francis Brewster, having an estate in those parts, and communicating those remarks to him, and he conceiving them to be of importance, told me he left that paper with my Lord President. I beseech you speak to him to have a sight of it, and then consider whether Connor may not be in those parts to get Ireland out of the English hands and whether it were not well to give the Lord Deputy notice of this design and pray his care of Limerick and Galway.

Dr. Wallis tells me there is a great concourse of foreigners to this place, pretending inclination to study, but some may have designs, by sounding the young men here, to take measure of the inclinations of the kingdom. He thinks an able and faithful Postmaster should be placed here to enquire into the disaffected correspondence of the place. *2½ pp.; holograph.* XXIX, 105, 106.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 16. Deal.—“Though I am in a very chargeable country among the salvages, and very prejudicial to my health, all that I eat or drink being only a composition of sea air and salt water, . . . I have a great satisfaction that so far as I have gone hitherto, I have settled your honour a firm and faithful correspondence, . . . Here has been in all the

ports a general reform, which puts me to some loss ; but I can easily guess at the hand that did that work, since they are all of a piece and the Smeectymnian stamp visible in their looks and actions. The Jacobite designs that your Honour wisely foresaw is discoursed here, but very privately ; their complaints for want of money great, but their hopes of a supply keeps up their spirits. Abdicated officers are planted very thick, and by their being often on horseback seem to be very big with some great design, which I question not but to discover ; for having settled the ports as far as Dover, I will expatiate among the country gentlemen." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 107.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Stock.

1695, July 17. Deal.—On Saturday Captain Mister being desirous to deliver the prisoners to Mr. Harris, the proper officer, this discourse being overheard, Captain Thomas Gardner with his brother-in-law, Mr. Fassom, a brewer, and the latter's brother, went out of town with some others to Dover Road, with each a fowling-piece on their neck, a thing seems rather a design than to go a birding at this time of year, and stayed out till 10 or 12 at night. My wife was coming home from Dover in the cool of the evening in a coach with my daughter Osborne. Gardner surrounded the coach ; had they not known him, being so late would have put some fear upon them, but knowing those three, and they think Mr. Anthony Bowles was another ; the others came not near enough to the coach to be known, it being only moonlight, at last desired to put one of their crew into the coach, whom they pretended was sick, but 'twas denied.

There is jealousy among well-meaning persons that if the prisoners had been sent away that afternoon, these gamesters might have given their helping hand. Their Lordships know best why he was dismissed out of the *Lion*, and he was the first accosted this Vaughan at his first landing, and as to Anthony Bowles he carried over in a Deal yawl a person impeached of high treason to Calais at the beginning of this Government. 2 pp. XXIX, 108.

Papers about the Flag with the Swedes. [Heading.]

1695, July 18.—A copy of this laid before the Lords Justices [*endorsement*]. The captain of the English frigate the *Sea Horse* required the King of Sweden's man-of-war the *Wacktmester* to lower topsails, and on refusal fired on her. The Secretary ordered to take due care that such a thing do not occur again. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *endorsed by Trumbull*, "Lords Justices. 5 August, '95. The [*two words illegible*] by the Swedish man-of-war ordered thereupon to have been stopped ;

but the orders came not time enough, being sailed away. The K. willing to take no notice of it, as supposing it to be done without any instructions. But finding the Swedish Secretary has made a verbal complaint, as is thought upon new reflections it is necessary to give orders to the King's Minister in Sweden to declare the K.'s right to the flag in their seas, which has long been enjoyed without dispute, and provided that the K. of Sweden will give orders to his captains for the future to pay all respect which is due to his Majesty's flag, and the captains to be punished for their action. Lord Duke of Shrewsbury's letter to Mr. Blathwayte, mentioned in the book, but not entered." XL, 65.

The next paper. [Undated.]—"A copy of the 32nd article of the captains' instructions [upon the same subject generally].

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, July 19. Whitehall.—Yesterday in Council orders were given to his Majesty's commanders of men-of-war and yachts and to the masters of the Post Office in relation to the packet-boats to hinder the importation of gold, which is of so very ill consequence, his Majesty having given commands to stop these proceedings on the other side. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 31.

J[OSEPH] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 19–29. Rotterdam.—The Venetians' victory against the Turks near Argos you will know of, as also their sending two ambassadors to our King, not so much to move for peace as for a league with them, offensive and defensive, against the Turks; which both in regard of our being engaged in this war and of our trade will have small effect. Nothing more will be done in Savoy this campaign, I fear, by reason the sleighting Cassal will take up this and next month. If they could take Pignerol, France would lie open on that side for an invasion into Provence and Dauphiné. But the summer, though longer in those parts, will be too far spent for that work. We hope the Prince of Baden, now grown stronger, will give de Lorges work enough, that no detachment come from him to the Netherlands, for if so I should fear the French attempting to relieve Namur, where we are battering and preparing for storming the city, though we have paid so dear for the works we have so won that some think they will not attempt it, till they have discovered their mines. And if we break in, perhaps we shall only carry one part of the city, they having made such new retrenchments within it, so that 'tis likely to be won by inches, they being so strong within. And if we get the city, I still fear and doubt of the castle. We have several reports, but little certainty, of

Villeroy's designs and attempts, as on Nieuport and being repulsed by Sir H. Bellasis, and on Dixmuyt, by their letting out the water, whereby the French were forced to leave 10 or 12 great guns. More certainty by a ship come in at Amsterdam from Greenland, ransomed, of Nesmont's falling in amongst that fleet in their fishing and taking five or six before this came away and laying wait for the rest with six men-of-war. And some fear that afterwards he may attack the E. Indy fleet of 12 ships daily expected. You cannot but have heard what preparations are making against this campaign is ended, for motions of peace from Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland *etc.*, which will be hearkened to or rejected, I suppose, according to our good or ill success, though it were to be wished so much blood might be spared by a good peace if we could obtain it. But it is in war like as in gaming, those that win hopes to get more, and those that lose to regain their losses, so that I fear we shall fight on till we have tried the utmost. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 124.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 20. Romney.—In all the Corporations in Kent I find a constant endeavour to introduce one sort of man into the magistracy, which has caused as great animosity upon the old topic of Whig and Tory as in the reign of Charles II; but notwithstanding all their struggling the Church party either gain their point or balance the scales. One of the owlers prisoners on board the *Sea Horse* is John Rittle, the most notorious person for transporting persons into France that has infested Romney Marsh since the Revolution. He should be sent for to London.

At Mr. Gumbleton's in Kent, where I met Mr. Scot of Scots Hall, who are great Jacobites, I find they are in great expectation of news from Mr. Louis de Pain when he shall get out of the hands of this Government. If you know of any such man in custody, retain him till my return.

On Saturday I am leaving Romney Marsh for Rye, and the ports being so thick there, and the posts not so frequent as in Kent, you will not expect to hear from me so often as formerly. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 111.

J[OHN] ROBINSON to the SAME.

1695, July 20. Stockholm.—I have your letters of 11th and 18th past and copy of Lord Nottingham's letter to Mr. Duncombe in 1689, which may be of use. I have told some of these Ministers what assurances you have given of your readiness to do all things that may tend to cultivate the friendship between the two nations. They are already informed of it by Mr. Leyoncrone and Mr. Lillierot. Sir Paul Rycaut

has sent me a memorial presented to the magistrates of Hamburg about the pretended Swedish ships come thither from France, with the verbal answer given to it, an extract whereof I have communicated to Count Oxenstiern and added that while the convoys of Sweden protect such ships, the Governor of Stade lets them pass freely, the Minister of Sweden reclaims them, and while among so great a number of contraventions not so much as one has been punished by Sweden, this King's intention to have the Avocatories observed and to punish the offenders against them, is not put into execution. I the rather said thus much because the business of the ships at Hamburg is under debate here, and I was advised it would do well to speak plainly ; as also because I am told two or three Stettin ships have been taken coming from France and brought up in England, and that Mr. Leyoncrone has demanded that their punishment for violating the Avocatories be left to this King. If I be not misinformed the Swedish Resident at Hamburg will not be avowed in what he has done ; and for these ships in England, the confiscation of them will not be much disputed, only it will be insisted on that they be confiscated to this King's profit as has been done in Holland. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 112.

Colonel F[REDERICK] HAMILTON [*endorsement*] to
Mr. TOLLET.

1695, July [20-]30—"In my last I gave you an account that the enemy had besieged Dixmuyd, but before they had made any considerable advance, or brought the garrison under any strait, on Wednesday the Governor, Major General Ellenberg, beat a parley and sent out Sir Charles Graham and another gentleman to make articles. This treaty continued all that day in which the enemy unperceived by the garrison made some new batteries and brought their trenches to the Counter-scarp, then discovered the trick they had put on the garrison and obliged them to accept of any terms they would give them which were shameful and base, *viz.* to be made prisoners, to lose their arms and to be pillaged of all they had. On Thursday the town was surrendered and the garrison carried away in triumph to Iper [Ypres], which consisted of eight regiments of Foot and one of Dragoons, *viz.* Prince Christian's, commanded by Ellenberg, Earl of Argyle's, Sir James Lesly's, Sir Charles Graham's, Colonel Brewer's, the White Dutch and two other Dutch regiments with Colonel Lloyd's Dragoons, formerly Brigadier Levison's.

"The poor soldiers begged that the town might not be surrendered, but that they might have the liberty to defend it to the last extremity, and when nothing would prevail, they broke their arms rather than deliver them to the enemy, and

afterwards by the persuasions of the Duke of Berwick too many of them entertained themselves in the French service. The Dragoons, both officers and men, opposed the capitulation and desired the Governor to let them out of the town and they would endeavour to fight their way through the enemy, for they would rather die than lose their horses or surrender basely, but by a trick they were made prisoners.

“ ’Tis believed by all that the Governor sold the town, and the folly and somewhat else of the rest of the officers is not to be pardoned, for there has not so treacherous and scandalous an action happened for this age. It will strangely affect the King and be of very ill consequence to his affairs at present. I wish I may be able to send you better news, for our Army now, except what is at Namur, is divided into several small bodies still moving about to watch the motions of the enemy, who have a design to bombard Oudenarde in their way towards Namur. All the country now about Ostend, Bruges and Nieuport is under water, so that the Duke of Würtemberg decamped yesterday from near Ostend and came last night two leagues beyond Bruges towards Ghent. Sir Henry Bellasis is left at Bruges to endeavour to preserve that place from the French, who have threatened to bombard it if the inhabitants do not send them 50,000*l.* sterling. Sir David Collier is gone with seven battalions towards Ghent, and Prince de Vaudemont towards Brussels. We have left some battalions in Nieuport and Ostend which by the ill conduct of the Spanish Government are in very ill circumstances. Deinse, I hear, is slighted as not being tenable.” 1½ *pp.*; *copy.* XXIX, 126.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 22.—There has been for almost two years last such a general neglect of correspondence from that wicked place Romney Marsh, occasioned by not answering letters and rewarding services done, that I was forced to spend much time and great labour to engage those of my friends that are left there to engage themselves again in this matter. They told me plainly that having laid out their own money in doing service and meeting no returns, they had laid aside all thought of concerning themselves for the future. Some I have paid, and all of them have so encouraged by small spills in hand that I am again assured of their fidelity and constant intelligence.

On Tuesday a French shallop was seen hovering off these coasts which was supposed to land either passengers or packets that night, and some of that neighbourhood went to London quickly after, but whether the advice that was sent after them has had effect or not I cannot determine.

Four or five months I caused Carder and Heydon, fishermen of Rye, to be sent for into custody for carrying over Gee to Boulogne. I find here is great application made to Aaron Smith to procure their discharges. I beg you to hinder it till I come to town for good reasons.

I am horsing for Hastings, thence to Pevensey.

On Saturday last I saw (I believe) Lord Berkeley's squadron making sail with a stiff gale as if he intended for the Downs. 1 p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 115.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Lt.-General [HENRY]
BELLASYSE.

1695, July 23. Whitehall.—I congratulate you upon the success in delivering Nieuport from the great danger it was in from the enemy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, July 23. Whitehall.—I thank you for your kind intentions of moving the King in behalf of the two sisters of Monsieur Alix, and hope you will not forget Monsieur Dayrolle. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. P.B. b. 34.

——— to ETIENNE SEIGNORET.

1695, [July 23–]Aug. 2. Amsterdam.—The clerk of Monsieur de Pontchartrain has refused the proposal. I have obtained another person, and another who will not accept money, but his friend here requires 40*l.* for three months, and the man at Paris 60*l.* Monsieur de la Reygnie at Paris had 100*l.* a month for spies, and 100 crowns were given to a chevalier who was hung at Brussels ; he never left the Elector of Bavaria. Monsieur de Rebenac scattered vast sums at the German Court. I have found a man willing to go to France to corrupt people capable of serving. Others can be had for payment. But I cannot answer for traitors. Burn all my letters. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 128.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695 [July 23–]Aug. 2. Liège.—After requesting Sir William to speak to Lord Romney on behalf of a young man for an ensigncy in Col. Wether's regiment, "our people are on the counterscarp of Namur, and the Elector has taken several *dehors* made by the French on the mountain of the Chateau. Please God we shall have it. We have here about 700 wounded English. Lord Seakerk arrived last night wounded in the head by an *éclat de pierre* near the King. Poor Mr. Michal Godfrey has been killed by a cannon ball also near the King. I do not know what he was looking for *dans cette galère*. The French in Germany have recrossed the Rhine, and there is a report

of their making a diversion into the Low Countries. The defeat of the Turks by the Venetians in the Morea is confirmed. 3 pp. ; *French ; holograph ; seal.* XXVIII, 135.

Dr. ROBERT GORGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 24. Oxford.—Encloses a paper deciphered by Dr. Wallis about Ireland. He has traced the motions of the person concerned in the University and believes him a French spy, for he has made insinuations by a printed paper with some of the most able physicians about London. It has been sent to the Duke of Shrewsbury, but business may occasion his forgetfulness. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. ; *endorsed, O'Connor Q. Dr. K.* XXIX, 117.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. How.

1695, July 24.—Cannot think it fit to appear or stand for Knight of the Shire, but if picked would thankfully receive the honour in his own country. Mr. Neville will probably join with Sir Hum[phry] Forster. Will not stand or canvass.

Captain RICHARD GIBSONE to the LORDS OF THE
TREASURY.

1695, July 25. Colchester Street, London.—Refers to his former letter about frauds in payment of tickets for seamen's wages [*see p. 473 ante*]. No redress has been given by the Navy Board. He thinks that duplicates of unredressed complaints, made on oath, should be transmitted by him, and abstracts made monthly to the Lords of the Admiralty.

He has thrice refused to go the Victuallers' Agent to Spain, and also to examine Commanders' Sea Journals in the Admiralty (either of which at 300*l.* a year salary). Hopes to be appointed to receive informations of abuses in payment of seamen's wages. 2 pp. ; *holograph.* XXIX, 118.

——— to A MERCHANT IN CALAIS.

1695, July 26.—As soon as I had yours of the 5th, I wrote to my friend *L'Inconnu*, who came to Dover next day, and here is what he informs me by his first letter of the 5th on this subject :—[*In English.*] “I have received two letters of yours, which I cannot answer till to-morrow. The last coming to my hand this morning whilst I was writing to you on the matter of the first, hastens me to Dover forthwith ; the concern admits no delay. From Dover 16th I came yesterday here, where I found the vessel mentioned with the same signature. I understand she is condemned in the Prize Office and will be sold by inch of candle. I am going out of town to one of the Commissioners with design to understand the time of sale and value of the thing *etc.* Upon Friday next in the Prize Office at Dover will be exposed to sale eight vessels,

one of which is the same you mentioned. I shall not fail to attend there and friends, when I intend to secure her. She is a fine boat, far better than that I mentioned to you formerly." [*In French.*] You will see that I have given the necessary orders for the purchase. The same day Mr. Collins came to me. I have known him long; he is a good fellow, extremely keen in what he undertakes and usually very successful. I believe him to be Irish; once for all distrust the most honest of them. I must enter into correspondence with him, and I think he will bring you much business. I was very glad to see him before your sloop was put up for sale. He told he had seen a friend of his at Dover whom he had ordered to buy her, and as I know this nation well and that most of them are second Bohunions, we have agreed that we will buy together for fear of surprise, and I made him write a letter to his friend, which I have sent to mine, to come to an understanding about the purchase. I have written to a friend of mine to buy her. If we do so, you shall have one half and the other shall be for us three, *L'Inconnu*, him and me. My share and *L'Inconnu's* is yours. He will only have one-sixth, and we have so agreed in writing. I thought it best that he should be in the matter, and at the moment he makes a point of her being employed for his master, and that he will get a good yearly income. Before he speaks, I will engage him in our business and as soon as he arrives, according to the agreement I have made with him, if you approve, you must engage him in writing with you. To come to yours of the 25th, I see what you say touching Mr. Collins. As for the 10*l.* that you are to give him for his travelling expenses, I think you will save that because he must be of it [*il en doit estre*]. If the 10*l.* are necessary, I will give them. Believe me, "*ne faites pas construire d' avantage.*" I hope to send you both to Ostend, and my crews are nearly complete already. Mr. Collins can go with one of the vessels and *L'Inconnu* with the other. Be happy about this. Mr. Collins must also have one-sixth interest in the other. As for the settlement [*établissement*] which you intend for me, I am much obliged. If we come to terms with Mr. Collins (I prefer him to my brother-in-law), he will have capital, and with our unknown friends, we shall have capital enough, and we must have someone here to arrange things, and the whole will be between us. We insist that you do not trust a living being except ourselves. Try seriously to find the quintessence, the best merchandise and the best stuffs. Collins intends to cross often. I will write to you fully by him. I doubt not that after having had mine of the 12th you will have arranged to make me *des remises*. In God's name let me hear by your next letter that you have settled matters with my friend Rod. I hear to-day from le Vasseur that he cannot get his affairs settled. If we undertake business in future, with this

result, how mortifying. 3 pp.; *French*; copy. On fourth sheet,

1695, July 2, 12.—In future please fetch your letters yourself. Your town is not large. I shall not address them to Monsieur Jean Betiford's, simply to Johnson "l'Ainé" at your address. *And in another hand,*
The address was to Monsieur Johnson l'Ainé, chez M. Jean Beteford, marchand, à Calais under cover. For Mr. John Jacques in Rotterdam.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 27.—I know nothing of Marshall but that he was in command in King James' Regiment of Guards; but for the great services that he has done and the great acquaintances he hath in this government, I am utterly a stranger, and think you would do well to enquire his character of some of the persons he names. I was last night at Lord Arron's [Arran] in St. James's, where was great rejoicing that one of the Secretaries of State had caused a watch to be set at a place thereabouts where they usually met, but it was discovered to them beforehand, and therefore they adjourned the meeting to my Lord's till another could be found out. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *signed*, Ric. Ville Roy. XXIX, 121.

—— to ETIENNE SEIGNORET at London.

1695, July 29. Amsterdam.—In conformity with your instructions I have found an officer at Brest and at Paris a clerk in the office of Monsieur de Pontchartrain, First Minister of State, but money is required.

At the beginning of the war these enquiries would have been more useful than now. France is at bay; her finances are at a low ebb; men fail her, and her counsels seem to be weak. Formerly we might have had information of her designs on the Turkey Fleet. Now she has no designs of consequence. The only thing to learn is the destination of de Nesmont's fleet, for which I have written, but if France is on the defensive, spies are of little use. 3 pp.; *French*; *unsigned*. XXIX, 122.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, July 29. [Whitehall.]—If you have received a catalogue from Mr. Spence, please to send it to me at the Turkey Coffee-house, near Charing Cross. I will correct it and add my own.

I gave Lord Nottingham a copy of all the mock names in England, France *etc.* which I cannot retrieve. The same list was taken among Crosby's papers, and is now in the custody of Aaron Smith. If you can procure it, I have an opportunity

of rectifying it, agreeable to the new edition, which is making for the use of the party, and to be sent into France, Ireland and Scotland in a week. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 123.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING WILLIAM.

1695, July 30, o.s.—In behalf of Samuel Johnson, who had hoped for the gift of the late Archbishop of Canterbury's first-fruits "of which your Majesty has discharged Widow Tillotson as unable to pay." Those of the present Archbishop might be given to him.

The SAME to JOHN, BARON CUTTS.

1695, July 30. Whitehall.—I thank you for yours of 4 August, n.s. and the news of the surrender of the town of Namur, and as you have had a good share in the conduct and hazard the siege, so you have your proportion in the honour of the success which I give you joy of, and hope I may do the like shortly for the finishing that glorious work by the surrender of the castle, with as much safety to your Lordship's person.

This success has caused a general rejoicing here, and the rather for that his Majesty has been preserved from the continual dangers he exposed himself to at the siege, to the great grief and terror of all his good subjects, who know how much their safety is annexed to that of his sacred person. We hope his Majesty will please now to spare himself, and us, and think, as we do, that no conquest is considerable enough to be purchased by the least hazard to him. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to Lt.-General [HENRY] BELLASYSE.

Same date.—The surrender of Dixmuyde in such a manner is one of the most scandalous things that has happened a great while. I am heartily sorry for the loss of so many good men, for we must reckon them lost though not killed. I am told another thing, too, of Ellenberger that is extraordinary enough if true, that he has sent his horses and equipages to Bruges, though he be gone himself to Paris. If the Spaniards have his effects in their hands, I suppose they will seize and confiscate them, and would be glad to know what proceedings are used in this case. The high winds which have blown for some days together have hindered Lord Berkeley from attempting something upon the French coast, not far from your quarters, and do still, we fear, though yesterday the machine and bomb vessels sailed from the Downs to join him. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *copy*. Same vol.

CASE OF GILBERT HEATHCOT AND SEVEN MORE MERCHANTS
OF LONDON CONCERNING THE SHIP *Modeste*, FORMERLY
THE *Gilbert* OF LONDON.

1695, July 31 [*endorsement*].—She was built early in 1691 for 700*l.* and left London with 4,000*l.* of goods to friendly ports.

In July, 1691, she was taken on outward voyage by a French privateer of 32 guns and taken to St. Malo, and then fitted out as a French privateer and about 30 Nov., 1692, was retaken off Spain by an English privateer the *Cloudesley Galley*, Capt. Chas. Storker, carried to a foreign port and there let out to freight and laden for Portsmouth or Topsham, where she arrived in April or May, 1693.

On or after 6 April, 1693, the owners of the said privateer obtained a monition from the Admiralty Court and caused it to be hung upon the Royal Exchange to cite all persons to show cause why she should not be condemned to them, and she was so condemned without the Heathcotes' and Company's knowledge.

The owners of the said privateer changed her name and brought her to London, where Heathcote heard of her arrival and demanded her, offering to pay half her value for salvage pursuant to Act of Parliament "for the encouragement of privateers." This being refused, Heathcote appealed against the condemnation to the Lords of Appeal, and proved their property.

It is *objected* that as she was retaken from the French before the Act passed the Royal assent, by her having been taken to France, the English owners were divested of their property in her.

Answered that the Act passed not the Royal assent till February or March, 1692-3, yet it commenced from the first day of the Session, viz. 4 November, 1692, no time having been named for its commencement, and this had been allowed in Court in a similar case.

Objected that return of the said ship will be inconsistent with other judgments.

Answered that no proceedings being taken in the Admiralty Court till after the Act passed the English owners ought to have the benefit of the Act, being then in force, and the restoring of her cannot affect proceedings of the Court of Admiralty against other ships before the law was passed, and no retaken English ship was proceeded against in the said Courts between the first day of that Session and the passing the Act, but the said ship which was restored to the English owners by the Common Law Judges and Doctors of the Civil Law.

It may be pleaded that Parliament intended that the Act should take place only from the passing the Royal assent

and that if the *Modeste* should be restored upon the Act, she being a French privateer when recaptured, the English privateer must receive from the Prize Office 10*l.* per gun as a reward.

Answered that if the intention of Parliament were so (which cannot be allowed) in regard there is no time limited in the Act for the commencement thereof, yet his Majesty's subjects ought to have the benefit thereof for whose benefit it was made towards the reparations of their great losses sustained from the enemy till another Act pass to declare from what time the Act shall commence, and Heathcote and Company ought not to be deprived of their ship on account of the reward which the privateer may pretend to from the Prize Office, but it is conceived that though the ship should be restored, yet the privateer cannot recover the said reward, he having half of her value for salvage. 2½ *pp.* XL, 68.

JOHN ROBINSON to [the SECRETARIES OF STATE?].

1695, July 31. Stockholm.—The Danish Envoy has been with Count Oxenstiern to represent our demand for the late affront in the Channel. The Danes bestir themselves to engage this Crown in their quarrel.

1695, Aug. 3.—Count Oxenstiern told me the Danish Minister said his master having advice the English would revenge the affront done by Ivel upon the first Danes' man-of-war they met, resolved for a time to send no convoys. The Count replied he feared the commerce of both nations would suffer by it, and wished the Danes had not used the flag. The Envoy said that was not all, for we required their ships to strike sail, and therefore the Swedes were obliged to join the Danes in this matter. The Count denied this. The Swedes pretended to have hanged the captain that was with Ivel, but all his men swearing that he did not strike, he was released. 1 *p.* ; XXIX, 153, *part in cipher in the original. Office abstract of letters which are to be found in full in S.P. Foreign, Sweden XIV.*

MATTHEW PRIOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695 [July 31–]Aug. 9, n.s. The Hague.—I am as uncertain when I must come from the Hague as whither I must steer after. You will see by the extracts of Mr. Blathwayth's letters to me how much I can guess at my fortune, and that is a little enveloped in mystery, as that of all great men in history has always been.

Extract, June 10–20.

I can now give you some prospect of your destiny, which is that his Majesty would have you stay some time with Lord Villiers before you be otherwise disposed of, which cannot prejudice you if your allowances be

continued. I cannot tell you if Mr. Stepney is not to go at last to Ratisbon. However, we shall meet again, I hope, at the Hague, where everything may be settled to your mind.

Extract, August 4.

I was careful to make the best use of your letters for his Majesty's service and yours. I now request you to make a step to Rotterdam on my account to make an enquiry into greens there to be sold *etc.*

"By this you may see how I am with Mr. B. I believe he is just enough to Mr. Stepney's merits, to endeavour his preferment first, and that he thought Mr. Stepney was to be sent to Vienna, when he as good as promised me Ratisbon. . . . You see our world rolls just like yours; *le même que chez nous*, as Arlequin says of that in the moon. Lord Villiers solicited very handsomely, and the King's answer was that he was satisfied with my service, but that he had not so much occasion for a Minister at Ratisbon as they told him he had. I am afraid the same objections would be against Berlin, though may be Lord Villiers would help me to ask it. He adds he does not know what the King would do yet as to Ratisbon if he were teased, but I am not of the opinion that impatience or uneasiness in my temper would make any alteration in his. We have yet time to look about us. I call it 'We' (for what could I do without your aid?), and when we have anything positive from Mr. B. may take our measures. We shall have my Lord Portland of our side and (I dare swear) the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Dorset and Pembroke will set their helping hand upon occasion, and if after all the sail we can make, I cannot overtake my fortune, I can save myself in some creek, and learn to forget that ever I pursued honour." 4½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 136.

ACCOUNT OF TOULON.

1695, July.—Having to serve Captain Germano to obtain him the Admiral's pass for his new ship of 90 guns and three decks, I let him have my book keeper, which I more willingly condescended to, as knowing in his passage he might be able to make some observation that might be satisfactory to the General in his design against the enemy.

The bookkeeper's narrative.

For my better concealment it was thought convenient that I should pass for an Italian and an attendant of the Captain, being perfect in the language. We were immediately at landing conducted to the Governor's, as is usually done by all strangers who come by sea. The Captain informed him that we were designed for Marseilles, and after a short audience we parted from him, and went to look for

one Monsieur Germaine, a Nizzard, a friend of the Captain's, and of great intimacy with the Governor, being treasurer of the place. To this gentleman he communicated his design, and requested him to procure the Governor's pass for our greater security in case we should meet with any French embarcation when we went off to the Fleet, which he readily undertook and went immediately to the Governor about it, leaving the Captain and the rest of the company in discourse with his brother whilst I engaged in the like with two young men who were in his counting-house, both Nizzards, as an Italian and seemingly partial for the French interest. They told me with all freedom that the inhabitants were extremely weary of the French government and desirous of being again under their own Prince; they assured me that there were not above 2,000 soldiers in the town and 1,000 in the citadel and in the whole country not above 7,000 or 8,000. Of Toulon and Marseilles they could only give a general account that they were each strongly fortified and well provided with men, and that at a place called Friguais [Fréjus] was encamped the Grand Prior de Vondesme, brother to the Duke of that name, with about 15,000 men. We parted the next morning and meeting no news of our fleet, on the 18th arrived at Toulon. Here I applied myself as diligently as I could without giving suspicion to the Captain of my design to observe the fortifications.

At the entrance of the Grand Road on the left side lies a platform of nine guns, level with the water, with a parapet before them, and close by them on an eminence another of 12. I suppose they would have put more had the place been capable of it. A little farther to the westward, being hilly and incapable of guns, there are placed several mortars, the number I could not learn, not being obvious to the sight. Farther to the westward on the same side on an eminence stands six great guns, and a little farther another platform seemingly strong of about 12 guns. At the bottom of the bay or road lies encamped, as they said, above 4,000 men. On the right hand I could perceive no more than one small fort, lately built of about 18 guns, till you come to the entrance of the port itself, which may be about a quarter of a mile in breadth, which is defended by a fort on each side with a double platform of guns one over the other, of which our quick passage in and being near the town did not permit me the liberty of observing their number. Cross this entrance lies a strong chain of double masts, of which in the daytime only so much is left open as a vessel may enter at. We came now to the inner entrance of the port, which is scarce a good ship's length over, and defended likewise by two forts and a chain as the former; within this first port enclosed in a double chain of masts lies above 24 of their men-of-war. As soon as we were

admitted to Pratique, the Captain went to wait on Marshal de Tourville, who commands in chief on all the coast of Provence both by sea and land. To him the Captain having been formerly acquainted with him, communicated his design and obtained his passport for our greater security. He told us that they had not lately any news of our fleet, and that whenever they came they were so well provided as not to have the least apprehension, nor could Admiral Russell expect, he said, to do any good unless he had 20,000 men to land, and that with the hazard of losing nigh half of them. In the afternoon, having obtained licence of the Commissary of the port, where lay the rest of the men-of-war, in two rows moored head and stern and only the breadth of a good long boat between them; the distance between each row may be about a good ship's length. In this port lies likewise about 25 or 30 prizes. Their whole number of their men-of-war is 70 sail, of which 15 of three decks, the others from 40 guns upwards. They were setting to sea two ships, one of which was formerly commanded by Duqu[esne], now to be commanded by Genestre, of 46 guns, the other of 40. They are building three new ships, two whereof for the King in lieu of the *Content* and *Trident* taken by his Majesty's ships, one of which was but just laid on the stocks and the other in no great forwardness. Their timber and plank is but very ordinary nor could I perceive they had any great abundance. They have here only six galleys, the rest being at Marseilles, and have found out a new invention to hang the rudder at the head and row either backwards or forwards without turning, which is certainly very convenient, and here is likewise a new contrivance a small mortar in a great ship's longboat that rows with 16 oars, which will throw a bomb of about 12 or 14 inches diameter.

We were informed that three days before our arrival the Duke of Vendome departed post to command in Catalonia, Noailles being much indisposed.

We left on the 19th and arrived that night at Cieuta [La Ciota], where we found the town in a manner abandoned; the place is commanded by Monsieur Châteaurenaut. The garrison appeared very thin and the place weak. At a castle on a small island a musket shot or little more from the town was said to be posted 500 men under Mr. Fitzjames. We arrived at Marseilles on the 20th, the wind being fresh, so that I could not make exact observation. As we came in from the eastward on the right was two batteries, one of nine, the other of 12 guns, with parapets or breastwork before them; near the town on the same side is a new fort, called Fort Tourville, on which I could see only 18 guns. The castle on the island in the entrance of the bay was too far to observe without a perspective. The entrance of the port is defended by two

citadels, " St. Mary and St. John " ; the former is not capable of offending anything to the seaward, the other just at the mouth of the port on the left going in, has about 20 guns with respect to the bay. In the midst of the bay they have two great old ships cut down to the second deck, on each of which they have put 12 guns of 48*lb.* ball, and are, as they say, to shoot bombs or grenades point-blank ; these ships they have lined with cork, wool and other things to render them shell proof, and are floated under with empty casks to prevent their sinking, and on occasion are surrounded with a chain of masts to hinder their being boarded by fireships, but one day that the wind began to blow pretty fresh at N.W. they were forced to bring the chain immediately into port. The fortification on the other side I could not perceive. Their galleys being 30 lie continually ready at the island at the entrance of the bay, and here they have eight of those carcasses or longboats with mortars. On the 24th I was discovered to be an Englishman and arrested and confined in the citadel of St. John until "*fede*" was sent hence that I had lived many years at Genoa and went only as interpreter to Captain Germano, which was underwritten by the French Consul, whereupon I was released after 18 days and arrived at Genoa on July 20. 2 pp. ; *endorsed by Sir William*, Received fr. Sr. Clo. Shovel, 24 December, '95. XXIX, 113.

J[OSEPH] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 1. Rotterdam.—The French have bombarded the nether part of Brussels, whilst the Prince of Vaudemont lay encamped about the upper, where they have ruined 400 or 500 houses, and damaged as many, and are retired towards Alost. I am still in the same opinion that neither will be forward to fight, though when their auxiliaries join them, they will attempt to relieve Namur Castle. Yet I shall wonder if our body of 40,000 cavalry shall not retard their marches, though they come not to a set battle. As to Dunkirk, yours have now tried and done as much as I ever expected. I have wondered wise men would be imposed upon with the confidence of a man that pretends to things impracticable to the hazard of their reputation and loss of great sums of money. Yet the news at first was that the town was in flames, which was occasioned by a Dutch frigate run aground and deserted, which our enemies, not being able to bring off, set on fire. Yet have you in one regard saved more than we here, most of our mortars of the Maes and Amsterdam being broke. For ours here thought it needless to make them so massy, being little above half the weight of yours, and so came in using them to break.

As for the castle of Namur, I fear the issue,

Some here are jealous of Admiral Russell, as if he was corrupted by the French, whose compurgator I have been, knowing that he hath desired some time to return, and that Rooke was to supply his place, as my old friend Mr. Bridgman told me before I left England; so that I am well assured the Government sends not for him out of any such grounds as these here imagine. We have a wet season. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 154.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 1.—I cannot proceed in the scheme you commanded me to cast my thoughts on till you tell whether you are pleased to have it done as a rational conjecture upon the present state of affairs, or as what you have been informed of, or as a thing certain that must have a speedy remedy. The first the King is too apt to slight if he retains his old humour. The second will admit of much debate as to its certainty or uncertainty, and the last will not be rejected, but which is as bad, will admit of various censures if the thing so wisely foreseen be not as visible to them as the sun on the meridian. I cannot expect an answer to this in writing.

The author of the news-letter you gave me I have found out, but what is to be done I wait your commands.

If Mr. Smith has delivered the papers to you, as he said he would, I am ready to do what I promised with them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 127.

1695, Aug. 1–11. Camp at Waterloos, three leagues from Brussels.—Upon advice of the motions of the French Army and the indisposition of the Prince de Vaudmont at Brussels, his Majesty marched early yesterday morning from Namur, leaving there the Elector of Bavaria, and came here last night where we have joined the troops of the Earl of Athlone and the detachments from Namur under the Count de Nassau and the Marquis de la Foret.

The enemy marched from Enghien and encamped last night with their left about a league from Brussels, seeming to intend to bombard that place, and the care taken by de Vaudmont is believed to have made Marshal de Villeroy alter his resolution, he seeming now to incline towards Alost.

This morning 10 battalions of foot were detached hence to Brussels. We are expecting 10,000 men of the troops of Hesse and Luxembourg.

Aug. 5–15. Camp before Namur.—On Friday morning de Vaudmont came to the King at Waterloo, and after dinner returned to Brussels, the King coming here to carry on the siege.

Further accounts of the siege of Namur. 3 pp. *These*

two papers appear to have been sent by the Marquis of Downshire 3 May, 1839, to the Duke of Wellington, the envelope in which they were returned being directed in the Duke's hand with a few words on the flap. XL, 104.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, Aug. 2. Whitehall.—The Lords of Appeals in Prize Matters have released all goods in the *Hope* mentioned in the passport, and concerning the *Arms of Revol* admit attestation to prove the Swedes' property, the proof whereof ought to have been made upon the Commission granted by the Admiralty Court, which the King of Sweden refused to have executed. The Commissioners of Appeals recommended the captain of the man-of-war who took the *Hope*, the other captain not appearing, to his Majesty's favour, since by this sentence he is to lose so great a share of his prize. By his Majesty's leave the account may be sent to Mr. Robinson as a testimony of the King's readiness to continue friendship with that Crown.

Warrant is enclosed for the grant of the Office of Principal Register and Clerk of the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Court to Mr. Smith, on the death of Mr. Crawley, who was himself a reversioner to Mr. Oughton, lately dead. If the King scruples because of the name of a reversion, you should inform him that the grants of this office have always passed for two lives. Mr. Smith is nephew to Sir Charles Hedges. I also recommend my nephew Mr. J[ohn] Bridges, barrister-at-law, of some years standing, for the office of Solicitor of the Customs. I am unwilling to say anything to Mr. Culliford's disadvantage, for whom the Treasury may find some other way to provide. 2½ pp. ; copy. P.B. b. 37.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 2.—I have found the papers you wanted in those delivered to me last night, but so abused and torn that did not my own papers and memory supply their defects, no use could be made of them.

Under the same cover is the affidavit made before the Lord Mayor on which you will be pleased to grant your warrants.

I am afraid you think me extravagant in the expenses of my late journey since you took no notice of my being 3*l.* out of pocket. I was as great a husband as I could imagine to be.

On Monday I shall be able to give you an account of the messengers. I hope you will favour my friend Mr. Knap for the stewardship of Hendred and Shippon in Berks. Mr. Smith owes him about 50*l.* for fees as council for the King

against criminals. He is an honest man and good lawyer and lives at Abingdon. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 129.

H[UGO] HUGHES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 2.—Mr. Vernon detained Sir J. Trenchard from allowing my extraordinaries. Being at Ratisbon with Mr. Harbord, I innocently discovered to him that Mr. Vernon was about to serve him an ill turn. Mr. Vernon from Ratisbon went to the King in Flanders and prevailed on Mr. Blathwait to speak to the King to have me recalled, saying that the Ministers of the Diet had complained of my contesting for precedence. I was recalled, and Mr. Vernon wrote to a friend crying victory and giving an account of the mischief he had done to me. The Ministers of the Diet assured the King under their hands and seals of their satisfaction with me. I appeal for favour. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1695, p. 39. XXIX, 130.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to the SAME.

1695, Aug. 4.—What I learnt of the design of Paine's coming for England was from persons of quality in Kent that are in that interest, which can never amount to a legal proof. If you intend to admit him to bail and let him know by such questions that you already understand what path he intends to tread, it will force them into new ways, not quickly discovered ; whereas the confidence of walking in the dark will soonest detect the conspiracy. Taking up men too soon (when the Government was with them) and imprisoning men long, without proofs, has been a great disappointment as well as reproach to the Government.

I told you that against the French and Irish prisoners there was proof what they said they came to do ; and also against Heydon and Carder for carrying over Gee, and Gribble for corresponding with Gee and paying him money, but against nobody else did I pretend to have any evidence. I thank you for 1*l.* 18*s.*

Captain Salisbury has escaped from Hopkins a messenger. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXIX, 132.

WILLIAM, EARL OF PORTLAND to the SAME.

[1695,] Aug. [5–]15. Before the Citadel of Namur.—I have spoken to the King about “Julian” Johnston. Tell me what you think he ought to have.

I thought the King's grants to me, made of his generosity without my expecting them, had passed all stages.

As for Spence and Dr. Kingston's scheme, I have not spoken to the King. Examination of letters should not be left to one man, unless he can be fully trusted. For Kingston I

think something happened at Gravesend last year, known to Mr. Vernon, which throws doubts on his honesty. The Lords Justices can settle with both of them.

We are slowly pushing the siege of the castle. 4 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIX, 148.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. [6-]16. The Hague.—I learn from Paris that any success at Namur will produce a revolution. I am therefore delaying the despatch of my man. I can obtain naval news. The Landgrave of Hesse has arrived at Maestricht with 1,000 men. 2½ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIX, 149.

Paper of Mr. CRIMES.

1695, Aug. 6.—Father Edwards this day told me that Major Loick said yesterday that they have no orders from France, but in general to be ready, and in 10 days shall hear more. Sir Henry Marwood told him the King was more afraid of the Commonwealth than of the Jacobites.

Aug. 8.—Spenceley told me the gentlemen of his Club have been writing the Earl of Clarendon, and that there is a design of bringing King J. home etc. Mr. Edward Noseworthy goes by the name of Cole, Col. Thornby is Mims. 1 p. XXIX, 133.

ETIENNE SEIGNORET to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 8.—Receipt for 100*l.* to be employed in satisfaction of the promise made by his order for payment for intelligence from France. ¼ p.; *French*. XXIX, 134.

JAMES ORMISTON to the SAME.

1695, Aug. 9.—Mr. Aaron Smith desired me to communicate to you what passed between me and Captain Clifford on Tuesday, which I wrote down at the time. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 135.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING WILLIAM.

1695, Aug. 9-19.—Warns his Majesty of the designs of his enemies at home; they had early notice of Admiral Russell's coming hence, and of Sir G. R[ooke]'s supplying that nation with other ships which must leave our seas open. The Jacobites have listed their friends throughout England, and have fixed time and place for joining the foreigners to be landed. Money is to come from France. 1 p.; *copy*.

The SAME to Lt.-General [HENRY] BELLASYSE.

1695, Aug. 9. Whitehall.—What you tell me of the condition of Dam[me] is very wonderful. Ellenberger's treachery is most

apparent, but there are some who justify O'Farel's proceedings for want of force. I hope the detachment the King has sent to his Army under Prince Vaudemont has put you in a posture of opposing their designs of bombarding Brussels.

The Duke of Schomberg, our general here, is gone a progress to visit the forces in their several quarters.

The attempt upon Dunkirk has not succeeded so as was expected, but we have little loss, besides that of our design. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. P.B.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 10.—In Lord Nottingham's time he [*sic*, Ormiston] did some service, and was well paid for it; yet could not forbear dealing on both sides, which gave my Lord more trouble to watch him than he was worth. He discovered Dr. Bell's and other Scotchmen coming from France, and at the same time gave notice to him there were warrants against him, and he was lost for ever. The like he did about Sir Eneas Macpherson and Mr. Paine. He always hung very heavy upon my Lord's purse-strings, and for one truth told twenty stories. My Lord at last returned his letters whole by the hand that brought them, for which he took this revenge. When he saw the current run strong against my Lord, he, Cary, Stidson and Brereton drew up an information against my Lord for stifling plots and discouraging informers, which by means of the Scotch Secretary found access to the King, but not his Majesty in a humour to receive it. For this trick's sake I cannot think it safe for you to see him, nor to slight him, but to treat with him at a distance by a friend, and as soon as you have found him by letter to seem fond of his discovery, shew the danger of delaying matters of such importance, the difficulty of coming to your office for fear of exposing him and therefore appoint him to meet your friend at the *Black Lion* in Berwick Street in Soho, and ask for Number 3. Pray do not send him his paper again, but let the double of it suffice him. Possibly Aaron Smith may know where to find him. I do not.

The general notice he gives you is true, but no secret, being trumpeted in all their coffee-houses; but where he comes to particulars, I must suspend my belief, and have nothing more to observe but that according to his usual custom his paper has three great holes to creep out at; but I hope the best, because it is his first service, which being performed will lead you into a good opinion of him.

He was recommended to Sir John Trenchard by Secretary Johnston's brother, a man that will soon be busy with you I beseech you have a care of him. 1 p.; *unsigned*. On back in Sir William's hand,

“On Saturday, 10 August, 1695, about 10 in the morning, Ormeston came to my house. I told him the business he wrote to me yesterday was of so great importance that I was troubled I could not tell where to send to him, and was just going to write to Aaron Smith for directions, but since he was come I would tell him it was not fit for him to be seen himself for fear of being discovered,” so appointed a third person to meet with Number 3, at the *Black Lion* at eight to-morrow evening.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. XXIX, 139.

Extract of Letters from Mr. JOHN ROBINSON.

1695, Aug. 10. Stockholm.—“This event tells the Danes they are not obliged to concern themselves in what has happened to them about the flag, having advised them against wearing any.

“That the English have not, as the Danes suppose, forced any Swedish ships to strike their sails, that wore no flag or pennant, and hoped they would not do it hereafter.

“That if any Swedish man-of-war be compelled to strike sail, this King will join with Denmark in a common cause.

“They think the remedy for this disorder would be to regulate by a treaty the respects mutually to be paid in each other’s seas, it being below the majesty of Kings to admit any inequality in such cases.”

1695, Aug. 17. Stockholm.—“The French Ambassador is labouring to persuade these Ministers that the proposals his master has made are reasonable, and that he ought not to be pressed to part with Strasburg to Luxemburg. He promised to procure an answer to this King’s declaration, but has not yet done so. Count Bielke favouring the French interest, the Commissioners for examining the cases of the Swedish ships brought up in England have begun to meet again.”

1695, Aug. 21. Stockholm.—“I am told by Mr. Silvercrone that Senator Wallerstet, who has considerable credit with the King, told him he was convinced the Allies have great reason not to hearken to a peace till they are assured of a good one, and that it is the interest of Sweden to confirm them in that resolution, and that what concerned a peace might be usefully concerted there, and Mr. Silvercrone believes this sincerely his opinion. The merchants here are much exasperated at the rigour of the French in condemning seven of their ships, because their passes were not altogether agreeable to the French regulations, and some think this severity is used in order to drive Sweden to take measures that may be inconsistent with its quality of mediator.”

1695, Aug. 28. Stockholm.—“The present his Majesty yearly makes to Oxenstern, though considerable, not answering

his wants, he is not so forward to do what he might for want of further encouragement." [*This in cipher in the original :*] "The Count is now at Congtor with the King, where he will be of great use in opposing . . . Count Bielke and his party, who . . . persuade the King that the French proposals are reasonable . . ." XXIX, 138 (1).

EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

HUGH GREG to the SECRETARIES OF STATE [?].

1695, Aug. 10. Copenhagen.—I wait further orders concerning the Irishman I have procured to be imprisoned in Norway as one of those that ran away with the ship *Angel*, and is supposed to have helped to murder the master and crew. The Holland Agent thinks he should be tried at Rotterdam, where he embarked, the freighters being mostly Hollanders.

The Ministers are like to be very difficult in giving satisfaction in the case of Captain Ivel.

Mr. Herbert has given a bond of 4,000 Rix dollars that the *Warrington* shall go direct to England. 2 pp. XXIX, 153a.

MICHEL [?] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 11. Salisbury.—I beg pardon for not having written to Monsieur de Chenailles as soon as you wished. I thought I might wait till he had answered my letters from London, and till I found opportunity to tell him your wishes. He has begged me not to tell you what he had discovered for fear of charging the Ministers with want of delicacy. I have thought it best not to speak with him at once lest he imagine that I have told you everything. But I will now write to him as you order, and I send you the letter open. I know not if you will like my attitude.

I believe Monsieur de Beaunal has sent you his last journal where he speaks of the late Queen. I informed Monsieur Bayle of your kindness to him before I left London. 2 pp. ; *French ; holograph*. XXIX, 141.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to the SAME.

1695, Aug. 12. Rotterdam.—"The forces I mentioned in my last are on their march, 10,000 or 15,000 from de Lorges 'tis said commanded by Taillard ; and a like number from Prince of Baden, Hessens and Luxemburgers, commanded by the Landgrave of Hessen Cassels. And although these might be here before the others, 'tis well if the active French outstrip not the slow Germans. Here are reports as if since Namur is over, that the French should be remanded, which, though

doubted of, yet finds credit by some, in regard the Germans wait for orders from our King. . . . In regard Boufflers assures the French King he can hold the castle till September, I suppose the French will try their utmost to relieve it, which ours hold impracticable. However, the armies of Villeroy and Vaudemont are in sight of each other near Brussels, of which and the King's coming towards them to Waterloo, I refer you to those from the Camp." I suppose the King will not adventure an engagement, except the castle was over, that being the grand design. It is said the French design was to bombard Brussels, which Vaudemont's entrenching before the city prevents. Some think they will try a diversion in the Pays de Liège, but I suppose they will not venture so far from their garrisons and lines in Flanders. We hear you are bombarding Calais, and then for Dunkirk. It is well if the confidence of Meisters deceive you not in the latter, as I fear it will, knowing the man, and how the place is provided. Ellenburg of Dixmuyd and Offerel of Deinse are both with the French, the latter having made it worse than I writ you, letting his garrison of 16,000 go for prisoners three months. We hear they are equipping 30 or 40 men-of-war at Toulon to be ready against October, most probably to carry recruits from Provence to Catalonia (lest they lose what they have gotten there) and seek thence occasion to pass to Brest. And now to what I mentioned in my last of the Scots raising their money, which will be very prejudicial to you, being under the same King and in the same continent, but though your Parliament hath been on this project, which I wish they had never mentioned or gone through (since it hath made the exchange fall here to 8 gilders, 20 stivers and is like to fall lower), yet I must refer you to two tracts, since Charles the First's time, when that design of raising your money was proposed in Council. The one is Sir Th. Row's (I read 30 years since) and the other Sir Rob. Cotton's, which is the 12th in Cotton's *Posthuma*, which I pray you to read, and judge how detrimental that will be to the Crown and nation. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 140.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 12.—I have parted with your money at the best rate I could, and with it all the advices and threatenings I could invent, and have in return two small papers and abundance of promises.

I had yesterday notice of Sir Andrew Forrester's coming to town, and that Colonel Olivant will not be long behind him. I have laid him upon the scent. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *endorsed*, Ormiston's receipt of 3*l*. and bill from Mr. Johnstown. XXIX, 142.

Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 12.—Ormiston saith he hath nothing to add to the paper he sent you, but questions not if you will give him money to keep them company, to prove every word of it true. Money being the only subject of our discourse, I was forced to ask his price, which at a very low rate he thought worth 20 guineas. Then I told him some stories by which he understood I knew him. This brought him to 10 guineas, of which I was to have three for my trouble. In short, his lowest price is two guineas, besides half-a-crown I gave him last night. In three hours he could give no satisfaction of his ability to do service. He is a journeyman tailor, and one of Mr. Johnston's tools to cheat the Government. I am sure you are to be cheated of two guineas, and yet dare not persuade you from giving them; to prevent the hideous clamour that will otherwise be made against you for stifling plots.

I beg your pardon for Hopkins the messenger, for the escape that happened. [See p. 128 ante.] 1 p.; unsigned. XXIX, 143.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, Aug. 12.—I well know Sir Edward Longville to be as dangerous a man as any in Bucks. His business is to collect their strength in Wales, as others do elsewhere, and had any Justice of the Peace searched them, lists had been found about them or in the places of their retirement, which in South Wales are at Mr. Lewes's of St. Peirs, Mr. Morgan of Tradegar [Tredegar] or at Ragland, and at the borders of those counties, at Mr. Benson, the late abdicated Archdeacon of Hereford, at Mr. Martin's, late chaplain to Lord Scudamore, and at Sir Barnaby Scudamore's at Ballingsham, near Ross. I know not why Mr. Spence delays his catalogue, and believe he sends most of his intercepted letters to the other office. 1 p.; unsigned. XXIX, 144.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, Aug. 13. Whitehall.—Having last night taken the Lords Justices' direction about a memorial for the dispute between the *Sea-horse* and the Swedes' man-of-war, concerning which Mr. Leyoncrona complained, this morning the news was brought of a fight between two of his Majesty's frigates and a Swede, which has occasioned a change in that memorial. I enclose the papers relating to the *Sea-horse* and the others.

Instead of an answer to the Swedish secretary's verbal complaint, the Lords Justices thought fit to give the reason of his Majesty's not having given orders to his Minister in Sweden to demand satisfaction, the Swedish ship having sailed before she could be stopped; they thought the captain's

not paying due respect proceeded only from his own insolency without orders, and upon the next officer's, when the Swedish captain was killed, striking his flag and lowering topsails, they released the ship and the other merchantmen, which ought to be well taken by the Swedes.

I wish they and the Danes may not agree in this conjuncture to prejudice our trade thither for our naval stores.

We are all very impatient to receive letters from you, your last being of 8th inst., n.s., and the ill affected persons have spread so many malicious stories that both town and country has been alarmed by them. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; copy. Sent to Mr. Blathwayt for Mr. Robinson in this letter minute of the memorial. Copies of the letters of the captains of the *Sea-horse*, *Maidstone* and *Mermaid*. 2 pp. P.B. b. 40.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695,] Aug. 13. Althorpe.—The King is well inclined to Johnson. I think the particulars of what we would ask for him had best be deferred till his Majesty's return. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 62.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1695, Aug. 13. Whitehall.—The Colonel [see p. 496 *ante*] writes on July 31 making large promise of his honesty and readiness to serve, without making any bargain. He was then newly come from Dublin, where he had spent all his money in fruitless expectations; for leaving Ireland he had a very good pretence, having been offered to be one of their general agents in England, and refused it, only because no money was to be expected from them. I will see the man. 1 p.; copy. P.B.

The SAME to CHARLES PRICE of Abergavenny.

1695, Aug. 13. Whitehall.—I believe the strangers you mention were employed in an ill design in going about taking a list of their Jacobite friends. Justices should seize them and search for papers. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. Same vol.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 14.—At 11 o'clock I go to a meeting at Brentford, where I hope to hear further of Sir Andrew Forrester. I think a warrant should be left in Mr. Ellis's hands to apprehend him if he be found. If I write to Mr. Ellis, my letters shall be subscribed No. 3.

I fear you will not be at the Treasury this morning, where the stewardship of Shippon and Hendred in Berks will be determined. The fee from the King is but 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the

whole profits will not raise it to 5*l.* and would not be worth Mr. Knapp asking for, but that he is unwilling to let in a stranger among his clients. Mr. Wright you know, and Mr. Harris is but an attorney, scarce that, and both these candidates live out of the county. Mr. Knapp lives at Abingdon and is a barrister of 12 years standing. 1 *p.*; *unsigned*. XXIX, 146.

Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 14 [*endorsement*].—At the other office they say you are going into the country to make an interest to be of the next Parliament. I wish them true prophets. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *unsigned*; *endorsed*, With a note from Ormiston enclosed. XXIX, 147.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, Aug. 15–25. Whitehall.—Desires the King may be thanked for bestowing the employment upon John Bridges [*see p. 527 ante*]. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *copy*. P.B. b. 41.

[The SAME] to Monsieur DE CHENAILLES.

1695, Aug. 15–25. Whitehall.—I agree with your putting off the despatch of the man, as his journey would be useless. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *copy*; *French*. Same vol. 44.

EDWARD, VISCOUNT VILLIERS to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1695, Aug. [16–]26. The Hague.—That no dispute might happen in signing the instrument for renewing the Grand Alliance 'twas resolved in the Congress that each Plenipotentiary should sign and seal as many instruments as there were Plenipotentiaries then present, which I did, and delivered one to every Plenipotentiary, and received at the same time one from each of them. Though this multiplicity of instruments was necessary, yet one ratification from each of our masters is thought sufficient. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXIX, 158.

The Rev. J[OHN] K[NIGHTON] to [THOMAS TENISON],
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1695, Aug. 17.—About 26 years since one of that name you mention came to Irthlingborough in Northamptonshire as curate put in by the Earl of Banbury. His Christian name was Richard, a man of great strength and boldness and good parts but no learning, the son of a farmer near Northampton, where he was apprentice to a tailor. He afterwards set up for a preacher, bringing with him copies of a sermon which he said he preached in London at the time of the Plague, with his picture before it, and his name Richard K., Master of Arts

of both Universities, though he had been to neither. By staying in town during the Plague he had gotten goods to a considerable value, but had wasted them, being a man of bad character. He next lived at Leighton Buzzard. At Irthlingborough he kept bad company and illused his wife, when he knew she could hang him. About 24 years since he left her and two or three children at Knightsbridge and went away with the daughter of one Leonard, Rector of Boughton. Five years after he was seen at Kimbolton, and suspected of highway robbery. I have since heard of one of the name about Bristol. He must now be about 60. I always doubted his being in Orders. 4 pp. ; copy ; signed, J. K. XXIX, 151.

Sir HENRY HOBART to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 17. Blickling.—I have enquired at Lynn about Cross. No man is braver, nor understands the coasts of France and England better, but it is not safe to trust him beyond a pilot. He can discover the correspondence between Newcastle and France, having been employed these six years in Swedish ships, mostly upon that account. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 152.

Extract of Letters from HUGH GREG.

1695, Aug. 20.—Copenhagen.—Answer to Monsieur Jessen about the flag is delayed till they see the issue of the campaign. The statement of the Swedes about not striking to the English is the chief argument against submission.

Sept. 7.—Ministers here were pleased at the news of the Swedish convoy being brought up in England, for their hopes of that Court's joining them in opposing the pretensions of England to the right of the flag are revived by that accident. The Swedish Envoy said his master would never suffer his ships to strike topsails like merchantmen, unless the English would strike to his flag in his jurisdiction. Jessen said nobody knew what the English meant by the British seas ; I said this was stated in the treaty between England and Holland, *viz.* from Cape Finisterre to the Land van Staten [? Stadtlanden] in Norway. He replied that Sweden and Denmark were not concerned in that treaty, and being made with a Commonwealth could be no rule to Kings. 8 pp. XXIX, 145.

[RICHARD] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695,] Aug. 21–31. Malines.—I have tried to get up to the Army, but the enemies are in the way, and I stay here with my bags to relieve those who are going to fight for 'em.

“His Majesty is a fair gamester ; he throws at all. He is resolved to have the castle at any price, and the enemies seem resolved to succour it at any price. We have abandoned

all Flanders and Brabant, which we sacrifice to Namur ; but the French are so blind as not to see our blots, and had rather attempt the succour of a cursed heap of rubbish than spoil and plunder all the towns in these countries. Letters from the Camp to-morrow will bring you news, I believe, that the castle is taken or the battle fought. The King's Army is strong and well posted. Nothing ought to frighten us but the greatness of our stakes and the odds which old England does lay. I hear nothing yet of your wines

"The great Duke's Envoyé will make his master's compliments to the King if he takes Namur. And then Mr. Wooseley will have an opportunity of going to drink sweet wines. I have had an ill summer ; I was beaten once, and saved my life or my liberty very narrowly. I was bombarded in Brussels, where I was a plundering the town. I borrowed about 300,000*fl.* amongst those poor, frightened people, but stayed so long about it that the house I lay in was beaten down an hour or two after I got out of it. I reckon one-sixth part of the town is beaten down, and they reckon the loss at 30 millions of florins, or 3,000,000*l.* sterling. Namur is worth that to the States, since Brussels, not Amsterdam pays it." 3 *pp.* ; unsigned ; endorsed, "Chocolate." XXXI, 103.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 21. Salisbury.—I have a letter from de Chenailles of August 16. He is clearly disposed to send off his man at once, as the latter knows many of the malcontents in France. He was nearly arrested there. He wishes to know if you are pleased with him. I have assured him of this. He is anxious to have your good word with Lord Villiers. Something might be given him for expenses, though he does not ask for it. 2½ *pp.* ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXIX, 156.

Captain JA[MES] WALLER to the SAME.

1695, Aug. 23. Charles Fort.—I received your letter as I was taking horse to attend Parliament in Dublin. The Colonel [Hussey] sails this day in the *Rochester* for Portsmouth. I am obliged for the proffer of your friendship.

P.S.—I paid the Colonel 30*gs.* for his charges, amounting to 39*l.* as they pass here. 2 *pp.* ; *holograph*. XXIX, 157.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

[1695 ?] Aug. 23.—"I did not receive yours of the 18th till the post was gone, but I believe the enclosed will come time enough. I have writ as you desired."

[*Postscript.*].—I desire it may not be known that I meddle in this matter. When we meet you shall know why. ¼ *p.* ; *holograph*. Misc. 71.

J[OSEPH] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 26. Rotterdam.—The detachments I writ you last were on their march are now come, the Prince of Baden's to Namur, de Lorge's to Dinant, and those of Normandy into Flanders. I am of the same opinion that till these have joined the Army under Villeroy they will attempt nothing, though they are computed 80,000, that so they may attack us in several quarters. There are two mighty armies so near that most expect some great action. That which I desire you to regard, as being much in your power to provide against, is the report from Dunkirk of Bart's making ready four capital ships of war, with several less to go to sea, with a design not only to cape [*sic*] but bombard some of your seacoast towns; which if true, it will be necessary, when your fleet comes in, either singly or jointly with the Dutch, to have a squadron to attend him and perhaps to warn such places as are most liable, to be on their guard. Harwich is in no danger, if Langer [Landguard] Fort do their duty, but Yarmouth might easily be ruined, as Lastaf [Lowestoft] *etc.* Some guns might be planted on the pier at Yarmouth to keep them off. For those in the Channel I am less solicitous (supposing you will have a squadron thereabouts for a winter guard) than for these North Seas in regard of your colliers and the coasts thereof. Our E. Indy fleet of 25 sail are safely arrived, which puts a little life into us. The States at the Hague are greatly offended with Meisters for putting them to vast charges on an impracticable project. We wonder there was nothing done at Calais, which was much more facile. I hear to-day from one of our Lords that to-day ours storm the castle of Namur. I fear they are not so far forward with their breechers. However, 'tis said we have cut off the enemy from fetching water at the river, which may be of great consequence, for though this rainy weather they may save much by cisterns, yet so many horse as they have, as well as men, will want a great quantity. All things draw towards a critical decision. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 159.

B. VAN CLEVERSKERK [Dutch Ambassador] to the LORDS JUSTICES OF ENGLAND.

1695, Aug. 28. Westminster.—Two privateers of Zeland have taken at sea the ship *Our Lady of Consolation*, from Bilbo to Kinsale with a French cargo and passport from King James. Having put men on board, they were chased by a French privateer and took refuge in Rye Harbour. There one Arthur Keifes of London seized her and took away her sails and rudder. I request her release and compensation. 1½ pp.; *copy*. Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1695, p. 55. XXIX, 160a.

JAMES ORMISTON to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Aug. 29.—For the main business I have in hand I shall give you an account on Sunday what length they are gone in their designs, which will not be so sudden as I thought. As for Sir Andrew Forrester, he is not at present in town, but very soon will be. I am afraid I must go out of the town next week, which will be chargeable to me. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 161.

THOMAS BALE to RICHARD KINGSTON.

1695, Aug. 29.—Yesterday I preferred three bills, one against Edwards, a printer, for seditious libel ; another against Edward Bish the trooper, for riding through Cornhill with sword drawn and pistol in his hand and declaring the King was dead and saying, "God damn those that say to the contrary" ; the third against Salisbury, Everingham and Whitlock for printing and publishing false news. The two first were found, the last ignored. We then forebore to prefer a Bill against Dyer, the news-letter man.

I have been preparing for the trials of Cordell Goodman and Balthazar Redding, two of the Drury Lane rioters, and of Brownlow, the warder of the Tower, for letting Colonel Dorrington escape, and of Bish, but think none of them will be tried, for the rioters have got the drawer, our main witness, out of the way. The Clerks of the Council that would prove the confession of the warder are out of town. Bish will confess.

We have indictments of high treason ready against several that are in France with King James, and some that are in arms against the King in Flanders. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 162.

NEWS-LETTER.

1695 [Aug. 29–]Sept. 7. Vienna.—The Imperial Army marched on 27th ult. from Peterwardein towards Betsche [Torok Becse] on the Theiss, crossed the river on the night of the 29th, but learning that the Turks were moving on Temesvar to attack Lippa, as the road from their camp to Lippa was impassable, they recrossed the Theiss on the 1st and the cavalry advanced to Tzela [Zenta], the infantry following, to cross the Theiss the second time for Lippa.

The enemy's fleet, learning that our Army had left Peterwardein, resolved to stop us, but everything was done to frustrate their design. Six hundred infantry were sent from the garrison at Peterwardein to General Herbeville, with other support. The disgrace of Tekeli is confirmed, he and his wife being sent by water to Constantinople. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *French*. XXIX, 174.

ROBERT, BARON LEXINGTON to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695 [Aug. 29-?] Sept. 7. Vienna.—“What you desire to know about Casal is plain enough. The Emperor had bought privately, as I am informed, the reversion of the Montferrate of the Duchy of Lorraine, for 100,000 crowns, to get a foot in Italy. The Duke of Savoy and the French were both aware of it, and so made a private treaty, the latter being unable to maintain it and the former as unwilling to see it in the hands of the House of Austria almost as in those of the French, to demolish it, so you may easily imagine why we were so angry at the capitulation, by the disappointment and loss of our money. I beg this may be kept private.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIX, 175.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING WILLIAM.

1695, Aug. 30.—Thanks him for the news of Namur. Appeals for Captain South to be a Commissioner of Revenue in Ireland in the room of Mr. Sedgwick, deceased. Sends list of French men-of-war setting out from Toulon, but no seamen are to come from Brest. Monsieur de Nesmond sent the *Halcyon* there with an English prize, but she was not allowed in, lest any of the men should discover where de Nesmond was, whose design is kept secret, but he was believed to be towards Ireland waiting for the return of either the Turkish or East Indian ships. Two other men-of-war, the *Temeraire*, 50 guns, and *La Mutine*, 40, are being equipped there to join him. 1½ pp.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, Aug. 30. Whitehall.—I have spoken to Lord Godolphin at Windsor about Lord Portland's grant. As soon as he returns hither, it will be considered in the Treasury, and an account sent to the King. ½ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 43.

R[ICHARD] R[OWE ?] to the Revd. Dr. [RICHARD]
KINGSTON.

1695, Aug. 30.—Such another town taken will undo King William. Boufflers will join Villeroy, and the game is up, for the Confederates have lost at this siege and Dixmuyd above 20,000. ½ p.; *holograph*. *Richard Rowe was arrested for high treason on October 24, 1695. S.P. Dom. under date.* XXIX, 163.

1695, Aug. 30.—Mr. Sp[encely] told me this morning Lord Berkeley's secretary was great friend to King James's interest, and that he had discovered two spies that this Government kept in France, one of which is secured, for which service

King James sent him 200*l.*, but Dr. Johnston, whose hands it came to, turns it to his own use, for which King James is angry. This secretary with Gill are to be at Sp[encely's] to-morrow.

1695, Sept. 5.—Sp[encely] then swore that he would kill the King, for he was the greatest thief and murderer in the world. *Two letters on one sheet; unsigned. Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom., 1695, p. 73. XXIX, 164.*

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JOHN, BARON CUTTS.

1695, Aug. 30. Whitehall.—I congratulate you on the honour you have acquired by your extraordinary courage and conduct during this memorable siege, and particularly in the assault upon the fort and castle, which has ended in the surrender of it, in the presence of a mighty army, who served only as witnesses of this event; and that you have purchased so general a reputation at the expense of a slight wound, has put me and the rest of your friends, who are very numerous, out of much pain we were in by a report that you were dangerously wounded. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; copy. P.B.

Abstract of Letters from [JOHN] ROBINSON.

1695, Aug. 31. Stockholm.—The merchants have deputed some to carry to the King their complaints of their ships being condemned in France, and it is not doubted but this Court will resent the matter. I do not find the Danes make further solicitations here about the flag. Their Minister in England will have persuaded Monsieur Leyoncronne to join him in that affair, affirming that it was at the instance of Sweden that Denmark stood so stiff in its refusal of satisfaction, but Leyoncronne resolving to expect orders in the thing, bad them not to meddle in it.

1695, Sept. 4. Stockholm.—I wait for his Majesty's orders about the encounter with the Swedes' man-of-war, and know not the sentiments of this Court of it, but the setting the ship at liberty will leave room for calm discussion. A reciprocal respect in the Baltic is what they seem to pretend to, and they may join with Denmark to insist on it. The French party will endeavour to whet his Majesty's resentments, expressing joy at the accident, being dejected at the loss of Namur.

1695, Sept. 7. Stockholm.—The King was in a great rage when told of the rencounter with his man-of-war, though Count Oxenstiern, having received his letters first, had prepared him for it. The Count is much troubled at it, as happening at a time when all things were as well disposed as could be in favour of the Allies, and near taking effect.

An order is signed to Monsieur Leyoncronne to send a pertinent account of this rencounter, which gives assurance they will

not proceed hastily in the matter. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *An office abstract from letters which are to be found in full in S.P. Sweden XIV. XXIX, 138 (2).*

Dr. JOHN WALLIS to ROBERT PAWLING.

1695, Aug. 31 and Sept. 3. Soundesse [near Nettlebed].—Two letters about Sir William's standing for Wallingford. 2 pp. XXIX, 165, 166.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695, endorsement.] Sept. 1. Althorpe.—“ I desire you will take care of the enclosed, and excuse the liberty I use. I have writ for Cap. South. I hope, nay I cannot doubt, it will be done. I am extremely concerned for he ought to have it.” $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 63.

1695, Sept. [2–]12. Paris.—Chagrin at the loss of Namur has given place to indignation at the detention of Boufflers. It seems that the Court will try for his release of a person of such importance when everyone is exclaiming against Villeroy. All our Princes return from the Army to the Reserve of the Prince de Conti and the Duc de Maine, which suggests the close of the campaign. The Ducs de Chartres and Bourbon and the Count of Toulouse have fever.

Admiral Russell having appeared before Toulon was driven by a storm towards Italy. But everything is prepared for an attack by him. Fresh ships are being got ready to the number of 40 of the line.

The King is in good health. One hears little of the Court of St. Germain. King James receives 50,000 francs on the 1st of each month to the day. A new levy of 30,000 men is proposed. It is proposed to sell the postal revenue, and 36 and even 40 millions are offered for it. The people are suffering, but not murmuring. The Court will not contemplate the surrender of Strasburg or Luxembourg, and has offered equivalents.

Sept. 16.—Two little privateers of St. Malo, together of 20 guns, met some English ships from Barbados escorted by a man-of-war of 36 guns, and took four merchantmen, the cargo of each worth 100,000*l*. The value of the East India ships is not yet known.

Vendome lies at Pale's beyond the Ter. Spaniards have deserted to him, but their Army is twice as strong as ours. Four regiments from Xaintonge are being sent to him instead of to Catalonia. Boufflers is to be exchanged for the Dixmunde and Meuse prisoners.

De Lorges is once more in command of our Army in Germany.

The Duke of Savoy has prepared 40 mortars and 60 guns, either to bombard Pignerolle or besiege Susa.

The Toulon equipments are meant for Brest as soon as Russell leaves the way clear.

I enclose copy of a letter from a man about the Court. It is folly to suppose that France is so bent on peace as to give the Allies all they ask. They think us powerless, and that we are so overpowered at the loss of Namur that we fear the worst. We think the position of the League to be bad for want of money in that Namur has cost them so dear, that they will slacken off, and we should be more confident if de Vaudemont had not been allowed to escape, and if we had entrenched Namur more strongly, for nature does not provide us with unsurmountable obstacles. To conclude, the loss of Namur will not make France relax her efforts, nor are her forces utterly destroyed. The King will get money, and the 30,000 infantry will be raised, and 10,000 Swiss secured. *3½ pp. ; French ; copy, unsigned. XXIX, 179.*

WILLIAM BARKER to Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON.

1695, Sept. 4. Warrington.—On the 15th of August one Matthew Page, an attorney, who commonly lives in London, but is here at present, had a letter from London that the King was killed and his Army defeated, which he told to some of his clan and among the rest one Matthew Manwaring, an idle fellow, who came into the market-place and proclaimed King James and told that K. Will. was killed and his army routed, which had like to have made a great tumult among the mob, but I went to the Constable and complained to him and got a [war]rant from the next Justice of Peace to bind him to his good behaviour, and bound myself to prosecute him at the next quarter sessions, which has made me worse hated than before. On the 31st August, when we had the good news of the surrender of the castle of Namur, our loyal town made never a bonfire but one that I made myself and all the companions I had was one mercer and two butchers. I thought this account might let you know how we are affected.

The Surveyor of the Post Office has been here lately, one Mr. James Dallton, who has given encouragement to hope our salary shall be mended 10*l.* a year. I hope you'll give your assistance and get it. Colonel Farewell promised us his assistance. *2 pp. ; holograph ; seal. XXIX, 167.*

Admiral Sir GEORGE ROOKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1695, Sept. 6. The *Queen* at Spithead.—“This comes to acknowledge the favour of yours of the 29th ultmo., and to

assure you that your commands therein, as also whatsoever you shall please to confer upon me hereafter shall be obeyed with a care answerable to that great honour and respect I have for you. I have now my sailing instructions and am as fast as I can putting the ships in a readiness to execute them, but God knows we are in a miserable condition both as to the quality and number of our men ; and if those ships Mr. Russell leaves should not be in a much better condition in that particular than these I carry with me, I must be apprehensive the consequence of coming upon service may be very fatal to us ; my thoughts of which I do assure you gives me some melancholy hours. I pray God send us better success than can reasonably be hoped for under these unhappy circumstances." 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 170.

NIC[HOLAS] ROOPE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 6.—An honest Justice has told me of meetings among the Jacobites and books abroad. Monday I shall ride to Plymouth. *Endorsed by Trumbull*. Hooke, Deputy of Plymouth. Fortescue Jacob[ite] Justice of Peace. ½ p. XXIX, 176.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, Sept. 6–16. Whitehall.—I entreat you to procure his Majesty's hand especially for his approbation of the two Town Clerks, which belong to Corporations when I am invited to be chosen for the next Parliament. ½ p. ; *copy*. P.B. b. 46. *See p. 547 post*.

The SAME to the PENSIONARY OF HOLLAND.

1695, Sept. 6. Whitehall.—In reply to yours of the 2nd, there has been no intention of his Majesty's ships returning to port after the expedition towards Calais, the squadron employed there being still left at the Downs under Sir Cloudesly Shovell. The ships of the States General are already at sea, and are believed to be off the French coast. The King's ships which are now in the Channel, except a certain number which by his Majesty's express order are for the Mediterranean, are ready and will sail in a few days.

As to the Dutch fisher boats, I have already spoken to the Lords of the Admiralty, who have promised to give the usual orders to the commanders of the King's frigates.

As for John Noll, who is in prison in France for taking contraband goods there, I will inform you of the informations against him, that we may get to the bottom of the matter and punish him. 1 p. ; *copy* ; *French*. P.B. b. 48.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 7. Salisbury.—I am writing by the orders of the Archbishop and our Bishop an account of the reasons of my retreat to England, a well-worn subject. The Bishop took me to Lord Pembroke's house at Wilton. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXIX, 171.

Colonel MAU[RICE] HUSSEY to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 7. Whitehall.—Desires to make his own and other persons' grievances known. Has been 15 days coming from Kinsale. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Spoke with him then and 12 at night. XXIX, 172.

Lord Mayor Sir THOMAS LANE to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 7. London.—I find by your letter I shall be favoured with your good company next week. . . . It happens that Wednesday and Friday we shall hold Courts of Conservancy in Southwark, Westminster and Blackheath, and if it be convenient to you to dine with me on Thursday I believe on that day I may engage the company you desire to meet you. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *see p. 548 below*. XXIX, 173.

SIM[ON] HARCOURT to WILLIAM DOBBINS.

1695, Sept. 8. Abingdon.—Yesterday Mr. Jennens and I came out of town in the Abingdon coach, and to lose no time in showing his respects to Sir Wm. he got out of the coach at Nettlebed, and went directly to Mr. Wallis, who told him he had already recommended Sir Wm. to several of his friends, and he would remind them of it. From Mr. Wallis' Mr. Jennens rode instantly post to Wallingford, where he found Mr. Wallis had dealt truly with him, and considers our design very practicable. 'Tis now publicly discoursed at Wallingford, and was so before Mr. Jennens came thither. T. Tipping is not yet returned from Bath. Sir Wm. Trumbull's name is set up by the mere motion of his friends. Mr. Jennens takes not the least notice of what has passed at London. He thinks, as I believe, that if any letter was writ to Tipping to acquaint him divers persons of (very) good interest in the town had made their request to him to appear, and that Mr. Jennens was ready to join with him, and that he could not apprehend opposition unless from Mr. Tipping, which he hoped he should not meet with, it might have effect, especially Tipping not having been yet there. This is entirely submitted to his discretion. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 177.

THOMAS TIPPING to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 10. Whitfield, near Nettlebed.—Mr. Wallis informed me that you have thoughts of standing at Wallingford, and desires me to use my influence, being under obligation not to solicit for anybody himself. I have promised all the assistance in my power.

In case of opposition I should be very glad you would declare you join with me. But if you do not approve of that, if any other person shall desire the same, I only beg that you will stand neuter, and be at no trouble or expense, and leave fairly with me to contest it with any other person. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 178.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1695, Sept. 10–20. Whitehall.—An entry was made in the books transmitted to the office by the Duke of Shrewsbury of a letter written to the King of Poland 30 December last, of notification of the Queen's death. I send a copy to be transcribed for his Majesty's hand and delivered to such person as shall be thought proper, who may at the same time give an account of the miscarriage of the former letter.

Sir C. Hedges presses for you to move the King to sign the warrant for the Register of the Court of Delegates. If his nephew Mr. Smith does not obtain his request, Mr. Crawley, the patentee, will surrender to no other. I intreat you to get the confirmations signed for the Town Clerks of Wallingford and Hedon. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 49.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. [10–]20. The Hague.—I am sending my man to France to-morrow. I hear that at Elboeuf, where there is a cloth factory, since the fall of Namur a statue of the King of France has been mutilated and thrown down in the night and the culprits not discovered. Also that Russell's fleet has returned to the coast of Provence, where the maritime towns are being abandoned. At Toulon were 25 or 30 ships ready for sailing to Brest, but they are being dismantled. Near an estate of mine near Orleans 200 or 300 persons, assembled to pray and sing Psalms, were imprisoned. There is a great outcry, for they were unarmed.

Our Army is in camp at Hal under the Elector of Bavaria. 3 pp.; *French*. XXIX, 194.

JAMES ORMISTON to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 11.—Is going into the country to see and speak with Jacobites and will have to take the oath of fidelity. Asks for two guineas more to be sent through Mr. Morrise.

There is lately come over from France Captain John Hamilton, son to Mathew Hamilton, formerly adjutant and quartermaster to the Scots Guards, and one Mr. Brown, formerly a minister in Scotland. I know that what comes over hath instructions to their party how they shall go on with the design I have herein enclosed. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 203.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir CHARLES PORTER.

1695, Sept. 12. Whitehall.—I expected I should have been able to answer concerning the articles of the Treaty of Limerick, and your proceedings thereupon, but that matter has not been before the Council, nor have I heard any public mention of it. I conceive a Bill of that nature must be transmitted from my Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to the Council here, and sent back to you to be proposed to the Parliament there. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95–97.

CHARLES, EARL OF MONMOUTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 12.—“Having received this letter from my Lord Mayor a Sunday night, which I sent immediately to my Lord Keeper and the Duke of Shrewsbury, you may imagine how great a surprise it is to all those that dined with him a Saturday to see those differences (which they hoped would be happily ended this day) in a way of never being reconciled. The only measures could obtain (the so necessary agreement of our friends) were then solemnly agreed on, but I find are not since executed. I can only lament it as a well-wisher, and am very certain if the same are not speedily put in practice this dispute must continue. Knowing you dine in the city with my Lord and many of his friends, I could not but write to you, though perhaps too late, for if this affair become the subject of a debate before a Court of Aldermen or Common Council I am too sure it must go to Westminster Hall, however fatal it may prove to our interest in dividing us at this time when an agreement is most necessary. Thursday noon.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 180.

Sir ROBERT PYE to the Rev. JOHN HOWE.

1695, Sept. 12. Faw[ley].—“My mite shall be employed for Sir William Trumbull (or rather for his country by him); his good character is general and am sure if he doth [*illegible*], he must be a true, faithful Englishman.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 181.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur D'HERVART, at Turin.

1695, Sept. 13–23. Whitehall.—Thanks for letters about the split between the Swiss Cantons as to the Church at

Wartau, and for the two memorials of the French Ambassador which have annoyed the Swiss. Will be grateful for news and especially wishes to know why the Duke of Savoy has done nothing since his success at Casal. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *French*; copy. P.B.

EDWARD, VISCOUNT VILLIERS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. [13-]23. The Hague.—I returned this morning from Loo. "I am extremely glad that I am justified in the business of the ratification. . . . I wish Wednesday next was over as well as my audience. 'Tis here the rejoicing day for the taking of Namur." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 198.

WILLIAM BARKER to Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON.

1695, Sept. 14. Kensington.—Sir William Trumbull has written to thank me for apprehending Manwaring. The charge of prosecuting him will be too great for me unless assisted by the Government. Manwaring is a mean fellow, but very great with the Jacobites. My salary is but 40*l.*, and I can make it appear 28*l.* goes out of it. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1695, p. 70. XXIX, 182.

JAMES, EARL OF ABINGDON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 14. Rycott.—I heard from my brother Charles that you had thoughts of standing for one of the Knights of Berks for the next Parliament and desire my assistance, which I was a little surprised at, because when I desired him to propose it to you formerly and could have served you more effectually, being not engaged to anyone, he told me you wholly declined it. However, you may assure yourself of any service I can do you. I should be glad that you might carry it not only without charge but contest, which I believe you may by joining with Sir Humphry Forster, to whom myself and all my friends are engaged, and who hath been so often chosen and so well beloved that I think he cannot miss of being one as I am sure you would not of being the other if you joined with him—it suiting so well with the ancient custom of the county to have one of the Forest and the other of the Vale.

You see how free I am in giving you my opinion, which is only that I may be better able to serve you.

[*Postscript.*]—I hope you have pardoned the trouble I gave you about the stewardship of Shipton and Henrid [Hendred] and I shall be very glad to obtain your favour for my neighbour Mr. Harris. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 183.

Sir HENRY WINCHCOMBE to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 15.—You desire to know how I design to dispose of my interest for the county, not standing myself. In the

first place my intentions are to serve Mr. Nevill and after him Sir Humphrey Forster, to whom I am engaged by promise some time since. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 184.

Sir FRANCIS WINNINGTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 15. Stanford Court, near Worcester.—In favour of Mr. John Collett, clerk in the Stamped Paper Office, to be warehousekeeper or distributor of stamped paper.

[*Postscript*.]—We have taken the alarum of a new Parliament. I doubt not but you, with the favour of that great person (that I am sure you and I have a great value for), will not let me and my friends be baffled in the concern of the charter of Tewkesbury. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 185.

[RICHARD] HILL to the SAME.

1695 [*endorsement*], Sept. 16–26. Antwerp.—The Florentine envoy is come to the Hague, and Mr. Wooseley having formerly desired to be sent to Florence, and the King having told me I should succeed him at Brussels, I thought it was time for me to be doing something for myself. I had much rather have my discharge than anything I can pretend unto.

I am bid to pay the Hessians, Brandenbourgers, Munsterians, Hanovers and Wulfenbüttlers *etc.* for helping to take Namur, and am told to lend the King of Spain money to repair the fortifications. I am left here to pay an English Army, though you Lords of the Treasury have not furnished one penny for its subsistence here since August 1. Yet I am persuaded that it is not for my own sake alone that I wish you, whose business it is, were finding out ways and means to come to a peace, which is like Paradise, the only seat of happiness, though we unprepared sinners do not love to hear talk of it. I am ordered to go to Flanders and to wait on the Court at the Hague next week. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXX, 110.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to EDWARD, VISCOUNT VILLIERS.

1695, Sept. 17–27. Whitehall.—I have yours of the 23rd inst. with the note enclosed. I thank you for the confidence you put in me. The matter is very nice, but it will certainly take air, at least if any steps are made further in it. 1 p. ; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to MATTHEW PRIOR.

Same date.—I have two of yours of 20–30 past, one whereof I received by Mr. Cockburn, and of 3rd inst. I observe the character you give of that gentleman, and shall take notice of him accordingly. I am glad you have so far made your way at Loo towards the obtaining what you can reasonably ask from

the King, and shall be happy to contribute my part towards the finishing of the piece.

Care will be taken of the poetry, and that it should not suffer in the printing, as it is pity it should. I see no reason why the author should be ashamed of battering B's poems and reducing it, any more than we the castle, since it is our honour that everything that concerns Namur be on our side ; however, I have enjoined T[onson ?] silence, as is desired, though it is not perhaps possible to keep it long a secret. I will add but one circumstance to that purpose, which is that Fleet[wood] Shepard knows it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. Same vol.

Dr. JOHN WALLIS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 17. Oxford.—In favour of his son-in-law, Mr. Serjeant Blencow, a member of the present House of Commons, to be a Judge in the Court of King's Bench. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 187.

R[ICHARD] NEVILLE to [the SAME].

1695, Sept. 18. Bath.—Sir H. Winchcombe will not stand any more for our county nor make interest to oppose Sir Humphry Forster unless he refuses to join with me (which I shall never ask him). He told me also that Sir Humphry's interest is so much increased about Newbury since the last election that except somebody stand against him that hath an entire interest in the Vale, it will be to no purpose to oppose him. I have here received a message from Sir Humphry to invite me to join with him ; my answer was that since there was no certainty of a new Parliament, I had no thoughts of joining with anybody, that at the October Quarter Sessions there would be a meeting of gentlemen from all parts of the county, and that I thought would be soon enough to come to a negotiation. I had sooner given you this account, but designed waiting on you at the Swanimote Court at Windsor on Saturday next, but if I knew any certain time of your being at Easthampstead I would come into Berkshire to wait on you. In the meantime if you communicate anything by letter, I will answer with all freedom and sincerity. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 190.

HENRY CRYMES to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 18.—“I am very well satisfied with my present confinement, but when this affair is over, to be still capable of doing this Government good service, if I may be kept private . . . The 20*l*. which I received the other day, I protest I paid 16*l*. of it away in debts in order to keep my reputation, and Spencely had but a false half-crown when he was brought to me, so that I have been force[d] to supply him and am now low in my pocket.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXIX, 191.

Sir ROBERT PYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 18. Faw[ley].—Lord Wharton and Lord Ross, being yesterday with me to press you to stand for this county, I told them what you signified to me. I found them very well pleased with it. Lord Ross by his wife, whose jointure being hereabouts, doth make all his tenants for you, which he offered voluntarily, and truly there are a good number. I thought myself obliged to acquaint you with this that when you meet them in town, which will be suddenly, you may take notice of it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIX, 192.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

[JOHN] ROBINSON to the SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1695, Sept. 18. Stockholm.—Applications have been made to me to leave the words "temerity" and "insolency" out of the memorial I gave to Count Oxenstiern to-day, who said, though Sweden had more reason to complain, he would lay it before the King. He expressed trouble that this should happen when this King had taken resolutions for the general good of Europe. I said I hoped his wisdom would find a way to separate this matter from the general concerns of Europe, which might be provided for, notwithstanding these rencounters, the like whereof have happened before and been accommodated in a manner England would acquiesce in. He promised his best endeavours.

Sept. 21.—The 19th my memorial was presented to the King in Council, where the Senators expressed the utmost indignation against it. It was returned to me for the present to see what answer was given to the complaints Lillierote had orders to make to the King.

They say their captains have at all times had instructions not to strike sail and that they never have done so.

There will be no keeping them in bounds of moderation if any dispute happens with their Envoys in France or Portugal, otherwise Secretary Ackerhielm hopes the matter may come to a negotiation upon the 15th Art. of the Treaty of 1661, and the dispute die by being spun out. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Office abstract of letters to be found in full in S.P. Sweden XIV.* XXIX, 193.

The Rev. JOHN HOWE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 20.—Since my last, which enclosed that from Sir Robert Pye, I wrote to Lord Ross, who, though of the Scottish nation, having married a widow lady in Berks (a daughter of Lord Wharton), hath a considerable stake there. I wrote also to one or two more, and received this return to-day. It refers to a rumour as if you did waive Berks. 1 p.; *holograph.* XXIX, 195.

LAWRENCE AMBROSE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 23.—You ordered me to let you know when the next tax was paid. I shall be receiving to-morrow at Reading, Thursday at Maidenhead and Friday at Reading again. If you have occasion for any money in the country, I shall be glad to serve you.

Most of the gentlemen that I have seen are well pleased that you are standing for the county. Lord Ross and Sir Robert Pye have been diligent with the freeholders. At Newbury I hear that more than half of them will be against Sir H. Forster, which is almost at his own door. Most that are your friends here wish Mr. Neville to join with you. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 197.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1695 [Sept. 25–]Oct. 4. The Hague.—The French fleet does not dream of leaving Toulon when Russell is off the coast. They have only 30 ships fit for sea, and have no hope of reaching Brest this winter.

Enquiries shall be made at all ports as to the condition of the French Navy by experts, who will gain information on their way.

The capture of Namur has been solemnised at Rome as well as at Geneva. The eyes of all Europe have been opened by it. 3 pp. ; *French*. XXX, 7.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695 [Sept. 27–]Oct. 7. The Hague.—There will soon be at Toulon 40 ships of the line and six frigates ready for sea, but there are few seamen to be had, and they are disarming the galleys at Marseilles to get sailors. The destination of this fleet may be the ocean, the protection of their merchant fleet from Smyrna, or the bombardment of Naples. Some think that nothing will be done with Russell at Cadiz.

Postscript.—Madame de Mayerkroon, wife of the Danish Envoy here, has left suddenly for Aix-la-Chapelle. She is clever and capable of intrigue, and there may be some reason for the journey. At one time she helped French “new Catholics” to escape from France, but now Denmark is in the pay of France. The Electress of Bavaria and the old Countess of Soissons are at Aix.

The Turks are reported to have taken Lippa, and to have been defeated at sea by the Venetians. 2½ pp. ; *French*. XXX, 8.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [JOSEPH] HILL.

1695, Sept. 27. Whitehall.—I earnestly wish the King's arrival here in order to the sending out writs for a new

Parliament, and I fear it will be late in the year before they meet, and you know how much delays in these matters are prejudicial to the public service. I have examined into the miscarriage of the packet-boat taken by the French, and find it proceeded from a very unseasonable piece of good husbandry in the officer at Harwich, who, endeavouring to beat down the price of some seamen to serve on board, retarded the sailing for Holland till the wind came contrary, which occasioned her being taken. Both the mails were thrown into the sea, but one of them, having not the weight well fastened to it, was taken up by the French. Indeed, we seldom suffer anything but by downright carelessness, and till I live to see somebody punished for such matters, they will never be mended. I am obliged by your introduction to Mr. How. He is a very valuable friend.

I am afraid a good peace is not so near as I could wish, yet I would not have you despair of it. 1 p.; copy. P.B.

Dr. K[NIGHTLEY] CHETWOOD to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695 [*endorsement*], Sept. 27. Great Risington, near Burford, Oxfordshire.—In congratulations I will not give way to the Archbishop of York. "His joy seemed a little to be corrupted with the prospect he has of your being serviceable to make Mr. Finch the Dean of York, though my pretensions are the most just . . . to that place, and the King refused me a Prebend once because I should have something better, yet do I cheerfully comply with his design, so much I love to see clergymen grateful to their benefactors. I only desire that if Mr. Finch should not succeed, that no French or Scotch sycophant be set over me; as certain creatures are more odious because they endeavour to resemble a man, so are these people when they would appear friends to our Church, when the French King and the Kirk did them a great . . . wrong to banish them upon account of religion, a great many of them are innocent of the whole matter. The abjuring of several amongst them would have been for the credit of the Reformation; such another flight of Confessors would ruin it, and yet I have not been wanting to their necessities, but only deprecate such insolent masters." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 111.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 28. Salisbury.—My letter to de Chenailles reached him open by the channel of Mr. Prior at the Hague. He imagined that the latter had opened it. I had not properly sealed it. This may render him more reserved, but he has written to me that it is not the case that Shrewsbury has

correspondents there and in France, but that there are people there who by his order report to England to a person named by him. He does not know who they are. He adds: "I tell you in confidence that I have discovered that there is at the Hague a correspondent who gets all the Paris news and sends it on to Shrewsbury. The Paris man is in the latter's pay." The statements differ. I think de Chenailles is afraid of Mr. Prior giving information about him to Shrewsbury. I am trying to reassure him. I am sure he knows something. Do not send to him through Prior. The latter's friends are suspected by the French as not being loyal. De Chenailles is afraid of Prior's knowing that he is in touch with you. 3 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXIX, 199.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 28. Cornbury.—I am sorry you doubt of Sir Humphry Forster's interest. I cannot guess at your reasons, for he has always found great respect from the county, and he will yet have more friends if the other person who should appear with you should be of the Forest side of the county. But, however it may go with Sir Humphry, you will meet little, if any, opposition. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 200.

Dr. JOHN WALLIS to the SAME.

1695, Sept. 30. Oxford.—"The low station wherein I am (and I do not expect to rise higher) I have been able to discharge for more than 40 years with some good reputation, both at home and abroad. Whether I should have done so in a higher station I cannot tell. What that letter was which you sent over hither from abroad, and which was said not to be material, I am not certain. But I could shew you . . . a large volume in folio of letters deciphered for the public (within less than six years last past) of which I am very sure some were very material . . . and if they were not all so that was not my fault. I remember that once (in a former reign) I lost the favour of a (then) Secretary for acquainting the King with the contents of some letters, which he was concerned to know, and the Secretary not to have it known. But I thought it was my duty (and I think so still) to serve his Matie. rather than his Ministers. If then I suffered . . . for so doing, I think it was not my fault, but rather his who could not be content to know, without telling what he knew, and from whom. I shall be always ready to serve his Matie. (as I have done) faithfully and with the best of my skill . . . without being solicitous to be made great. I think 'tis now too late for me to expect it, if I did desire it. I have a son and a son-in-law (Mr. Serjeant Blencowe) who both have the honour

to serve his Matie. in the present Parliament. . . . A kindness to either of them would be so to me. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 201.

JOHN HOWE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Sept. 30. Aldermanbury.—Rumour tells my acquaintance that Mr. Neville inclines to fall in with Sir H. Forster, and Sir H. Winchcombe to transfer his interest to that pair. If so, it was unfortunate that you missed the opportunity of speaking to Mr. Neville. Perhaps a line from yourself to him may, before resolutions are formed, prevent so unhappy a conjunction, and consequently draw off Sir H. Winchcombe also. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 202.

JOHN ROBINSON to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 2. Stockholm.—The members of the Privy Council are the principal Ministers employed in domestic and foreign affairs. At their election to it they are created Counts, and have about 3,000 crowns salary, besides what arises from their other employment.

The present Privy Councillors are :—

Count Benedict Oxenstiern, President of the Chancery and Chief Minister.

John Gabriel Steenbock, Upper Marshal.

Laurence Flemmingh.

Axel Julius de la Garde, Feldt Marshall Lieut. and Genl. Governor of Esththonia.

Christopher Guildenstiern, Lt. Genl. and Over-Stadtholder of Stockholm.

Hans Wachtmeister, Admiral Genl. and Genl. Governor of Calmar, Blecking and Oland.

Fabian Wrede, President of the Treasury and College of Commerce.

Nicolas Bielke, Feldt Marshall and General Govr. of Pomeran.

Jacob John Hastfer, Feldt Marshall and General Govr. of Liefland.

Axel Stohlarm, President of the National Court held at Jenioping.

Charles Gyldensteen, Govr. of Queen Mother's Appennage and President of the Revision of the Treasury.

Nicolas Gyldenstolpe, Govr. of the Prince and Counsellor of the Chancery.

Erich Dahlberg, Feldt Marshal and Govr. of the Duchy of Bremen.

Diederich Wrangel, President of the College of Mines.

Gabriel Falkenberg, President of the National Court held at Abo.

Axel Wachtmeister.

Laurence Wallerstedt, President of the National Court held at Stockholm.

Charles Bondhe, President of the National Court held at Dorpt.

Jacob Gyldenburg, President of the College of Liquidation.

All foreign affairs belong to the Chancery, whereof Ct. Oxenstiern is President, Ct. Gyldenstolpe Counsellor in Ordinary and Ct. Wrede Extraordinary, when conferences are held with foreign Ministers. Next to them is the Chancellor of the Court, Baron Bergenhielm, the Secretaries of State, Messieurs Piper and Polus, the Secretaries of the Chancery, Messieurs Akerhielm, Leyonstet and others.

This College meets daily to deliberate upon and despatch foreign affairs. What is not of great importance they determine and prepare to be laid before the King. . . Matters of moment they prepare to be laid before the King in Council.

Count Oxenstiern is a person of ancient, noble family, a minister of great and long experience. After the Treaty of Nimuegen he was made President of the Chancery, in which he behaved himself with singular loyalty for the King, and with great prudence and success ; affairs being till his coming in great disorder. Nevertheless his enemies (the partizans of France) have always endeavoured to create a misunderstanding between the King and him ; yet such has been of short continuance, as his Majesty was always forward to make things up between them. He is above 70 years of age, yet so healthy and vigorous that he appears much younger ; is very temperate and regular, easy of access ; hears with patience and answers with much gravity. He was always apprehensive of the growing greatness of France, and advised the King to the Guarantee League with the States-General in 1681, and to engagements with the Emperor, and much desired to have done the like with England. During this war he has always favoured the Allies, but has not succeeded so well in preventing the mischief that others have been projecting. He has been thought in some cases less vigorous in pressing those things that himself thought necessary, and to have yielded too easily. But both the temper of the King and the number of the Count's adversaries being considered, it may rather be judged that necessity has sometimes forced him to temporise. France has in vain endeavoured to draw him to its interest. He has rejected the offer of 100,000 crowns, and other conditions of yet greater value that France offered him, though at the same time he laboured under very pressing wants, having drained himself in a very expensive building of his country-house.

His eldest son has a regiment in the States' service, and being the darling of his parents, they are more sensibly obliged for the marks of favour our King has bestowed on him. His younger son has a Company in Holland, and is Lieut. in this King's Guards.

Gyldenstolpe has been bred to business. He was this King's Envoy at the Hague; is very dexterous at insinuation, and more liberal in his promises than careful to keep them, especially towards the Allies, who have little to expect from him.

Count Wrede is a very zealous and free speaker; of no very deep reach, yet in good credit with the King, who, especially in matters of trade, is much influenced by his opinions which have not hitherto been favourable for the Allies. He is supposed to have got a great estate by the secret profits of his place and the gratifications of France.

Berghenhielm was a Professor at Upsal; is a man of learning but heavy and slow of despatch, insincere and inclined to do private ill offices to Oxenstiern.

Piper meddles little in foreign affairs, but is a follower of France, and supposed to be well gratified for it. Polus is a learned man, formerly secretary to Ambassador in England, is a man of integrity, and recommended by Oxenstiern to the esteem of the Allies. Akerhielm is a person of universal knowledge, has been Secretary to Embassies in England, France, Holland, at the Treaties of Breda, Cologne and Nimuegen. He is now much more in the interest of the Allies than he was.

Then follows an account of the way in which business was conducted in the Chancery.

Count Biellke has been the most open favourer of the others of France, is the richest subject in Sweden, and has some of the inferior ministers in pension. He has laboured to get a third party in Germany, and to get a convention between Sweden and France.

Wallerstedt and Hastfer are both for France. 6 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 2.

CHARLES CALVERLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 3. Reading.—I told Mr. John Blagrove that you would stand for the shire; he is for you. If the gentry knew of your letter to me, a tradesman, they would be much disgusted. If you cannot be at Quarter Sessions at Newbury, you should send someone to negotiate for you. Should you write to me again, I desire you not to frank your letter for reasons *ut supra*. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 3.

WILLIAM, BARON ROSS to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 3. Pusey.—Your good character has engaged me, though a stranger here, to wish this County might be

represented by you. It is falsely reported that Mr. Neville would join with Sir H. Forster, and he denied this at Mr. Surby's [Southby] on his way home from the Bath.

I find myself obliged to serve your interest having account from Colonel Wharton and others how kindly you offered to engage the Archbishop of Canterbury in an affair of mine. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 4.

The Rev. J[OHN] HOWE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 3.—I waited on my Lord Keeper, hoping he might find a way to fix Mr. Neville in a conjunction with you, and he doubted not he should. I wrote to Berkshire for a letter to be sent to Mr. Neville from Sir R. Pye, the two Southby's and Lord Ross offering their interest in support of that conjunction. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 5.

Dr. GEO[RGE] CLARKE to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 3 at night.—Dr. Radclyffe tells me that Sir Thos. Clarges is in great danger. I am sorry for the news, but did not know whether it might not be of service to you, if you have any thoughts of standing at Oxford. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. XXX, 6.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to the SAME.

1695, Oct. [4-]14. Rotterdam.—The Turks have opened their passage into Transylvania and General Caprara, marching to the assistance of Veterani, was fallen upon before their conjunction, who is slain, and army routed. This will put the Emperor to great straits if he can preserve Transylvania.

Vendome, by order from the French King, has demolished Palamos, whereby I gather the French weakness in Catalonia. They have desisted from equipping their fleet at Toulon, only six men-of-war to preserve their trade in the Levant, and Tourville expected at Court, which seems to pretend they will only be defensive at sea, whether for want of money or seamen, or our fleet remaining in the Straits, or all, I leave you to judge. It is said that Boufflers shall command in Flanders, in Villeroy's place, and have his commission at large, as Luxemburg's was, in the disposal of all the forces. But we are most alarmed by the French Army gathering about Dinant; many conjecture, some as if they might attack Namur before it be repaired, others that they should fall into the country of Liège, which seems not probable, except to ravage, the garrisons being sufficient. However, Athlone *etc.* are gone from the Hague, and the Generals are to gather our Army to observe them. Ellenburg and Offerel are to be tried by Council of War. I suppose the King would not admit them to his presence, according to the common rule of policy that a Prince should not speak with malefactors except he have a mind to pardon them. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 30.

JOHN LOCKE to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1695, Oct. 4. Oates.—Since you are pleased to be so favourable to the enclosed paper as to own a property in it, I herewith return it to you. If you have not been told what happened to me the morning I came out of town, I shall, as soon as my ill lungs (which are more than enough out of order) are a little recruited, make all the haste I can back to beg your pardon for being forced by a ——— [*sic*] necessity I could not foresee, to bring it against my will away with me. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 9.

WILLIAM BAKER to Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON.

1695, Oct. 5. Warrington.—You blame me without cause, for I only acquainted Mr. Baker the very same post that I first writ to you and after I had writ to him the first time he desired a further account (which I could not deny to give him, but you are the only friend I depend upon, so has sent you our affidavits done as you and Captain Baker advised. I hope 'twill be to content, tho' I own everything has contributed to make the getting of it more chargeable, an account of which I will give you next post, and confide in you to get it allowed in my accounts. Though I fancy Captain Baker will be angry I send it you but for that what he pleases for you I depend upon. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 10.

THOMAS, EARL OF STAMFORD to Dr. KINGSTON,
Great Tower Hill.

1695, Oct. 7. Gunnersbury.—I hope my behaviour in Leicestershire in the elections will show my good nature towards this Government. I left the town and county so well disposed that I will hope without much contest to carry both, but I must go down for the elections.

[*Postscript*.]—After this our names may be spared. I know your hand and you mine. I design to be in town on Wednesday. If Mr. Baker be at the *Grecians'* he may see me. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 13.

WILLIAM LEVINZ to HENRY COMPTON, BISHOP OF
LONDON.

1695, Oct. 8.—I proposed your letter to all that have a vote in Convocation of our House [St. John's College, Oxford]. They are all ready to vote for Mr. Secretary Trumbull. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 14.

Chief Justice Sir JOHN HOLT to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1695,] Oct. 9.—Robert Greenway has been active in your service in Berks. The gentlemen in the Vale are disposed to

choose you, and the Bishop of Salisbury being last week in his visitation at Faringdon was hearty in your behalf, and it is not doubted he was so at Abingdon. You must gain interest in the Newbury and Hungerford part. I cannot see you this afternoon, having many records to peruse in the bankers' case. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 15.

JAMES ORMISTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 9.—Reports the arrival from France of Mr. Ferguson, who hath all his engines at work against the Government. Wants money. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 16.

FITZHERBERT ADAMS to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 10. Lincoln College, Oxford.—Promises his support. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 20.

L[EOPOLD] W[ILLIAM] FINCH to HENRY COMPTON, BISHOP
OF LONDON.

1695, Oct. 10. All Souls'.—The Dean of Gloucester communicated your letter to me, to engage me for Sir W. Trumbull. I cannot guess why I was suspected in the matter, though my being applied to by no hand convinces me that ill offices have been done to him. I was industrious for him before Dr. Hayley came. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 19.

The Reverend WILLIAM HAYLEY to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 10. All Souls'.—Magdalen College, New College and St. John's are yours to a man. I most feared a coldness from our own Warden and the Dean of Christ Church, but the former himself called a meeting of the Fellows and proposed it to them. I found the latter would have been very glad that the House of Commons had on Tuesday sent them a precept to elect into the place of Sir T. Clarges, because Sir Walter [Clarges?] being a sitting member could not have appeared, but as it is, he is confident that I should find no opposition. His House are all for you. The University is very well affected to the King. I have made the best use I could of your discourse with my Lord Keeper, which has done you service, and does him and you justice. You should pay them a visit here. Sir L. Jenkins did so. I am advised to visit all the Common Rooms as what will please the younger Masters, so I shall stay till full term begins next week. This morning I met a malicious story that you are Whiggish, that is an intimate crony of Wharton, who is now soliciting for you in Buckinghamshire. Nothing would do you greater injury here. You are assisted by the Bishops of London and Rochester appearing for you. Dr. Charlett is very active in your service. Let Lord Portland

know that I am serving his Majesty's interest. The Vice-Chancellor has promised his interest. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 18.

RICHARD KNAPP to Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON.

1695, Oct. 11 [?]. Abingdon.—At Quarter Sessions there was a larger appearance than usual. After we had dined the discourse of a new Parliament came in debate. Sir W. Trumbull was named, and Sir H. Forster and Mr. Neville declared they would also stand. All there except about three declared for Trumbull, those three only disliking the question. Forster perceived most of those present inclinable to Mr. Neville, and looked upon the discourse as designed against him. He left the room till the question was passed. Trumbull will carry it, but I believe the canvass between Forster and Nevill will be very strong and Trumbull between them may be shut out. I hear he may be one of the members for Oxford University. 2 pp.; *holograph*. *At side is list of Justices present*,

Mr. Medicott, Chairman.

Sir Hump. Forster.

Sir Tho. Draper.

Sir Will. Craven.

Mr. Archer.

Mr. Neville.

Mr. Loder.

Mr. Whitwick.

Mr. Fettiplace.

Mr. Hipposly.

Mr. Joh. Blagrove.

Mr. Southby.

Mr. Petit.

Mr. Whitfield.

Mr. Cherry.

Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. Knight.

Mr. Pye.

Mr. Garret.

Mr. Hays.

Mr. Knapp.

XXX, 21.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 11. Rochester.—This day the King passing through here, the Bishop waited on him, attended by myself and the Dean and Chapter, with all the members of the Church and the Clergy of this Deanery. The Bishop congratulated his Majesty's arrival and the success of his arms this summer, which was very graciously received.

My friends at Oxford think there will be little or no opposition to your interest, though the temper of the Christchurch men is not yet thoroughly understood. The Bishop has written to the Dean on your behalf. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 22.

Extracts of Letters from JOHN ROBINSON.

1695, Oct. 12. Stockholm.—No answer is come from Lillierode, upon which all things depend, and something is expected that may look like satisfaction for what has lately passed, and if they are disappointed, the Allies will be so too in their hopes of succours from hence, which some Ministers say the King is not bound to furnish if there be appearance of his wanting them himself, as he will do if this difference about the flag be not composed. At the beginning of every year his Majesty presents Count Oxenstiern 2,000*l.*, part of which I usually advance, as I have now done 800 crowns, and if I could do more it would be more for the King's service, the Count being now in want, and if it be thought fit to advance 3,000 or 4,000 crowns I crave orders to draw bills on you.

About 100 Swedish ships have been brought up in England, whereof 30 have been examined, and the owners' demands amount to 137,284 Rix dollars, but have been reduced by the Commissioners to 59,530. The whole may come to about 200,000 crowns. None of the demands are yet allowed.

1695, Oct. 16. Stockholm.—Having been in conference with the Swedish Commissioners about the satisfaction for the ship *St. John* of Stockholm, I have laid down the arguments on both sides, praying they may be considered and orders sent me how to proceed in like cases. The laws of the country for uniformity in religion are of late put into execution with great rigour against the Reformed Church, both Dutch and French, and the States General having writ in favour of their subjects have been refused. I am told the English too will have their liberty in that point restrained. 3 pp. *Office abstract*. The original is in *S.P. Foreign, Sweden, XIV. XXX, 28*.

JOHN SOUTHBY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 12. Carswell, near Faringdon.—To like effect, with Mr. Knapp's letter above. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. On back draft of reply,

1695, Oct. 15.—I should have been very glad to have concurred any ways to the excluding Sir H. F[orster] from being our representative, since I think (for many reasons easier for you to guess than for me to write) he has been so too long already. I believe his Majesty will incline to my being chosen for the University. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXX, 23.

[JAMES, EARL OF ABINGDON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 12.—The sooner you hasten down the writs the more I think it will be for your service [*at Oxford*]. Please to get his Majesty's approbation of the Deputy Lieutenants in the enclosed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, [October] 15. Moved the K. at Kensington. He ordered me first to speak with Lord Abingdon. XXX, 24.

ROGER MANDER to [HENRY COMPTON], BISHOP OF LONDON.

1695, Oct. 12. Balliol College, Oxford.—This College will zealously employ what small influences we have in behalf of Sir William Trumbull. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *part of seal*. XXX, 25.

The SAME to Sir HENRY NEWTON of Doctors' Commons.

Same date.—To like effect. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 26.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 12. Salisbury.—It will be well for de Chenailles to know that money will only be paid for good news. We must know who are the men at the French Court. But the by and by of the English is useless with our French who are quick. They must be firmly engaged. Slowness disgusts them and it is not wise to give them time to reflect too much. When they have taken the first step, they go *viste*, in the hope of gain and the discontent with France makes them do all that is wanted. De Chenailles knows many malcontents.

There is an intrigue at Versailles, which makes me expect something special when they are back from Fontainebleau.

The Bishop is taking me with him. I wish to give French lessons. He has recommended me to apply to Dr. Wake, Vicar of St. James's, and I thought that Mr. Haley, Vicar of St. Giles's, might help me. 4 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXX, 27.

The Reverend WILLIAM HAYLEY to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 13. All Souls' College, Oxford.—The Head of Balliol was half inclined to believe it was unreasonable to trouble one with the business of the University who had upon his shoulders that of the State. Codrington's friends find their error in putting him up. Yesterday there came to town one Rook of Queen's, a half-witted fellow that has been at sea, who names Sir Christopher Musgrave as the fittest person, and hints that you have still a design in Berks, and

that you do it to oppose Sir H. Forster, a very honest Churchman; and that poor Sir Christopher who has stood up so stiffly for the University in difficult times, is like to be thrown out of the county by a Whig faction, and will be chosen nowhere if the University does not take pity on him. I will find out somebody that can stop his mouth. Our Warden was in a place where Rook talked after this rate, and showed resentment and chid him.

The writ will be sent to the Sheriff, who sends a precept to elect. But when Mr. George Clerk was elected he brought the writ in his pocket straight to the University. If this can be done, you should hasten with it as soon as possible. You are very much obliged to the Master of University to whom the Archbishop wrote. Our Warden was a little concerned that he had not had the same favour. Dr. Lancaster is come down. I design to clap him upon Rook. *2½ pp.; holograph; notes of reply on back,*

My coming difficult in D. of S.'s absence. Can't have the writ. Lord Keeper will send all down by messenger of his own, to avoid cavils.

He [*sic*] is chaplain to the King *post obitum Archiepiscopi*. XXX, 29.

CASE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER MUSGRAVE.

1695, Oct. 15 [*endorsement*].—About a year ago Sir John Lowther gave up his commission for Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland and Cumberland and Lord Carlisle succeeded him. Some time after Lord Carlisle, meeting with Mr. Dacres, told him he must desire him immediately to go to Sir Christopher Musgrave to know if he would be Deputy Lieutenant for those counties. He could not go, but wrote to the same purport. Sir Christopher replied that he was grown in years, but out of respect for Lord Carlisle he would accept. No commission has been sent him, which he looked upon as a great slight. At July last he acquainted his son, whereupon his son went to Lord Carlisle to know the reason of it, and was told Lord Carlisle was sorry anything should happen out which Sir Christopher might take ill from him; that a commission was offered to Sir Christopher, and Lord Carlisle took his acceptance as a great honour, but acquainting the King with the names intended for Deputy Lieutenants, he received a letter from Mr. Secretary Trenchard that it was the King's pleasure that none should be Deputy Lieutenants but who had acted formerly under Sir John Lowther. And he had received a message from a person of quality (presumed to be Sir John Lowther) that it was positively the King's pleasure that Sir Christopher should not have a commission as Deputy. Sir Christopher did not refuse a commission for

Deputy under Sir John Lowther out of any disservice to the Government, but because Sir John was his declared enemy and had misrepresented him to the King. It may be objected against Sir Christopher that he seldom acted as Justice of the Peace or Commissioner. It is true he seldom acted in either capacity because he was desirous to live peacefully with his neighbours who did so act, which could not be done if he had acted, for it has been their practice seldom to rate themselves in the taxes and to turn a Poll Bill into a land tax. And I shall only observe that there is not one Commissioner in Cumberland who by law can act but Sir Christopher, there being a clause in the Acts of Parliament that none shall act as Commissioner who did not pay for his quality as gentleman in the Poll Act. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *endorsed by Sir William*, I stated the case to the King. He said he knew nothing of it. I asked if he would give me leave to signify so much to Sir Christopher. He said, "Yes." XXX, 31.

JAMES ORMISTON to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 21. London.—What I acquainted you with is still on foot, but they cannot put it into execution till next spring. In the meantime they are raising all the stories imaginable to draw away the hearts of the people, and the taking of these East India ships is a great help to their discourse. They say that Namur is already blocked up. I would have the place of Chamber-keeper in your office at Whitehall vacant by the death of James Robinson. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 38.

SIR FR[ANCIS] BREWSTER to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 23. Dublin.—In Dr. Gorge's business before my Lord Deputy your recommendation was his best interest. If you favour him with a speedy return I will follow my Ld. Deputy close in it. Otherwise I doubt the success. There will not want money, we having given at least one-fourth more than my Ld. Deputy asked. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 39.

JOHN ROBINSON to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 23. Stockholm.—Perhaps his Majesty's interposition for his subjects will be needful, if not for religion, yet for the impositions laid on them by magistrates of the city, with leave from the King.

His Majesty's answer given to Lillierode at the Hague for the present is satisfactory here.

Baron Heckeren intends to present a memorial about the succour due from this Crown, the obtaining whereof will be a work of time ; success is doubtful.

Oct. 30. Stockholm.—This King will wait for an accommodation of the matter of the flag before engaging in the succours; the stiffness of this Court gives little or no hope that England can go so far as will content them. They talk of hanging the Lieutenant who struck after the Captain [Ivel] was killed. In some places, especially at Gotemberg, they are so exasperated against the English that they cannot with safety appear abroad.

Heckeren supposes it would much alarm them if next session of Parliament a Committee were appointed to inspect the state of the ironworks in England, and encourage them so as to make the importation of foreign iron needless.

The Elector of Brandenburg has acquainted Oxenstiern with his approbation of his conduct in the business of the flag. 2 pp.; *office abstract. Original in S.P. For., Sweden, XIV; see pp. 521, 532, 571 for Ivel. XXX, 40.*

HUGH GREG to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1695, Oct. 24. Copenhagen.—Co[unt] Reventlow told me that it was his master's part to complain for the assaulting of his convoy, yet the King was willing what was past should be forgotten, and a treaty made to prevent like disputes, on the foot of a reciprocal respect to be paid by the English ships in the Danish seas.

1695, Oct. 29. Copenhagen.—Some circumstances make me believe something of importance is resolved on here in relation to Sweden, the Ministers having been in Council with the King on Sunday last, which is not usual unless matters of consequence are to be despatched by the Swedish post on Monday, and that post was kept six or seven hours beyond the ordinary time, and then ordered to pass by Yagersberg, and detained there till the Council was ended. These are the first despatches of importance sent to Sweden since Mr. Plessen's return from Holland, and the differences between this King and the Duke of Holstein being composed, this Court is more at liberty to join with Sweden in the common cause of the flag.

The Duke of Mecklenberg Güstrow is said to be dead, which may retard the marriage of his daughter with the Prince Royal of Denmark, or produce disputes about the succession. 2 pp.; *extract. XXX, 40a.*

Mr. SPEAKER [Sir ROBERT] ROCHFORD to the LORD KEEPER [SOMERS].

1695, Oct. 24. [Dublin].—Our Parliament met on August 27 and have despatched more business than any Parliament in this kingdom ever did, with all zeal to his Majesty's interest.

Articles of high crimes and misdemeanours were brought

in against our Lord Chancellor, which 13 members undertook to prove. The previous question was carried in the negative. Then was debated how these Articles should be proceeded on, and it was carried to examine witnesses on oath to the proof of them, and in defence of the Chancellor, to be sworn before the Chief Justice and the Chief Baron in the Speaker's Chamber, and examined in the House.

On the 15th Articles were offered to the House against Mr. Aldworth, the Lord Deputy's secretary, but they were rejected by 155 to 53.

Mr. Coughlan, who was for receiving the Articles against Mr. Aldworth, and an undertaker to disprove those against the Lord Chancellor, used some indifferent expressions on this occasion, for which he was called to the Bar, which being opposed with some heat put the House into some disorders, but all was over in an instant. On the 17th his Excellency sent a message to the Commons taking notice of what passed the Tuesday before, and recommending them to proceed with temper, as the thing they had promised in the beginning of the Session, and if any servant of his was faulty, desired it might be strictly examined. This so composed their minds that on Saturday they went through the funds for raising supply.

The Lords have refused to allow the Chief Justice and the Chief Baron to swear the witnesses to be examined to the Articles against the Lord Chancellor. The Commons then desired a conference, in which both Houses seem inclined to adhere to their parts.

In this Session two very remarkable things are observable, each of which heretofore occasioned the dissolution of a Parliament in this kingdom. The first is that the Commons of Ireland have all along claimed and used in all conferences the ceremony and privilege of being in the same posture with the Lords, *viz.* that if the Lords sat and were covered, so did the Commons, and the Lords denying this privilege to the Commons in 1665, though never before, that Parliament was prorogued and dissolved, since which time we never have had any conferences with the Lords till now.

The second is the claim of the sole right in 1692 Parliament by the Commons of beginning the heads of Money Bills, whereupon that Parliament was dissolved. And yet by the prudent conduct of his Excellency the King's prerogative in the matter of the sole right is fully vindicated, and no vote or expression passed in derogation or prejudice of it this Session.

And in the point of ceremony the Commons (beyond expectation) yielded to stand uncovered at the conferences, though the Lords sat and were covered.

I have charity enough to think that no person intended or desired this hopeful Session should have split on this rock,

as formerly another did, and therefore must conclude it was the course of parliamentary affairs drove matters into this channel, but this was the fairest way imaginable to have effected it, and so it had certainly, if the wisdom of the Lord Deputy and disposition and temper of the Parliament had not prevented it.

I believe I may on good grounds say this Session will end well, though so many blocks have fallen in the way. *5½ pp. ; copy ; see p. 574 post. XXX, 41.*

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [FITZHERBERT ADAMS], Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, Rector of Lincoln College.

1695, Oct. 26. Whitehall.—As to the informations against a Fellow of your College, they were sent to the Duke of Shrewsbury, and are referred to Mr. Attorney General. I have this day spoke to him, and desire you will send me a state of the case as to the privileges of the University, and how far, and in what manner, you are empowered to proceed against a criminal in a point of so high a nature ; in the meantime I will endeavour to get the prosecution delayed.

I received this morning his Majesty's answer concerning his giving a visit to the University, which he will take in his way from Burford to Windsor, but will not stay to dine there. It will be the 9th or 11th of next month. *1 p. ; copy. P.B. 95-97.*

Mr. SPEAKER Sir ROBERT ROCHFORD to ———.

1695, Oct. 26. Dublin.—October 25, upon the question that my Lord Chancellor be admitted to the House of Commons to be heard there, the House divided, Yeas, 128, Noes 99, and after long debates and that the Lord Chancellor had been heard to speak for himself, the question was put that what he had said was satisfactory to the House, without proof, carried—Yeas 121, Noes 77. Then the Articles were rejected. After this, as the two Speakers were going home, the Chancellor's coach overtook our Speaker's. Whereupon the Speaker leapt out at the window of his coach, took hold of the horses and stopped them, called for his mace out of the coach and said he would be run down by no one, which obliged the Chancellor's coach to follow his, which produced this day the following complaint. If the Speaker of the Commons fall under any censure, or be removed from the chair, he will be pitied by few, by reason of his great insolence, and the partiality he hath used.

26 October.—Complaint. That yesterday my Lord Chancellor was going home in a coach, and as he endeavoured in a broad street to go by a coach in which the Speaker of the Commons was, the Speaker called out to the Lord Chancellor's coachman to stop, and afterwards alighted himself, and took hold of

the horses of the Lord Chancellor's coach and stopped them and called out for his mace, which was brought him, and said he would be run down by no man and would justify what he did. To all which my Lord Chancellor gave no answer, but was obliged to follow him, as far as their way was the same, and the Lords that desire the good correspondence between the two Houses should be always continued cannot doubt but the House of Commons have the same amicable intentions, and as the Lords upon all occasions show all imaginable respect to the Commons, they doubt not but the House of Commons will do the Lords justice in this particular, where they are so highly affronted in the person of their Speaker.

Answer. The Speaker of this House acquainted the House that the House adjourned about 11 a clock last night, it being then very dark, that he went in his coach homeward through Essex Street, when he heard a coach behind him, and very near his, driving very fast, that he did not know whose coach it was, and being afraid to be overturned, he jumped out near the heads of the horses and being there, apprehending he might be run over, he laid hold of one of them, and said, as he believed, some words to this effect, that he would not be run down or over, and thereupon called for his mace to notify who he was. And this House, who shall always desire a good correspondence between the two Houses, do conceive that the whole matter being purely accidental, it cannot, as they think, be looked upon by their Lordships to be a designed affront to them in the person of their Speaker. This excuse, it is thought, will not pass with the Lords, who seem so highly to resent the matter, and others laugh at it, saying 'twas premeditated, because the Speaker of the Commons, before the House rise, took occasion to speak of the dignity of his place, and how he could not recede a tittle from it. It's thought the matter will hinder the Deputy's going to the horse race on the Curragh of Kildare next Monday. The articles against Brigadier Wolseley and the Secretary are, it is said, kept for another occasion.

The Brigadier got an inquisition taken last week of poor Geoghegan's estate, who, though he produced and proved a deed of settlement grounded on articles of marriage, yet because the Articles were not produced, he is found tenant in tail, and so his estate will be put into the possession of the Brigadier, though the poor man never went to the enemy, after protection given him, but was carried off with his wounds bleeding, which he received from our men by mistake or otherwise. This is affirmed to be good law by a certain Chief Justice.

Lunae, Oct. 28.—Last night and on Saturday night the Speaker of the House of Commons, after all his strange behaviour to the other Speaker, both in and out of the House, waited on him to beg his pardon, and was also with my Lord

Treasurer, and sent his friends about to the other Peers. Besides, my Lord Deputy interposed very zealously, which produced what follows, at a conference between both Houses this morning.—

The Lords are convinced by depositions taken at the Bar of the House of Lords that the whole matter of fact is true that was complained of at a conference on 26th inst., and by every circumstance thereof have strong ground to be assured it was a designed affront to the Speaker of the House of Lords, but the Speaker of the House of Commons being assured of the justice of the House, was unwilling to relate the matter of fact as it was, but made such a representation of it to the House of Commons as might incline them to judge more favourably of that proceeding than in justice to the Lords they would do, were they rightly apprised of the matter. The Lords, to avoid anything that may but probably create a difference between the two Houses, or between the House of Commons and their Speaker, which may be of ill consequence to the public at a time when both Houses are employed in the settlement of this nation upon a Protestant foundation, and the Lords who doubt not but the Commons will always discourage such irregular practices, in return to the great respect which the Commons always receive from the Lords, are contented on the aforesaid consideration with the excuse made by the Speaker of the House of Commons, believing that this declaration will be a warning for the future and that there will never be occasion for the complaint again. 3½ pp. XL, 55.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 27. Althorpe.—His Majesty is desirous the Irishman you mention to be vehemently suspected to have murdered, and run away with the ship, should be delivered up, if there be any proof against him by which he may be punished.

His Majesty will take no resolution on Mr. Greg's long letter till his return.

Mr. Robinson's letter I read to the King, who is very much convinced that the good disposition of the King of Sweden should be improved, and that all occasions should be avoided that may exasperate that difference. His Majesty seems to approve the expedient mentioned by Mr. Robinson, and hopes the answer he gave to Mr. Lilienrode at the Hague will not be any obstacle to their proceeding in that resolution since it was by word of mouth only that he was sorry that any occasion of differences had happened. My Lord Villiers presses much that the ratification of the Grand Alliance should be inmediately despatched; it being once intended the Lords

Justices should sign it, it was in Mr. Vernon's hands, but now the King being returned directs that you prepare it as soon as you can, and Mr. Yard shall have orders to deliver to you what papers were in Mr. Vernon's hands relating to it.

Mr. Recorder of London sent the enclosed list of persons convict for his Majesty's determination upon them, but it being impossible for the King at this distance to be informed of the circumstances of their cases, [he] is pleased to desire that you summon the Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Pr. Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Godolphin to meet with yourself, and if in the opinion of these Lords, having heard the Recorder, any of the persons condemned are judged proper objects of mercy, that execution be stayed till his Majesty's further pleasure be known, and that the law pass upon the others.

His Majesty continues doubtful whether Saturday sennight or Monday fortnight shall be the day he will pass through Oxford, but I suppose much warning will not be necessary, since the King does not stay dinner.

[*Postscript.*].—I had almost forgotten to acquaint you with what I know of the person taken at Dartmouth, at the recommendation of Lord Berkeley and Sir Cloudesley Shovell. I did once employ him for intelligence to Brest, and got him a pass, but he did no service, but on his return was taken by a Jersey privateer. I having employed him got him his liberty for that time, but application being made me again to get him a second pass, he having lost his first, I always declined it, mistrusting that trade was more his business than intelligence. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. Misc. 121.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur DE CHENAILLES.

1695, Oct. 29. London.—Having had to go to Oxford about my election, I could not write sooner. I have found a means to remit to you privately, and this day send 200 crowns by the Baron de Suasso at the Hague. I will not send more till I know if you approve of this means. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *French ; copy*. P.B. b. 58.

H. REMINGTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 29. Hedon.—We wish you joy of the little promotion of being one of our town's representatives in the next Parliament. Your freedom of the town is sent up. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 42.

GEORGE, BARON HERBERT to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 29. Hanslop, near Newport Pagnell.—In behalf of a relation, George Herbert, of Wadham College, a candidate for a Fellowship at All Souls'. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXX, 46.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to the SECRETARIES OF STATE.

EXTRACT.

1695, Oct. 29. Hamburg.—Count Schoning no sooner heard of the imprisonment of Colonel Roses but he despatched a messenger from Dresden hither to demand his liberty, which was given him yesterday, and this morning he went to Altona.

He has declared he was sent by his master the Elector of Saxony to the King of England to congratulate his taking of Namur and to treat with him about troops and subsidies.

He being esteemed one of the greatest bullies in Europe, and a creature of Schoning's and Biell's, who are known enemies to the Allies and his Majesty in particular, is to be treated with caution.

Nov. 1.—Colonel Roses is gone to Holland, carrying with him a bill of 2,000 crowns payable in Amsterdam. His designs may be for England, if we may credit instructions he produced to one of the Senate, signed by the Elector, ordering him to pass into England. Some of his familiars report that he carries letters from the Elector of Hanover to the King. *1½ pp.* XXX, 47.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 30. Welbeck.—On receiving your letter of 28th I immediately had his Majesty's directions to order Mr. Blathwayt's deputy to prepare orders for two or three companies of foot to march to Dover.

His Majesty directs that the Bills transmitted from the Council of Ireland be immediately considered at Council; and though the Poll Bill and some others were not arrived at London, yet concluding they will come before a Council can be summoned, he would have them also considered that all possible despatch may be given to the business before that Parliament, and Mr. Yard shall have orders to deliver the Bills to the Clerk of the Council.

I forgot in my last to make an answer to what was desired by Mr. Heathcot and others, but it was unnecessary, because the King has deferred the consideration of the East India petition till his return. *1 p.; holograph.* Misc. 122.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695, Oct. 31. Welbeck.—His Majesty will be at Oxford upon Saturday, the 9th, in the morning, desiring to get to Windsor the same evening.

The King directs that to the complaint of the Emperor's Envoy that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are not well used and that the capitulation is not kept with them, as to the last the fact is not so, and as to the other all the kindness and

indulgence is shewn them that can any ways consist with his Majesty's interest and the safety of his Government. As to what the same Envoyé says relating to Sweden, his Majesty says that all is done already he can do till his return to town. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Misc. 123.

NOTES [? FOR A PRIVY COUNCIL].

1695, Oct. 31.—The Lady Stare, Colonel Dongan, Lady Chambers to be heard before the approving of the Earl of Athlone's bill.

Col. Lutrell and Col. Purcell to attend upon their petition for an Act of Parliament to confirm the Articles of Limerick.

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Fuller to attend about retaking of a Portuguese vessel and her lading from an Algerine man-of-war upon the complaint of Consul Baker.

Petition of the merchants of Plymouth, praying their ships may not rendezvous at Spithead on 15 Nov. next because of the danger in sailing thither, but that the convoy may call for them at Plymouth.

Petition of Sir Thos. Lawrence concerning warrants on patents for lands in Maryland.

Petition of Eliz. Wall and others to be relieved against the Bill sent from Ireland in behalf of Anna Yolanda and her daughter.

Petition of the articted men of Ireland against the Bill of John Browne and his creditors.

Petition of the articted men of Galway against the same. 1 p. XL, 72.

Lord Chancellor Sir CHARLES PORTER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Oct. 31. Dublin.—My troublesome affair is now very well over. The first attack was upon Lord Romney, Lord Coningsby and myself, and by surprise they gained a general vote that the countenance shown to Irish Papists during the late Government since 1690 was one cause of the miseries of this kingdom. In the debate Mr. Broderick named us all. The next day they were to give particular instances, and then Colonel Woolsly mentioned that Lord Coningsby and I had restored one Gheoghan to his estate who was not comprehended in any articles. The House almost five for one justified us.

The next day Colonel Ponsonby brought articles against me only, and he and Major Clayton Hood affirmed they could prove them. But some others offering to prove that they were mistaken, and that they could personally give the House full satisfaction, they missed of their design, which was to gain a general vote that those articles were a sufficient ground to impeach us.

Several times after they pressed that the affirmation of two of their members was a sufficient ground to impeach me, and one day 11 more stood up and undertook to prove them. But as many more stood up and affirmed to the contrary, and challenged them to mention any one which they thought they could make out, they would not be brought to it.

Then the angry gentlemen offered to produce their witnesses, and examine them on oath, and that I should have the same liberty. They were told that was unparliamentary and that the House could not examine upon oath. Upon which they resolved the witnesses should be sworn before the Lord Chief Justice Pyne and the Chief Baron, and named six of their witnesses who were Peers, *viz.* the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earls of Meath and Longford, Viscount Mazareen, the Bishops of Waterford and Clonfert, and sent to the Lords to give them leave to come down to their House to give testimony upon oath to the articles against me. Those six Lords stood up and protested they could give no manner of evidence to any of the articles. But the House of Lords went into Committee to prepare reasons why they could not agree to the message and that the Commons could not examine upon oath.

This was delivered to the Commons at a Conference, after which there was a Conference desired by the Commons, where they delivered their reasons to support their first message, and that brought a free Conference, and then both Houses adhered. This put me into that ill condition which the prosecutors desired, for they never intended more than to have the charge lay upon me, and then my Lord Deputy was to have written to the King that my Lord Chancellor was indeed a worthy man, but it was his misfortune to be unacceptable to the Commons and therefore it was for his Majesty's service he should be removed.

I had no other way to extricate myself but to go to the House of Commons and give an account of what I would answer to every article. I presently obtained their leave, but the difficulty was to be admitted at that very time, for we had a suspicion the House would have been adjourned the next as it was the day after. Having carried that point, I went into the House, where I found a chair placed for me, which I made no other use of but to lay my hat and the purse upon it. In a discourse of about half-an-hour I answered every article in order and withdrew.

What I said, as it had nothing but demonstrable truth and known besides to many of the members to be so, I found gave great satisfaction to those gentlemen who were indifferent, and in short it met with the success I hoped for, it being voted satisfactory without any proof, and the articles rejected, Yeas 121, Noes 77.

Had not my Lord Deputy concerned himself against me, I should not have found 20 enemies in the whole House. But the King's Attorney and Solicitor General treated me with all the violence and barbarity imaginable, my Lord's three secretaries, Colonel Woolsly, Mr. Tho. Broderick and some others of the Privy Council, all the officers of the Army except three or four, and some country gentlemen who were promised commissions in some regiments which they were told would be suddenly raised were drawn in against me.

This is very hard usage, and yet that which makes it worse is that at the same time my Lord says I am an honest man and serve the King well, and denies that he gave orders or directions for my prosecution; yet when I pressed that as well for his own honour as my safety I might have liberty to say so, he positively forbade me and told me if I did do it he would exert his power and make me know I ought not to mention his name without his leave. I apprehended he would imprison me if I did, and therefore I did forbear, though it was greatly to my prejudice.

He is now at the Curragh of Kildare. Before he went, I waited on him, and told him I was still ready to do him all the service in my power, and desired that all might be forgot, and that he would remember that notwithstanding the hardships put upon me I had always behaved myself with the greatness of deference to him and still desired he would put an end to the prosecution, though it was apparent the much greater part of the House were satisfied there was no truth in the Articles.

He acknowledged I had in the whole matter dealt generously and openly, and added that he took what I said extremely kindly, but if the Attorney and Solicitor General and his own secretary and others still keep their ascendancy over him, it will be impossible to have it so, they being most violent and malicious against me.

As I was returning home from the House that night the articles were rejected, I overtook the Speaker, and my coachman endeavouring to pass by him, he got out of his coach and stopped my horses, though he knew who I was. I endeavoured to get out, but was stopped by the Recorder of Dublin, then with me, which, I believe, prevented mischief that must have followed. The next day the Speaker sent two gentlemen to excuse it and beg my pardon, protesting that he was delirious with fasting so long that day, it being then 11 at night. I answered that what he had said as to my own particular was satisfactory, but what he had done concerned the privilege of the Peers and I must acquaint the Lord Deputy and their Lordships with it, which I did, and he desired me and several of the Peers to soften the matter as much as they could.

The Peers after they had examined several witnesses to prove the matter send to the Commons for a Conference, and there delivered to them a paper containing the substance of the matter and expected that they should do them right. The Commons within an hour and a half after desired a Conference with their Lordships, and delivered an answer which was in substance that the Speaker denied that he knew that it was my coach, and apprehending his coach to be in danger, got out to save himself.

This appeared so gross a falsehood that my Lords returned another paper with great reflections upon the false allegations of their Speaker. But since he had, to excuse himself to them, said such things which were not true in fact thereby to avoid the censure the Commons would have passed upon him, their Lordships were content to pass it by, hoping it would be a warning to him.

I could not but observe to my Lord Deputy when I saw what pains he took to save the Speaker that if he had concerned himself half as much for the King's Chancellor as he did for his Attorney General there had either been no prosecution against me or it would have been long since given over. 7 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 48.

JOHN ROBINSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 2. Stockholm.—In my letter of 12th past I mentioned the advance I had been forced to make to *Oxenstiern* and gave my opinion that it would be useful at present to do more. Since that time I have been pressed and intreated, and am also so much persuaded of the necessity that occasions it, that I have at last yielded, to advance 2,000 crowns more, which I have taken up upon a bill I have drawn upon you for 800*l.* payable to the order of Mr. Robert Jackson. I hope his Majesty will pardon my forwardness, it being a case where I am persuaded his service is much concerned. The bill will I suppose be presented by Mr. William Cowper, a merchant, who for some years has been employed in this affair. The course of exchange I have not fixed, hoping it may be better in a month's time, but considerable loss may be expected, so now I suppose so much will be added to the sum as may make up the difference. The present has hitherto been made in crowns, namely 8,000 crowns to *Oxenstiern*, and twelve hundred to his secretary to make which sum it will require above 2,600*l.* as the exchange now is.

The Baron de Heckeren still defers the memorial he intends to present about succours; in the meantime application is made to several of these Ministers to dispose them to favour that requisition; yet hitherto success seems very uncertain.

Endorsed, "Notes about Sweden. Upon [*illegible*] of Flag, proposed :—

That a reciprocal salute be given on both sides, they in our seas, and we in theirs.

By 15 Art., That they have promised succours to Allies which can't perform, till *etc.*

Mr. Robinson proposes to speak of our iron mines *etc.*

To think of four expedients.

With the friendship of England and France (in late reigns) all disputes of this kind were stopped, and connived at.

Something of this kind may be done.

Slubbered over.

What the Swedes propose is to have the same respect in their seas which we require in ours.

We have no Treaty of Commerce with Sweden (that I know of).

If anything of this nature may be agreed on, then I should think it best to come into a Treaty of this kind.

1. Both because it will go down the more easily ; and
2. Because a Treaty of this nature will be long in debating, before it can be settled, and so time may be given, if nothing else ; and in meantime their succours go on.

But all this must be kept secret, especially for sake of Denmark."

2 pp. ; *holograph*, part in cypher, deciphered in 107, and italicised here ; the endorsements in Sir William's hand. XXX, 49 and 107.

PHILIP MUSGRAVE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 2 [*endorsement*].—I congratulate your success at Oxford. It was the first election I heard of. Yesterday my father and Sir William Twisden were unanimously chosen for Appleby, but Sir John Lowther took all pains to undermine him there, and would have prevailed with the Mayor to adjourn the election for a week. My father intends to offer his service for the county on Thursday next. Sir John Lowther gives out that his measures are all broke, and his great expense has not answered his end, and has made all possible asseverations not to come to Parliament if my father was there ; he is taking great pains to get into his hands all the scandalous letters he writ against my father into all the parts of the county, and is afraid of being publicly questioned for them. My election for Carlisle is on Monday, where if I meet with fair play I doubt not of success. If I may judge by my expense, my party is great. It would be very fortunate if my business (which already has given you a great deal of trouble) could be settled before the Sessions. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 132.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to LEOPOLD WILLIAM FINCH, Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford.

1695, Nov. 2. Whitehall.—I received yours of 20th inst., and according to your desire discovered with the Archbishop of Canterbury about Mr. Proast's behaviour, which he seemed much to resent, and promised to write in order to the preservation of the peace of our college. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

HUGH GREG to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 2. Copenhagen.—The reconciliation was looked upon as made between this Court and the Duke of Holstein, but the difference has broken out again, on account of the Swedish troops the Duke has taken into his service.

The Swedish Envoy has orders to offer his Majesty's good offices for accommodating these matters, but this Court is not inclined to hearken.

I am informed the King of Sweden will send out his convoys as usually with positive orders to refuse respect to his Majesty's flag, as long as his ships pay none to them in Swedish seas. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *extract*. XXX, 50.

T[HOmas] WATKINS to the SAME.

1695, Nov. 4.—For a warrant for Mr. Gosling to succeed Mr. Matthews as Clerk of the Privy Seal Office. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 59.

[JAMES] VERNON [*endorsement*] to ———.

1695, Nov. 4. Warwick.—The King lay last night at the Earl of Stamford's at Broadgates. I could not be lodged nearer than Leicester, so cannot be more particular of it.

The King writ this morning for Holland, and sat down to a breakfast or dinner, so that he did not come away till between 11 and 12, and it was past nine before he got hither, having been very near overturning by the way.

The reception here has been very great, and the place indeed as capable of it; and as large as the apartments are, they have been well filled to night, and the company well fed; and for the mob without doors, old Guy of Warwick's kettle has been set out and filled with punch, holding 100 gallons.

The King will be at public prayers here to-morrow, and then he goes to Eyford to dine with my Lord Duke [of Shrewsbury], and so to Burford to lie at my Lord Abercorn's, where we shall rest three days. 1 p. XXX, 51.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1695, Nov. 5. Whitehall.—The King, as you know, used to make a present to Count Oxenstierne the beginning of every

year. Mr. Robinson writes that he has been obliged to advance him 800 crowns of it, and wishes he had been able to do more, the Court being now in want of money and pressing for the entire payment. You may please to move the King therein and know out of what funds he will have it paid—whether out of the army contingencies as last year or otherwise.

I received your letter, by which I see the King will pass through Oxford without seeing any of the colleges, which notwithstanding if his Majesty would visit his own college, Christ Church, it would be a satisfaction to the University, and All Souls' College afterwards, but I must not press it.

There has been several meetings at your office about reforming our money.

The Irish Bills have been again considered, and the Poll Bill gone over, with the continuance of the Excise till 1698; the rest will be proceeded upon on Thursday.

The Sheriff of Pembroke being dead before the writ for electing members came to him, I was ordered to send the roll to be laid before the King for his pricking a Sheriff. I can only mention from my Lord Privy Seal that the first person named, Sir Gilbert Lert [Lort], Bart., whose mother is sister to the Duke of Newcastle's father, is so indisposed as to be unable to stir abroad, and prays to be excused.

I have the ratification ready for his Majesty's hand. It should be sent to Lord Villiers by next post. 1 *p.*; *copy*. P.B. b. 59.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD DEPUTY OF
IRELAND.

1695, Nov. 6. Whitehall.—The King has transferred a pension of 2*s.* a day to Francis le Brun from his brother Jacques. I recommend him to you. I congratulate you that Bills are framed for money to pay the debts of the kingdom. The Council here are examining the Bills lately transmitted by you. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *copy*. P.B.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 7. Burford.—His Majesty is very sensible that a present ought to be sent to Count Ox[enstiern] and thinks it may be proper that it be rather better than formerly, but will not determine the sum till his return to town.

I have read to his Majesty what you desire in favour of Christ Church and All Souls' College, but he will go nowhere but to the theatre. In this he is confirmed by the Bishop of Oxon, who was here yesterday. The King is well pleased that the matter of the coin is in so great a readiness, and you are to summon those Lords who have met upon that business

to be at Windsor on Sunday next and to bring the papers relating thereunto. The King has named George Lloyd of Cumgloyne to be Sheriff of Pembroke-shire, but having never pricked Sheriffs but in Council, is doubtful whether it may be done elsewhere. On this you are to take the opinion of my Lord Keeper and Mr. Attorney. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 124.

JAMES CRESSETT to [the SECRETARIES OF STATE ?].

1695, Nov. 7. Goër.—A set of fine coach-horses lately presented to the Duke of Chartres from Hanover has made talk oddly at Paris in relation to that Court, too well known for its double dealing.

They say that Colonel Roses is going for England, as Envoy from Saxony. He is now at Hanover mightily caressed, as most ill men are there. I think him such a dangerous cut-throat that I would not have him approach the King's person. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *extract*; *endorsed by Sir William*, Read to the King Nov. 19. He laughed at the account of Roses' being a cut-throat and said he knew him well; was an old acquaintance of his. XXX, 52.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 8 [*endorsement*].—"Sir Bartholomew Shore, moving in the King's Bench that the contrivers of Sir James Montgomery's escape might be admitted to bail, fell very foul upon the Principal Secretaries of State, denying them to have any power to imprison malefactors by virtue of their authority; saying it was a violation of the law, an oppression to the subject, and only begun by Sir Lionel Jenkins. He also denied the Tower to be a prison, and with a great deal of unbecoming zeal bitterly inveighed against detaining prisoners in the custody of messengers; he cited many authorities for the last, that it was not in the power of any man to make a new gaol, but your Secretaries, said he, have made as many gaols as they have messengers, and there keep men at great charge during their own pleasure.

"The Court stood amazed at his boldness, till Mr. Justice Rooksby (unwilling as he said that men should run away with such a mistaken doctrine) answered him very learnedly that the Secretaries as Privy Councillors had always legally such a power, and being the Watchmen and Sentinels of the Nation were principally concerned and instructed to do it, as well out of Council as in it; to this he cited many cases and authorities very pertinently, and applied them accordingly (though I cannot but wonder he forgot that in Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh's case all the conspirators were detected

by Mr. Secretary Walsingham and apprehended by his warrant). His Lordship also proved the Tower was the proper prison for the King and Parliament, gently chiding Sir Bartholomew for broaching such opinions. The Lord Chief Justice spoke also very well to the same purpose, but all agreed that keeping prisoners in the messengers' hands was a grievance, though both excused it what they could." 1 p. ; *unsigned*. XXX, 53.

Lord Keeper JOHN SOMERS to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 8 [*endorsement*].—Desires copies of papers relating to the coin by Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Heathcote, Sir John Houblon and Sir Philip Meadows, which are in Sir William's keeping. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *endorsed*, Justices of Peace for the University, not to name any till I have given him a list. (2.) The Jersey business, to shew the Order in Council. XXX, 54.

HENRY, DUKE OF NORFOLK to the SAME.

1695, Nov. 8. Norwich.—“As I think myself very much obliged to you for representing to his Majesty . . . the circumstances I lie under as to his service, 'tis a great satisfaction to me to hear the King is willing to take all in the best sense, and to believe nothing can alienate me from my good wishes to his person and Government, nor shall anything be able to do that, . . . but I am sure a man of his temper will a little indulge a sense of honour in as little a man as I am, and though by what you have told me, as well as by what passed when I spoke to the King myself, I am convinced it is more to the negligence of the friends I employed than to the mean or ill opinion the King had of me, that I owe my being left out of the Commission of the Regency, which considering the title I bear, the honour I have of bearing one of the great Offices of the Crown and the steadiness of all my actions to support his Government . . . I thought I had so fair a pretence to, yet my being left out was so great a slight . . . that I could not help resenting it and thinking it a less blemish to leave all myself than stay to be used worse. The favourable expressions of the King towards me make me very willing to return to his service, especially if I could do it upon a foundation past mortifications of this kind for the future, and when I reflect that the reason the King gave me was that he had left all in the hands of his Cabinet Council, I wish he would allow me the honour to be of that number, which not only would be a great encouragement to me in the ambition I have to serve him, but would put me in a post to do it with that credit and honour to myself that I should not despair of being an useful as well as a diligent servant.” 2 pp. ;

holograph ; endorsed, will grant his pension and pay it. XXX, 55.

CERTIFICATE OF AARON SMITH.

1695, Nov. 12.—In June, 1693, William Chaloner discovered to Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State, that several printers, [Edward] Butler, [Wm.] Newbolt and [Edward] Price, were then printing in Peter Street, Westminster, the late King James' declaration, false passes in the name of the Earl of Nottingham *etc.*, which were seized and about 50 persons discovered as the authors, publishers and distributors thereof, for which Butler and Newbolt were tried and attainted of high treason, and several others fined and pilloried and others who fled outlawed.

Chaloner, in order to the making of a further discovery of like persons, was confined for several months together, whereby other private persons were discovered, as well as John Comins, merchant, who kept a traitorous correspondence with the King's enemies in France and remitted money from England thither. These discoveries so enraged that traitorous party that several of them conspired and attempted to murder Chaloner, for which several of them were convicted at the Old Bailey. Besides his loss of time and danger he hath been at a very great expense. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. ; *endorsed by Trumbull*, 1695, Nov. 14.—The King on this certificate ordered me to acquaint Lord God[olphin] that 100*l.* *per ann.* should be paid as far as 800*l.* or 1,000*l.* and that the petitioner should have some employment. *And* 1695, Nov. 19.—Left a paper with the K. with a blank for the first week. XL, 90.

GEORGE STEPNEY to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1695, Nov. 12–22. The Hague.—The Pensioner told me yesterday he had written to the King that I might be usefully employed on the Rhine, and had received answer that my instructions should be sent in a day or two, and advised me to address you to remind his Majesty of it.

What I can gather from the Pensioner's discourse my business will be to go between the Electors of Trier, Mentz, Cologne, Landgrave of Hesse, Prince Lewis and the Elector Palatine. 1 p. ; *abstract*. XXX, 67.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1695, Nov. [12–]22. The Hague.—I enclose copy of the important letter received from my well-informed correspondents in France. Madame de Mayerkroon, whom I named in my last, has talked much here of the necessity of peace, of the power of France and the impossibility of the Allies' success. She

is strongly of opinion that there is an idea of a marriage between the King and the Princess of Denmark, which is feared in France, and she means to propose that the Dauphin should marry this Princess. But I do not think that this was the object of her journey. She returns to France in three weeks, and if she comes this way I will try to find out what she has done. Other letters from Paris tell me that persecution has much enlightened even the clergy, that Jansenism is reviving among respectable people, and that a reformation on English lines is likely in France. The secretary of a Minister of State asked a friend of mine, on his master's behalf, if he could procure for him the English Liturgy in English, to familiarise him with English, of which he knows a little. I have received 500 florins from the Baron de Suasso in place of the 200 crowns. *Endorsed*, to keep the correspondence secret. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; French; holograph. *The letter enclosed in the above,*

[1695,] Nov. 9 [n.s.].—Your friend has been here and has gone on to the ports; he will be back in six weeks or two months. I write openly as this goes to Antwerp by a sure hand. You exhort us to shake off this tyranny; we all long to do so. But what can we do to help you without money, men or guns to send you? If the Allies had acted vigorously the year the Duke of Savoy was in Dauphiny, and again the following year of famine and misery, the Revolution would have been effected. The difficulty is to make an opportunity. We often discuss the matter, and see nothing for it but an attack on your part. This the Court dreads, foreseeing the consequence. A *coup de grand éclat* is the thing; our Ministers still believe that by a yard to yard defence they may break up the Alliance, and that when you move from point to point in Flanders, you make no advance, and must end by a peace.

Here is *universal discontent*. At Court from the Prince to the youngest officer is grumbling. The King is fairly well, but grave and silent even with his Ministers. Madame de Maintenon always enjoins on them to conceal or minimise things which might trouble him.

De Croissi and de Ponchartrain are the most busy and stand best with the lady. De Chanlar and Vauban have more to do with war plans than de Barbesieux, who attends to detail only. *The Inner Council consists of the King, the lady and Père de la Chaise*; few others take part therein since the Archbishop's death. The King is most bigoted; the Jesuits see to that, and nothing but a thunderbolt will move him. The Dauphin is not too pleased with the state of affairs; he hates the lady, but wants resolution and has little ability. The King is afraid of his slipping through his fingers,

and is wretched if a day passes without his seeing him. This is why he has given him *Meudon* instead of *Choisy*. But if he eats and hunts, it is all he need do. There is however a lady on whom he turns a friendly eye, who tries to spur him on to act and speak. She may succeed. There is at Court a little Princess, young, pretty and witty, I mean *the Duchess of Bourbon*, daughter of the King and Madame de Montespan. She often breaks out against Madame de Maintenon; it annoys the King, but a caress puts things right. Intrigues and schemes never end; I try to sound them all.

The other Princes do not count. The Prince de Conti is liked by everyone but the King, and he has small cause for satisfaction, for, though capable of anything, he is trusted with nothing. If he could be drawn into opposition, he would have a following.

At Fontainebleau there have been many schemes to raise the wind, but nothing comes of them, and levies cannot be raised. King James begins to be a charge. He is ever talking of a revolution in England, the power of the Jacobites and of what the new Parliament is going to do. But he finds no credit. The Inner Council stakes all on breaking up the Alliance, as worth more than 100,000 men. Money goes to corrupt Ministers of the Allies or buy traitors, religion plays a part with the Catholics, jealousy is sown among the Confederates. The Pope and the Northern Kings are begged to mediate, heaven and earth are moved to get a wretched peace which would make us more slaves than ever. Most of their money goes in secret service and bribery. Of the Generals of the Allies they think nothing, except of the *Prince of Orange*. I have never heard of a word against him being said by the King or by King James. Take some bold step, and we will back you up on our side. Some say you should have landed at Dieppe instead of shelling it, others say Rochelle or Rhé, where all Poitou and Saintonge would have joined you, but 25,000 infantry and 6,000 horse were wanted with a train of artillery, and perhaps all this is a dream. Languedoc people have proposed a descent at *Cette*, which was possible when Russell was in the Mediterranean, if 6,000 men had been landed there, only four leagues from the *Cevennes*, where 20,000 men would have been found ready to declare themselves. This plan was suggested more than two years ago to one of the Generals of the Allies.

On the return of our friend from the coast we shall know what preparations are on foot there. 3½ pp.; *French; unsigned; italicised as in the original.* XXX, 56, 57.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to Mr. SECRETARY TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 13.—My nephew Maundrell is offered by several worthy Turkey merchants to go Minister to the Factory at Aleppo. I request your recommendation. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXVIII, 159.

JOHN MEARE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 14. [Brasenose College,] Oxford.—Our College solicits a licence of mortmain to enable us to receive a benefaction given us by the late Duchess Dowager of Somerset. Be pleased to encourage our design. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; see p. 601 *post*. XXX, 60.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur LILLIEROOT.

1695, Nov. 15–25. Whitehall.—I have read yours of the 5–15 to the King, who is much pleased. He has ordered me to remind him of the matter at the next Council after his return from Windsor, where he went to-day. 1 p.; *French*; *copy*. P.B. b. 61.

Dr. JOHN WALLIS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 19. Oxford.—We hoped to have had your company to grace our reception of his Majesty Nov. 9. I should have given you an account of Mr. Serjeant Blencow at Brackley. He was prevailed upon by the importunity of (I think) Lord Sunderland and the E. of Monmouth to desist that Mr. Mordant might be chosen. The place at Westminster is otherwise disposed of. It seems hard that neither I, nor any of mine, are preferred.

[*Postscript*.]—His Majesty, taking notice of me in the theatre, asked whether I had any to assist me in deciphering letters. I forgot to say that my son often assisted me. The Duke of Leeds, when here, told me they have some time intercepted keys of the French ciphers; and that when they did so they did not trouble me. I told him such might sometimes do me a kindness, to see their several methods of cipher, and I never yet saw a key of any French cipher, other than what I have myself made out of their letters. And some of these are perplexed enough. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 62.

ROBERT SOUTHBY to the SAME.

1695, Nov. 19.—Being Secretary to the squadron commanded by Sir Francis Wheler bound to the Mediterranean for a convoy to the Turkey ships *etc.* on February 17, 1693–4, I was sent ashore with the Admiral's orders to the Governor of Gibraltar to demand some of our men and boats which the Governor had detained on pretence of Port charges, but before I had made an end with him, the Admiral's ship was got so

far out of port that I could not reach her that night, and the day following the storm arose in which the Admiral's ship with several others were cast away.

I then hastened to bring tidings thereof to England, and arrived with the news a fortnight sooner than it came any other way. Mr. Secretary Trenchard promised recompense, but no sort of consideration has been made me. I request my case may be made known to the King. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1695, p. 146. XXX, 63.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 20 [*endorsement*].—By a description of Sir Patrick Trant's person and other notices I sent to Captain Barron I understand that he hath seized him and sent him to your Honour. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXX, 65.

1695, Nov. 22.—List of the Lords of the Council who met about the King's Speech, Archbp. of Cant., Ld. Keeper, Devon, Dorset, Shrewsbury, Godolphin, Sir W. T.

INTELLIGENCE.

1695 [Nov. 23–]Dec. 3. Genoa.—It is feasible the destroying the ships at Toulon with the force in these seas, when it is accompanied with resolutions and fair weather, in which latter Admiral Russell was crossed in, at his appearance on that coast, and the last time when he lost the siege of Palamos, had not so violent a storm happened, he had done the business, for they were in a most distracted confusion (the person of Monaco [the informant] was there).

The town and ships may be bombed on the east side without the port by flinging them over a neck of land which cannot but make execution, the ships lying so near each other. The guns that were planted by and down the forts, belonging to the ships, are all removed, and the platforms being slight, must on occasion be refitted, being more for the satisfaction of the people than any defence they could make from them.

Powder they have from Genoa about 4,000 barrels yearly by contract, which is made here in more perfection than in France, the air and water being more indulgent.

At the beginning of the war the French made capital of 2,500 in 3,000 seamen from this State, but now not 300 by reason of their ill payment, and by the Genoese navigations so much increased that they are all employed in their own shipping.

The French are always raising soldiers here and in most parts of Italy; the allowance is four pistoles per man conducted to Toulon or Marseilles. At Toulon they have no great quantity of timber and what they have is very mean.

*Your proposals.**Answers.*

1. The number of men in France fit for sea service ?

In February, 1695, was calculated in all France 62,400 besides what are in the Plantations.

2. How many of them are reckoned as seamen, and how many as soldiers ?

51,400 seamen and 11,000 soldiers in the marine service when their fleets are at sea.

3. What proportion of each belong to the coast of Provence and what to West France, and how many now at Toulon that belong to West France ?

Of Provence 9,600, of Languedoc 2,000, of Nizza 1,000, and 5,000 soldiers, and now are at Toulon and Marseilles 4,000 seamen and sea soldiers of West France, of which about 11,000 are now employed in privateering, but under obligation to be at their stations in April or lose their arrears.

4. What naval stores are now in the magazine at Toulon ?

Enough hemp, pitch, tar and masts for three years.

5. From whence are they supplied with these and in what proportion from France, Italy, Dalmatia, Black Sea, Canada or the Sound ?

Hemp they have from the Pope's country as Lenattira and Piedmont having lately bought about 5,000 quintals at six to seven dollars the quintal ; pitch, tar and masts they have in France.

6. Whether the ships now there are sheathed, or how many of them ?

The men-of-war now at Toulon are 56 bomb vessels, 30 fireships, 15 all unarmed. Of their men-of-war, only 32 are sheathed, but have all suffered much by worms.

7. What ships are building at Toulon ?

They have now on the stocks only three men-of-war from 60 to 70 guns and two small frigates.

8. What batteries or platforms are there to prevent the entrance into the harbour, and what is the distance of any opposite batteries in the narrowest place?

At the entrance of the Grand Road on the left lies a platform with nine guns, level with the water, with a strong parapet before it, and very nigh another on an eminence, of 16 guns, the place not being capable of more, and on that side is no other by reason of the hills. On the right hand is only one fort of about 16 guns; this was raised last summer, and is all until you come to the entrance of the port, which is about a quarter of a mile in breadth; on each side is a fort with a double platform of guns, one over the other, of about 18 guns each fort, and here they have ready a chain of double masts, and at the entrance of the inner port it is not 200 feet broad, which is likewise defended by two forts and a chain, where are always as many of their ships as can well lie, being capable of about 30 sail of their great ships, being free from all storms.

West France, 38,800 seamen.
6,000 soldiers.

Provence 12,600 Seamen
5,000 soldiers.

About 4,000 seamen Guarda marines lately at Toulon of West France, but now most are gone to their own country in the West.

2 pp. XXX, 73 (2).

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 24.—'Twas I gave Captain Barron notice of being very strict in searching the *Unity* and other ships owned by Mr. Starky, and what I wrote to him then and to you afterwards was of my own certain knowledge (if this Starky be Starky a cornchandler in Duke's Place), but since he is so

subtle as not to be discovered on this side I concur with Barron in praying he may be observed at Ostend.

The countrymen well pleased with your gift of two guineas left the town yesterday, and promised to come again when you command them, but desired me to acquaint you that when the goods were delivered by the French to Pope the officer they gave him also a great packet of letters which was forgotten to be put into their depositions.

If you submit this business to the Commissioners of the Customs it will be slubbered over and come to nothing. I have many things to say of Sansom their secretary. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXX, 68.

DR. LEOPOLD WILLIAM FINCH to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695, Nov. 25. All Souls'.—Thanks for services to the common peace of the Society. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, About Proast. XXX, 69.

MONSIEUR DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1695 [Nov. 27–]Dec. 6. The Hague.—They seem to be waiting in France for news of the intentions of Parliament before deciding on their own armaments.

The bearer, whom I know to be an honourable and able man, was with the Army during the last campaign. He spoke with the King twice, making proposals of importance which were well received. A few days back while quartered at Ghent he had orders from England to go over and see the King. Having no means, he came here, and on his stating the importance of his plans, without communicating them, I advanced him six or seven pistoles. He has letters for the King and Mr. Keple. I told him to consult you before delivering his letters. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Brought by Monsieur de Cabrolles, Dec. 13–23. XXX, 79.

ETIENNE SEIGNORET to the SAME.

1695, Nov. 30. London.—About remittances. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *French*; *endorsed*, Dec. 24.—Wrote to Mr. S. to pay it to Mr. Joseph Hill, minister of the English Church at Rotterdam, and Mr. Ellis to write to Mr. Hill to receive it. 1 p. *French*. XXX, 71.

———— to the SAME.

1695, Dec. 1.—John Clancie in Russell Street near the Piazo at the Sign of the Clock, a most pernicious fellow, who was once taken up, fined in 100*l.* and committed to Newgate for acting and speaking against this Government and after paying his fine made friends that procured him his liberty, after which

this fellow passed for one Sir John Morris, an Irish knight, kept a couple of horses and two or three men in livery, and by that name courted a great fortune, as he thought, and married her. The woman proved to be as great a cheat as Clancie and a mistress of Lord Carmarthen's, who ran away from him when she found what he was.

After all this, having been agent to Colonel McElligott's regiment before the revolution, this Clancie pretends that there was 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* due to Protestant creditors that furnished the regiment then; procured some false affidavits to that purpose, and got most part of this money paid him by perjury and contrivance, without paying any that had some pretence to it, so as the King is entirely cheated by this villain; which I offer is ground enough to have him taken up. 1½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXX, 72.

Admiral GEORGE ROOKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1695, Dec. 2, o.s.—The *Queen* in Cadiz Bay.—“In obedience to your commands I have made your recommendant Griffen Phillips third lieutenant of H.M. ship the *Dorsetshire*, and by the first ships that shall be ordered home you may expect some Seville snuff and some of the best Spanish wine that my interest can procure for my best friends. . . . I did and do expect directions to correspond with you ministerially, but not yet having had that favour, pray give me leave to ask you as a friend whether you are not in pain for us here; if you are not, I protest you I think you are very brave, for we are but 32 ships, English and Dutch, of the line of battle, which I am afraid is not a match for the enemies' fleet within or without the Straits, so that what advantage our being between them is to us I cannot imagine. I vow I am not without my apprehension of their insulting us where we are, especially, as Mr. Stanhope and others seem to suspect, if the late difference about Monsieur Sconenbergh should dispose this Court to an accommodation with France. I cannot but think it reasonable to consider how far the consequence of exposing this part of the fleet to any misfortune abroad may and will affect the whole at home; but my province is to obey and execute, and I will do so to the best of my capacity and power for the good of old England, and I shall rather choose to die on the spot than outlive any misfortune to my country under my direction; but methinks I could go more cheerfully upon service if I had any prospect of improving my reputation in it. But God's and the King's will be done, I am sure I shall always say Amen. I could enlarge on this subject, but I know you are a man of business, and therefore I will not presume to trifle away your time.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 74.

———— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 4.—I had a letter out of France last night in answer to the letter you commanded me to write thither about a month or five weeks ago, and here it is word by word :—

“The only and welcome letter that came to my hands these four years past I have received this day from my dearest friend, which made me some satisfaction for the several papers sent him these three years of which it seems he received but one.

“My master is very well satisfied that he is come to London at last, and bids me tell him that he refers it entirely to himself whether he will come hither out of hand or stay a while where he is ; to be the better able to judge of his affairs and send him his opinion from time to time as he sees occasion.

“The Confederates have renewed their league for three years, which troubles us mightily here, though our patron comforts us and gives us more hopes than ever he did.

“If my friend thinks it the best way to come hither my master bids me assure him he shall be as private as he pleases, and that he may have a letter of credit from his friend in Berkley Street to his book-keeper here, as likewise his friend in Queen Street’s advice in every-thing concerning those of his house, and the former’s concerning those of his ——— [*sic*].

“We are likely to be in a better condition to go through our business now than ever, as we find by our patron. You must discourse three or four friends of your former acquaintance at White Hall mentioned in my last of the 2nd inst., which tells you of more particulars.

“There is as yet no resolution of sending where you mentioned,* though we have had several great promises thence. Our patron is loth to rely upon that place or risk any of his men upon our bare belief, yet we have not desisted to make our applications. For my part, to deal frankly with you, I think Louis is in the right on’t.

“Deoran’s boys are well. Let that be no further trouble.

“If my friend could bring a couple of good horses when he comes, it would be the best thing he could do for so much, but whether he comes now or no he may assure himself he is very much depended upon and I am sure both his principles and prudence will induce him to continue that esteem.”

This is all that is material in the letter. He ends in these words :—

* [*Side note.*]—“This is meaning Scotland.”

"We are all amazed at McElligott's being still a prisoner after so many repeated promises of both secretaries. My master says 'tis want of making application the right way and would have you appear for him, and let us have a certainty of it."

For my part, I do not as yet understand the friends he means in Berkley Street and Queen Street nor those of White Hall, for I have not received his former letter. 2 pp.; *unsigned; seal; endorsed*, Intelligence. XXX, 75.

JOHN ROBINSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 4. Stockholm.—De Heckeren has his answer to the memorial about succours, which contains an account of what Sweden has done for the Allies during the war, by sending succour and by hindering the forming of a third party in Germany, and that more had been done if the Allies had not put obstructions in the way. In the meantime the King would press France to consent to the re-establishment of the treaties of Westphalia and Nimuegen, and if the Ministers of the Allies would confer about the ways of obliging France thereto, Commissioners should be appointed to meet them.

Oxenstiern lets me know that this answer is not such as he would wish.

Orders are sent to this King's Minister at Paris to require a plain declaration whether the French King will consent to the re-establishment of these treaties or not. 1½ pp.; *office abstract*. XXX, 76. The full letter is in *S.P. For. Sweden XIV*.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to the SAME.

[1695,] Dec. 5.—At the Old Bailey Mr. John Bear and John Latham prayed to be tried this session, but Bear's fact lying in Devonshire a *Hab. Corp.* is bespoke to remove him for trial at the next Assizes. Latham was committed at the last Session and therefore his prayer now comes too late. ½ p.; *unsigned; seal*. XXX, 77.

JOHN ROBINS to the SAME.

1695, Dec. 5.—On Monday last at Guildhall I found there was intended a trial that day before my Lord Mayor upon the account of Mr. Stevens, the messenger of the Press of your office. I understood from him that he was unprovided to encounter the design which was to call in question your power for searching printing houses, and validity of your warrant for that purpose, which was the justification Stevens pretended to, neither had he any person ready to prove your hand to the warrant, so I advised him out of duty to the Government and yourself to let me manage the putting off the trial which

I did, and it is to be on Monday next, when there will appear council very artfully endeavouring to prove you have no power to grant warrants for searching printing houses, which if they do to the satisfaction of the jury, London will abound with seditious pamphlets and libels, which may be prevented if Stevens be assisted with some of the King's counsel, who were not strangers to the arguments in the King's Bench last term on the account of the power of a Secretary of State. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXX, 78.

Dr. ROBERT GORGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 6.—My great loss by the late Irish war has made my frequent journeys hither and my long stay here very uneasy. My Lord Deputy's report gives me but one-seventh of my due. I shall accept the invitations of the President of St. John's and other friends in Oxford to remove thither, where as you know a small sum will give a satisfactory support from a Buttery book. In the libraries there I can perfect several collections I made in Ireland of the former and latter war much differing from the public narratives.

I have likewise by me General Cromwell's, Duke Schomberg's and the late King James's methods for the management of an Irish war, and the late Duke of Tyrconnel's reasons to invite that King to come in person into Ireland. Also Cromwell's and Schomberg's expedients to prevent a foreign descent into England or Ireland, most of the latter arising from observations made of the great miscarriage of the Irish when his Grace made his descent into that kingdom. *Appended,*

Operations of the several Machines for Intelligence.

1. By one of them a letter sealed with wax or wafer may be opened without umbrage to the writer.
2. The impressions of any seal may be as artificially performed.
3. Any writing may be imitated so that the original writer may not be able to distinguish the copy from the original.
4. By another instrument copies of any letter may be taken in a minute.

The benefits of these engines are obvious.

1. By opening letter the King may discover the true temper of his subjects.
2. By perusing foreign letters he may know the sincerity of the Allies.
3. The prudent use of these instruments gave Oliver Cromwell great advantages.
4. The Post Office is now much better settled than in his time.

5. By imitation of hands, not discernable by the original writer, the Government may continue the correspondence by copies and reserve the originals to convict the original writer.
6. By the sudden taking of copies foreign ministers and crafty correspondents knowing openings of letters to be usual in all Governments, usually send their letters to the Post Office very late to prevent taking copies of their letters, which, by this sudden despatch, may be taken and the post not delayed thereby.

About August, 1688, myself being turned out of my estate in Ireland, and Sir Samuel Morland, having his pension stopped, by his consent and advice I communicated some of these particulars to the Venetian Resident, who prayed that Sir Samuel and myself might give him a meeting, but the next month giving us notice of King William's making his descent, prevented our further progress with the Venetian Resident. In my absence with the then Duke of Schomberg in Ireland, Sir Samuel prayed me that on oath of secrecy Mr. Brockett might be employed to follow the artificers, in making the several engines, with money received from Major Wildman, then Postmaster General, who having the said instruments (being just then brought to perfection) in his possession, rather than his successors should make any use of them, so embezzled and spoilt them that little use is now to be made of what is left.

Mr. Brockett tells me that observing Major Wildman so fond of the discourse, he kept diaries of the direction and confidently affirms that he can now finish the matter without Sir Samuel's help, if free from the oath he made Sir Samuel and myself. 3 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXX, 80.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL TO EDWARD, VISCOUNT
VILLIERS.

1695, Dec. 10. Whitehall.—“The King is extremely concerned that the Dutch squadron of men-of-war designed for the Straits is not yet sailed, and . . . directs you to speak with the Pensioner immediately upon receipt hereof, if they are not gone before . . . , and to let him know the present sailing of those ships is a matter of the greatest consequence imaginable to his Majesty and his affairs, that this whole nation may have their eyes and thoughts upon it, the advices from all hands confirming that the French are fitting their fleet at Toulon with intention speedily to pass the Straits, and if Sir George Rooke should write that he has not strength enough to prevent their designs for want of the assistance of the Dutch squadron, I leave you to consider how fatal the consequences of it may be, and therefore the King desires the

Pensioner will without any delay earnestly apply to the States to give orders for the immediate sailing of those ships, all excuses apart; and if they are detained, as is reported here, in order to convoy some East India ships that are not ready, his Majesty is pleased to say that delay may be of the utmost prejudice to his interest at this time. I must tell your Lordship I never saw the King warmer upon any matter than this, and you cannot do anything that will more recommend to his Majesty your care and diligence than the despatch of this affair."

His Majesty has not yet had time to consider the separate article with the Bishop of Münster.

Mr. Kick, the Consul of Rotterdam, has writ several letters to me and the Secry. of the Admiralty, complaining that the Admiralty does demand of every English ship that goes from thence the fifth mariner, or 12 or 15 gilders in lieu thereof, and that there is, as he is informed, 12,000 gilders of that sort of money in the hands of one of the Secretaries of the Admiralty. His Majesty directs me to desire you to enquire into the thing and to speak to the Pensioner about it, if you see cause, in his name, that all just occasions of complaint may be remedied, which you will take the first opportunity of doing as soon as this affair of the fleet is despatched, which, I repeat to you, is to be pressed with all earnestness.

I will take care of your bill of extraordinaries. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; copy. P.B. b. 62.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT, BARON
LEXINGTON.

1696, Dec. 10. Whitehall.—I have yours of 26th past with a relation of another conference you had two days before with the Ministers of Vienna on the same subject as the former and to as much purpose, which I acquainted the King with, and read to him your letter. He would not have you further insist on the declarations you mention; that the treaties of Münster and Nimeguen may serve for a foundation of a peace since the Emperor and the Spaniards refuse to admit the proposal, but let it fall for this time. But he would have you be very earnest with the Emperor to induce him to press Sweden to make such a declaration on their part to the French, and likewise that Sweden be urged in the Emperor's name to furnish forthwith the succours to the Allies. The King can by no means allow of the list of the troops which the Emperor's Ministers would have pass for the Emperor's troops, nor consider any as such but those only that are in the Emperor's own pay. His Majesty would have you insist that the two Regiments of Horse of Commercy and Hanover may remain in Piedmont, but if they are already come away,

that their places may be supplied by others of the like number, and that all the troops in that country be recruited and made complete, it being for the benefit of the Service that they should be effectual and not nominal. 1 p.; copy. Same vol. 63.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 10 [*endorsement*].—"I have renewed my acquaintance with the periwigmaker. He talks very seditiously, and no man can be in his company half-an-hour but he will make himself guilty of great misdemeanours."

Yesterday I attended the Court of Admiralty in South, where were five Judges, the Judge of the Admiralty, and Mr. Bridgman in Commission. The first trials were two very young fellows for piracy in the East Indies who were condemned. Seven of Captain Vaughan's men were tried, and had most of them escaped, if I had not had the good luck (privately) to inform the Court that they were Irish, and could speak English. Trial being made by an interpreter, they could neither speak nor understand French; so five were convicted and two acquitted, one supposed to be a Frenchman, the other a boy under age.

Please send me by Jo. the two guineas I gave the Sussex men by your command. 1 p.; *unsigned; endorsed*, Sent answer and the two guineas by Jo. XXX, 82.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur LE LANGEY.

1695, Dec. 13. Whitehall.—I have informed the King of the contents of your three letters of 8th past and 2nd and 16th inst. on the subject of the annual pension he gives you, and he says that Mr. Sculemberg, his receiver, had orders to pay you as usual. He did not name the sum, but no doubt it will be as usual. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French; copy*. P.B. b. 64.

J. HARVEY to Mr. MERCIER.

1695, Dec. 13.—*This letter is a blind; on back is*, The letter inside written in invisible ink:—

If this come safe to your hands you shall hear oftener from me. Parliament have fallen upon such points as have perplexed them. They have voted the new coin at the old value, and 150,000*l.* will be sent next week from the Exchequer to the Tower to begin to be coined. Yesterday the House of Commons was in such heat about trade that they were on the point of voting that Commissioners should be appointed for the advantagement and security of trade, and that they should settle and send convoys. Against this the Court party stormed and said this was to clip the

King's wings, which at this time was extraordinary when he had done such great things. Jack Howe said that we might be without a King, but not without a trade, and when they talked of the Government he told them that he knew no other than the King, Lords and Commons, and though the executive part was in the King, yet they were to see what was fit to be done if he failed. In a word there never was such speeches in the House in any Parliament since that of '41. Yet it is certain they will give money, but it will be late first, and long before they can raise it. The Court dare not yet divide for fear of finding themselves too weak. The only division that has been was about the value of money, and it was carried by great odds that it should be 5s. the ounce, only 2d. in a crown for coinage. Half-crowns are already refused and great confusion will in all likelihood follow. If the French know this, perhaps they would pour in upon us, but we have engines at work to persuade them not to meddle, but that the thing will do of itself, if we may get time to settle our tottering state. 3 pp.; *unsigned*. XXX, 83.

GEORGE STEPNEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 13-23. The Hague.—Monsieur Schmettau, the Brandenburg Envoy, has enquired much of the Pensioner, Lord Villiers and me whether it is expected his master's troops shall join the body on the Middle Rhine, and says he hopes the Allies will not dispose of his troops without concerting the operations with him. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *extract*. XXX, 86.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to the SAME.

1695, Dec. 14.—Henry Fog said he was forced to comply with others who were the principals in the fact of killing the Governor of St. Helena and seizing the ship before that island.

As to the ship *Talmodigheit*, there is a monition returned in behalf of Captain Stevens, a privateer, and another in behalf of the King, against all persons concerned to show cause why the ship and lading should not be condemned as prize, in the first case to the privateer, and in the second to the King as being seized in port. 1 p.; *in reply to letter of Dec. 13, see Cal. S.P. Dom. under date; endorsed, Concerning . . the ship of Peterson*. XXX, 84.

[Colonel] M[AURICE] H[USSEY] to Sir ROBERT
SOUTHWELL.

1695, Saturday the 15th.—Has gout and cannot attend Mr. Secretary. "You may lay your money boldly the Toulon

fleet is all at sea, and I will go you halves. They have been towed down into the Road from the harbour about the beginning of this month their style, . . . but had no orders to sail till the 22nd, which I think was Wednesday last." Very few letters are suffered to come out of France. "If it be any consequence for the King, I could secure him I think all the officers in Munster and Connaught to appear barefaced and raise men for the Emperor, the Duke of Bavaria or any other of the Confederate Princes' service, and consequently I can secure them from doing any mischief at home. Colonels Rice, Oxborough, Burk and Hurley are those I mean." 1½ pp. XXX, 227.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 17.—Offers to bring him one Shirley Prettyman, *alias* Johnson, from France. He was educated among the Jesuits and has intelligence. He is 24 years old, lives in Russell Street, was bred up at St. Omer; fell out with his father on religion; cannot go abroad because of debts—550*l.* to Father Downer, 750*l.* to a woman. 1 p.; *endorsed*, Mr. Edward Johnson.

[Captain] WILLIAM HACK to the SAME.

1695, Dec. 20. Mile End Green.—Has told William Sythington, esq., that it would be profitable if a ship of force with a commission were sent out now with the East India convoy. It would be a voyage of great profit and would bring the King several hundred seamen. Mr. Sythington will wait on Sir William to give particulars. "I would be very thankful if your Honour would . . . remember me concerning my books, draughts and original manuscript which was owing to me by the late King James." 1 p.; *holograph*. XL, 80.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1695, Dec. [20–]30. The Hague.—In France it is impossible to raise troops without taking men from the fields and leaving the ground fallow. In Guienne women have to work. Money is a greater difficulty. There has been some dispute between the Prince de Conti and a Marshal of France. The former said that the English troops, now seasoned and led by such a General as the King, would beat the French anywhere. King Louis is said to have been present, and cannot have liked it. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXX, 89.

The FRENCH PROTESTANT MINISTERS to the SAME.

1695, Dec. 21 [*endorsement*].—Request a sum separate from that paid to the [French] people [in England]. Seven reasons are given :—

1. It is done in the United Provinces and Swiss Protestant Cantons, and also by the English nation in the case of several poor Irish refugees in London.
 2. The distribution has been made in arbitrary manner and the Ministers have received nothing of the 1,000*l.* given by the late Queen in August, 1691.
 3. The distributors have been partial. The Walloon Church in London and the French Church of the Savoy (in which are the majority of the distributors) have taken excessive sums—one of them 2,100*l.* in one year.
 4. The distributors have overstated the number of their poor. In 1692 they demanded assistance for 3,000 poor when there were only 1,500. Since then the number has diminished by deaths and by returns.
 5. The distributors have plainly prevaricated in the matter. This appears by the receipts they have exacted lately, in distributing the 200*l.* of Lord Halifax's legacy, and the 300*l.* of Sieur de la Bretonière, for which they have made the pensioners sign as if this was part of the Royal grant.
 6. They give no accounts of certain legacies received by them, nor of private charities entrusted to them.
 7. Several Ministers with their families have lived whole years on 7*l.* and during two years and a half, 1693–1695, they have lived with 11*l.* 8*s.* altogether. Though the King gives 100*l.* weekly, the Ministers have only had 3*s.* weekly for themselves and their wives and 7½*d.* for each child, and for this they have had to wait several months.
- 1½ pp. ; *French* ; signed by J. Solinhac, Min. Modérateur, and seven other Ministers. XL, 81.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated.—Introduces Mr. Motteux, author of the *Gentleman's Journal*, who desires to dedicate to Sir William the remaining works of Rabelais which he has translated and explained. The first part, translated by Sir Tho. Urchard, revised by Mr. Kimes, was dedicated to Admiral Russell. Mr. Motteux, being a French Protestant, is well acquainted with that book, which exposes the superstition of Popery, and accordingly has taken pains to discover the mysteries and hidden beauties of that work. "Probably you may have seen his preface to the first three books." 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXX, 111.

MARY ROGERS to the SAME.

Undated.—My father and mother, who remain in the country

in a poor and deplorable condition, have a pension of 100*l.* *per annum* granted by the late King Charles II for preserving his Majesty in the Royal Oak, of which there is in arrears above 300*l.* They have eight children and no other support. 1 p. ; *holograph.* XXX, 112.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

Undated [1695, Dec. ?].—In the time limited I shall see the noble Peer and know what they are doing and intend to do.

Meisters complains the Brigantines
 Could not protect the Dutch Machines.
 The Lord's reply was somewhat froward,
 He call'd him fool and knave and coward.
 Those who the matter do inquire
 How the design came to be broke,
 Declare the Lord had too much fire.
 The engineer too little smoke.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned.* XXX, 117.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

[Undated. Shortly after Nov., 1695 ?]—I have been twice lately with my Lord Portland, who treated me with abundance of respect and civility, so that if there be anything concealed within, he has a greater command of countenance than I can perceive.

The Whigs complain you have favoured the Universities and lost his Majesty 50,000*l.* ;

That you caress the Jacobites and slight those that are in the King's interests ;

That you are promoting a dispensation for the Statute of Mortmain, but for what end they know not. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned* ; see p. 586 *ante.* XXX, 90.

[The SAME] to the SAME.

Undated.—Notwithstanding all our care, young Nowel is come to London and when I know where he lodgeth I will inform you and will send for Mr. Allen home. Yesterday came out a treasonable pamphlet by Ric. Stafford ; he has been often in trouble for such practices, but having a father in the Government and persons of quality his relations in both Houses (that to save his life represented him as a madman) he hath hitherto escaped. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned.* XXX, 94.

The SAME to the SAME.

Undated.—Mr. Knapp is the person that requested your favour for the stewardship near Abingdon ; he is a barrister-at-law and a Justice of Peace. Last night (though I had a

greater illumination than my neighbours) I suffered almost 20*l.* damages in my house and goods and, had not my Lord Lucas sent soldiers to protect me, I believe my house had been pulled down or burnt. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXX, 96.

Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated.—There is a multiplicity of the names of Price at that coffee-house, but I have met with a better discovery, for Captain Price, commander of H.M. ship *Centurion*, and bound, as is said, to convey a yacht to Holland, takes with him (at the recommendation of Henrico, a Jew merchant in Fenchurch Street) a Hamburg gentleman that I know to be much in the Danish interest, and have long suspected to be a spy for France. Captain Price and he meet this night at Pontack's to treat for his passage, where I shall have a creature to report to me. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXX, 101.

The SAME to [the SAME].

[Undated. 1695.].—"I cannot forbear blushing when I read your Honour's style, but haste, inconvenient places, bad tools and a worser fancy, especially business, I hope will apologise for the indecency of my pen. I am satisfied I now serve another Nottingham and will exert all my endeavours accordingly." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned*. XXX, 105.

PROPOSALS TO THE LORDS JUSTICES FOR THE BETTER
RESTRAINING OF DANGEROUS PERSONS GOING IN AND
OUT OF ENGLAND BY GRAVESEND AND THE COASTS OF
KENT AND SUSSEX.

[Undated. 1695?].—An inspection to be made to learn whether the Custom House officials are to be trusted. The inferior officials should be encouraged by rewards. If the officials pretend that it is not their duty to stop dangerous persons, the Order in Council of 24 September, 1690 [*appended*], should be enforced. With relation to owlers, it is necessary to have small frigates and sloops. Gravesend is the most frequented passage to Holland and Flanders, persons going in small boats on board ships after they have been visited and fallen down the river. A coast surveyor should be appointed there (as at Harwich) with a smack of four guns, with a master and six men attending him, under the direction of the Governor of the forts there, the surveyor to be on the establishment of the Navy.

As to Margate, orders should be given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore to visit all foreign men-of-war and to secure all persons found without passes. The Customs officers there to be vigilant and the civil magistrate to be assisting them. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *copy*. XLI, 10.

— to KING WILLIAM III [?].

[Undated.]—An Irish gentleman, a doctor by profession, named O'Connor, a good Catholic, passed through here some months back and on his way to Brussels with Madame Bavier [?] spoke to me of a project he had conceived to deliver Ireland to the English. He has left me a memorandum which I have the honour to send to your Majesty by the next ordinary. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *French*. XL, 74.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to COSIMO, GRAND DUKE OF
TUSCANY.

1695, Dec. 22. Whitehall.—Regrets that he has been unable to show any particular mark of esteem to the Commander Bene, Envoy Extraordinary of the Grand Duke. 1 p.; *French*; copy. P.B. b. 65.

The SAME to Count MAGALOTTI.

Same date.—To the like effect. 1 p.; *French*; copy. P.B. b. 66.

DENIS DE LAFUYE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695, Dec. 27.—Had just commenced to get information about criticism of the Government in public places at the request of Mr. Secretary Trenchard, when the latter died. Hopes Sir William will employ him. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXX, 87.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD DEPUTY OF
IRELAND.

1695, Dec. 28. Whitehall.—I shall be sure to give the design of establishing a linen manufactory in Ireland all the assistance I can. The Bills sent to you received all possible despatch here. The Parliament has behaved itself with so much dutifulness to his Majesty that it was reasonable to believe it would maintain it to the end of the Session. 1 p.; copy. P.B.

The SAME to Admiral Sir GEORGE ROOKE.

1695, Dec. 30. Whitehall.—“I this moment received the favour of yours of 2nd inst., o.s., from Cadiz, and after long expectation am most heartily glad to hear of your good health under your own hand. I must begin with my thanks for your kind remembrance of Griffin Philips, and of the snuff and wine I took the liberty of mentioning to you, hoping at the same time you will use me like a friend, and lay your commands upon me. . . .

By the King's command we met at a Committee of Council about sending you some explanatory instructions, and a letter

to reinforce what had been formerly written to you concerning your being watchful, and using all possible care to prevent the French Fleet from passing the Straits. This I confess I judged unnecessary, and so did Admiral Russell, for though all the advices from France confirm the belief of their design to bring their fleet from Toulon into the Ocean, yet there is no doubt but that as you will have better and sooner intelligence of their motions, so that you will do everything that is possible to be done to hinder them, and if it cannot be done, to follow them with all speed. I will not enlarge on this subject, because you will have the whole matter from the D. of Shrewsbury's office, though his Grace is at this time indisposed with a great cold. I hope long before you receive this, or at least before the French Fleet can be set out, you will have an additional strength from the Dutch ships, and also from several men-of-war of ours, which are ordered to be fitted out, to join you with all possible speed. This is not indeed my province, yet, as a true well-wisher to England, I will most earnestly solicit and promote the despatch of them. . . . There is no man in England more concerned for you and the fleet under your command than I am, and more sensible of the danger of the French Fleet's getting between you and us. I could wish with all my heart you were recalled, that so our strength might be united, and . . . I shall do what I can to effect it. In the meanwhile be pleased from time to time to write your mind freely to me, and though it is not my province to correspond with you as Secretary of State, yet as your true friend and servant, and a well-wisher to old England, I will give you the best informations I can. . . . My Lord of Halifax rejoices to hear of your good health. 2 pp.; copy. P.B.

GEORGE STEPNEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Jan. 10, n.s. Dusseldorf.—I send enclosed the troops the Elector has now in pay, according to the Establishment if they were complete. But you will imagine one-third at least is wanting, and considering Burchett's regiment is in Piedmont, and Swerby's in the Palatinate, I do not reckon the troops the Elector has in this neighbourhood to be more than between 4,000 and 5,000. In my last I guessed H. E. H. would gladly dispose of these into his Majesty's service or that of the States General upon the like terms as the Brandenburgers and others who are now engaged in Flanders, for he cannot keep them and would be sorry if his necessity obliged him to part with them for Hungary, or disband them. I once more submit to his Majesty's consideration (and write the same to the Pensioner) if it were not better to take the choice of this old body of troops into our pay (who will be much better than new levies and are near at hand) rather than

see them banished to Hungary, or fall to ruin here, which will happen infallibly if some assistance be not given to the Elector.

Colonel Reibender was present at the review at Siegburg three weeks ago, and assures me one may pick out of them a good regiment of Horse, another of Dragoons, and two or three good battalions of Foot. I shall be careful not to make any overtures without orders, and in all my discourses with the Elector and his Ministers I lay down as a certainty that the Emperor will content the Elector in his reasonable demands and consequently that his troops will return to their old post on the Rhine and act there next summer as formerly, which I presume is conformable to the measures his Majesty may have concerted for the next campaign, and suitable to the project Baron Görtz of Cassel and Count Frizen had formed, of 5,000 of the Palatine troops to join Prince Lewis; but that we may not be disappointed by false reckonings, it is my duty to give you timely warning that the Elector neither can nor will send his troops that way (as I write the same to Lord Lexington and Count Frizen, that they may represent it warmly at Vienna) unless the Imperial Court resolve to treat the Elector better, and pay him great part of the 600,000 florins due to him as arrears for forage and bread; whereon I perceive here they do not much depend.

I receive great honours and civilities from the Elector and his Court, but I hope the representations I am going to make will not pass with you as the effect of these.

You know with what a torrent the French began the war in the Palatinate, and how by making themselves masters of all that part of the Electorate which lies on their side of the Rhine and laying waste the rest on this side, they reduced the revenue of that plentiful country from a million of crowns (which it was computed at in good days) to 10,000, which the Elector assures me is as much as it now yields, and which he is so far from converting to his own use that he is forced to add yearly half as much more, which he sends from hence for the maintenance of such Ministers as have care of the Regency there. The small Duchies of Juliers and Berg are all that is left for the subsistence of his Court, yet out of this income he has kept on foot 7,000 or 8,000 men during the war, without being burdensome to anybody, except for a small matter of late to the Circles, by way of subsidies; whereas he has been forced to pay six times more to France for contributions. At present he has to maintain his troops in all respects without the least *douceur* for any of them, except the battalion left in the Palatinate, which Prince Lewis has undertaken on his own accord. All our German Allies have much better treatment than this poor gentleman. Brandenburg has more and much better troops, but has subsidies from the Emperor,

his Majesty, Spain, Holland, besides assignations given him by the Emperor in Hamburg and elsewhere, as well as quarters in Luxembourg. The Elector of Saxony, while his forces were employed in the Empire, had large allowances, as have the House of Lunenburgh, and more especially the Landgrave of Hesse and Bishop of Münster, whereas this Prince has no manner of consolation. I must own the cause of the present war with France lies chiefly at his father's door (for having refused or deferred giving satisfaction for Madame's pretensions) and he ought to proportion his Court and other expenses to the little that is left him, and not undertake journeys of pleasure in such seasons of calamity, and should retrench unnecessary retinue, expensive music, balls etc., which seem to be his darling passions. But we dare not preach these unwelcome truths to German Princes.

We have two mysterious fellows here. The first calls himself sometimes Marquis, sometimes Count, de Bourgeois or Borghese, and says he is son of a German, begotten on an Englishwoman, and born in Italy; by his tongue it is hard to distinguish of what country he is, for he speaks all languages alike. His wife is as much a riddle as himself; she pretends to be English and would pass as some lord's daughter, but cannot agree what name to give her father—sometimes Digby, sometimes Lord Carington (titles unknown to me). I take both man and wife to be of the family of Melchisedeck, whose origin would be as difficult to trace as that of the Nile. Duke Shrewsbury may be able to give you information of the man, for he was imprisoned by his warrant in England just upon the Revolution. He has since spent seven months in a dungeon at Cologne for holding dangerous correspondence with France and conspiring with one Van Hoog of Haarlem to set fire three years ago to the Allies' fleet and breaking digues of Holland. He owns to have handed over such proposals to France. Hoog did receive some earnest of recompense, but made discovery of it to the Pensioner, Mr. de Wilde and Mr. Schylenburg. He saved himself, and Borghese escaped into Germany. In three years at this Court he has worked himself into such favour with the Elector that he has given jealousy to the Chief Officers of State. He introduced himself by chemistry and flattering the Elector with hopes of perfecting the philosophers' stone. He has his laboratory close by the Elector's apartments, and they spend many hours together in blowing the coals. He affects to share in the government and to dive into mysteries of State. Every one here but the Elector wishes him hanged. On Sunday we had a comedy, the "*Souffleurs*," acted by the Cavaliers of the Court on purpose to ridicule him, and even the priest could not spare him in the pulpit. He has been impertinently civil to me, being the first to visit me. I suspect the knave has been laying

a snare for me. A notorious imposture was intended, which by mere accident I have detected.

In August last came hither an Englishman who calls himself Baron Tilly, pretending to have been Captain of Horse in Flanders, but that his being a Roman Catholic was a hindrance to his fortune under his Majesty. He made his first applications to Signor d'Avia (the Nuncio at Cologne), and through his recommendations to this Court has actually since September received the pay of a Reformed officer. Our Count de Borghese has been very solicitous for him. Between them they had like to carry the jest too far, and I believe would have compassed their design but for my coming. The Elector has for some time had an intention of maintaining a Resident in England. Borghese and Tilly pretend to have an acquaintance in London, whose name is Lacy, just cut out for the use the Elector required, by the character they gave of him, and the Elector had so near consented that a patent is despatched for Lacy to be Resident in England. Tilly is the Lacy. He was known to me in 1688 at Hamburg, having been bred a King's Scholar at Westminster (about 10 years before my time), and if I am not mistaken was student at Christchurch in Oxford. For about 16 years he has been rambling about the world, chiefly in Italy. What I most wonder at is that he had the impudence to visit me. He sent in his name as an English gentleman named Tilly, but said he was a counsellor to the Elector. I soon remembered the figure of the man, and made him confess that he was Lacy. When I enquired what wind blew him hither, he told me the Elector had chosen him for his Resident in England. I seemed to congratulate him, but was not a little surprised at the change. He still kept his countenance, and would have entertained me with the history of Borghese, and spoke all the ill he could of him and his wife, how dangerous he was here, that the Emperor and Empress had written frequently to the Elector to wash his hands of him. Notwithstanding his invectives, I suspected they were birds of a feather, and told him I could not enter into a design against a man who had done me no injury; that if he had done wrong in England and Holland, he had paid for it by his imprisonment, and that I had not the honour, which Mr. Lacy had, of being counsellor to the Elector, and could not advise what sort of men he should have about him. He replied calmly, "The honour of disgracing this man was reserved for you, but since you will not engage in it, the thing will be brought about without you," and so left.

Meanwhile Baron Kinsky had been visiting Borghese for the interest of the Mennists, a kind of Anabaptists, subjects of Meurs, belonging to his Majesty, and persecuted for religion, and the Count kept time by railing as violently against Lacy as Lacy had against him; that the Elector had decided to

send him as Resident to England, but he (Borghese) had laboured to prevent it, finding Lacy used to treat the King with the title of Prince of Orange, and the like stuff. He added that perhaps the fellow might visit me, but he advised me as a friend not to give him countenance. Kinsky and I compared notes. Their keeping time in railing at each other was too gross. I find they have lived in the same house and have been and are hand in glove. Our Baron Tilly, or Dr. Lacy, deserves punishment. He may be suspected of a plot; he is a Papist, recommended by the Nonce, protected by Borghese and by his means to have been sent to England. If the traitor ought not to be hanged, he deserves the pillory.

From Vienna I hear Baron Bonenburg succeeds Windisgratz as Chancellor of the Empire. It is time it were done, for till then it cannot be determined who shall command in Hungary and on the Rhine, and no measures can be taken as to the campaign. 7 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 119.

[Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695-6?] Jan. 2.—There is no care taken to surprise the boats that come so often which I think would be of consequence at this time.

There is a paragraph in my friend's letter in these very words: "We have a strange account of Mr. Willson's fellow officer which Mr. K[em]pe thought an honest gentleman; pray be as honest as you can in his character and how he behaves himself in his Regiment, whether well, ill or indifferently." I was consulted in the answer, which was that you were the only man in Court that did all parties justice without the least distinction. (Wilson is my Lord Shrewsbury, you are meant by the fellow officer, Mr. K[em]pe is King James.) I desire to know whether I shall move anything to the persons I told you of that were named in my last letter.

I am told that some great men in this Court are jealous, if not angry with me for not coming, nor making any court or application to them since my coming hither, but I made a resolution before I left home to have nothing to do with any of them and to depend entirely upon you. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XL, 60.

JEFFREY JEFFREYS to the SAME.

1695[-6], Jan. 2. St. Mary Axe [London].—A friend of mine living in Spain is endeavouring to procure from his Catholic Majesty the *Assiento*, being a patent for introducing negroes to the Spanish West Indies, and being known in town, some Jamaica merchants informed the Duke of Shrewsbury of it and desired him to write to Mr. Stanhope to prevent it and recommend S[eno]r James Castillio, alleging that he was a

person so much in the English interest, as it would be a great prejudice to the same to have it in other hands, and I can assure you that if my friend, Sir Tho. Jeffreys, procures it, it shall be no prejudice to the English interest, but as much to their advantage as it can be in any hands, for I myself may have a share in the management of the affair. Mr. Vernon told me his Grace was well satisfied it should go to Sir Tho. Jeffreys and his friends. 1 p. XXIX, 3.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 4.—Mr. Sheldon of Canterbury is willing to do the Government service, and would wait upon you. No man has been more trusted by the Jacobites.

There is newly printed in a large sheet of paper four cuts, viz. the pretended Prince of Wales at the top, King James and Queen Mary in the middle, and the Princess Anne of Denmark at the bottom. They were printed off at a nobleman's house in the country, where great numbers of them may now be found.

At the same house may be printing press as well as a rolling press, or in such a house may be found more than is looked for. 1 p.; *unsigned, but endorsed as are many in same hand*, Dr. K. XXIX, 5.

Admiral RALPH DELAVAL to the SAME [?].

1695-[6], Jan. 4.—I hope the question about the Commission that was carried at the Committee will be some way diverted, and it was, and is still my opinion it were much better for the King to break [?] this Admiralty (though for my own part I desire not to be one) than to give way, to the lessening his prerogative in so dangerous a point as this.

For my part I neither can nor ever will give my opinion for such a Commission; and to avoid being named, think it best not to appear in the House. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXIX, 4.

Dr. ROBERT GORGE to the SAME.

1695-[6], Jan. 6. St. John's College, Oxford.—By private discourse I have had with Dr. [John] Wallis since my being here I find you are not wholly a stranger to the many years' intimacies I have had with him about public intelligence, which was, as I can prove, the great preservative of your Army on their descent into Ireland, which the Doctor wished was as zealously preserved now as then, and told me that on King Charles' restoration he was sent to make his personal repair to the grand post office in London, and was then and there told under great secrecy by one Mr. Dorislaw that they had at that office a way of opening and shutting all letters and imitating all hands without the least umbrage of discovery,

which he thought was got from Secretary Thurlow, but by the ill opening of some letters which he had lately seen and inserted in his book he gave you, he feared by the neglect of the last two reigns that the art was wholly lost. I replied that I knew the machines were lost, yet I as well knew there was a pen yet alive that could make the like. He replied that he knew no better service could be done the King and his Government than in this juncture to revive that art, when he knew his Majesty's domestic enemies were so little acquainted with the intricate methods of intelligence that their ciphers were easily discovered and their designs as easily prevented, and if I had any knowledge of that nature, prayed me to acquaint you with it, I not telling him what I had already done to that purpose. I presume you may not forget what I lately writ to you on this subject. As I left London, Mr. Br. came and privately told me that intelligence was so ill managed that it was a reproach to the office and that if it were not better regulated would soon become a prejudice to future intelligence, and that on my return to London he would then propose you a method in writing to do the work gradually and with a small charge to give you satisfaction. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXIII, 2.

Dr. R[ICHARD] K[INGSTON] to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 6.—Lord Tenham [Teynham] is in France. Mr. Jackson, his steward, lives at his lordship's house at Linckstead, three miles beyond Sydenburne [Sittingbourne] in Kent. This Jackson has papers and pictures.

There are two brothers, Collins by name, that dwell in a house adjoining the park; the youngest is the graver and the cuts are worked off in that house.

The original came from France to Sir Roger l'Estrange and sent by him to Collins. 1½ pp.; *unsigned*; *endorsed*, A warrant issued 7 Jan. Sent Hopkins with another messenger and money to go to Dr. K. for further instructions. XXIX, 5a.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to the SAME.

1695[-6], Jan. 6.—I have prepared some clauses for the Privateer Bill relating to the several heads you mentioned, though I durst not mention anything more of the Foreign Courts, it being a tender point and in some measure provided for by the clauses for the Treaties, and also by the proviso for our jurisdiction.

(a) Is a clause to be inserted in any part of the Bill, and the words marked under the line in the first page beginning "and a clause" to be left out,

(b) Is a clause for preserving the Admiralty jurisdiction, preventing embezzlements and collusions, and preserving the right of appeal to be added at the end of the Bill.

(c) Is a clause to declare the commencement of the last Act for Encouragement of Privateers, which may also be put at the end of the Bill. 1 p. XXIX, 6.

FRANCIS STAFFORD HOWARD to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 8.—Being advertised by my friends that among others I was proceeded against in order to be outlawed for high treason, knowing my own innocence and that my case was different from any others I was joined with as, having never had any Commission in the Army since I left England, to prevent the consequences may happen by my being outlawed, I am come into England and am ready to surrender myself to the Lord Chief Justice, or to whom you shall appoint. I only beg I may be admitted to bail. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Mr. Stafford with his case. XXX, 118.

D. N. THYNE to JOHN ARNOLD.

1695-6, Jan. 12.—Dear Namesake, I hope you had the letter I wrote before I left London above a week since, in which I directed you to pay the 40s. to Mrs. Lee who keeps a coffeehouse in Pickadilly near James Street end. She has the note, and let me desire you if not done to do it quickly. Many of my friends are in impatience concerning that foolish half-sheet. If possible let it be done out of hand; abundance might be disposed of by my friends and you might be so kind as to give me a hint to do something else. Pray (if it be not too late) under the article of *Domus mea specus latronum* put in Dean of Durham as well as Worcester and put out Prebends of Worcester. Let me hear at large from you by the next post. Leave the letter at Barnesly's Coffeehouse over against Turn Stile Holborn. Let's know some home news and how much longer our misery is to last, or if it will ever end. Let me know the Kentish proceedings, dear Lad, don't fail me in performing the contents of this letter, and let me hear from you. I am very full of the spleen and one from you will be physic. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed by Sir William*, Gave the direction of this letter into Sir Robert Cotton's hands with direction to stop the letters, 16 January. XXX, 120.

ROBERT SOUTHBY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 13. Carswell.—The High Sheriff has put in Thorpe to be jailor[at Reading]. I have protested with my brother and others. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 122.

——— to Monsieur DE CHENAILLES.

[1695-6,] Jan. [13-]23.—It is well that we are alarmed at the preparations at Toulon. It seems incredible, but indeed they are working night and day, Sundays included. De Tourville, whom we believed at Brest, is there. He will soon have ready for sea 50 ships of the line, besides bomb galleots and fireships. It must mean that they are going through the Straits to Brest.

We have no news of your man, but hope to hear soon that the magazine has been blown up.

They cannot be at sea before the end of February, and the Cadiz fleet cannot stop them.

But I am just told that they are slackening, having hopes of changes in England under the new Parliament. They were, however, surprised at the subsidies voted to the Prince of Orange.

News of the increase in Dutch troops and ships turns them to the defensive. One scheme, which appeals to the King's happy star, is forbidden by the Lady. A great man at Court, who opens to me often, says the happy star means ruin, but that the Allies must be on their guard. 1½ pp.; *French*; *unsigned*. XXX, 129.

Admiral Sir GEORGE ROOKE to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 13. The *Queen* at Cadiz.—“I have nothing to add to, nor truly diminish from what I wrote you in my last, but to advise I have sent you by the *Carlisle* a very small present of Arracena wine and Seville snuff, and if it does not prove as good as ever came to England, I shall be discouraged to employ my friends there in the like occasion. I have recommended it to the care of Colonel Crawford to convey it to you; whom I must likewise presume to recommend to your notice and knowledge as a man of true worth and virtue. I am very sorry I can't give you an account of the arrival of a good squadron of ships to enforce what are already here, it being in my poor opinion necessary at this time for the security of the whole to do so, or call us home in time; but you at the helm I hope see much further into this matter than I can, and that my apprehensions will prove ill-grounded and mistaken.” 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received 18 Feb. XXX, 121.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1696, Jan. [14-]24. The Hague.—I have no positive news from France. My man is not back. He has been at Toulon, where he had a design on the Magazine of the Navy. I have not heard of its success. I cannot think that the 50 ships

from Toulon mean to risk passing the Straits, although the Marquis de Châteaurenaud, who is to command, promises that his constant success shall not fail him. Other prophets say that it is brag. The truth cannot be known without admission to Madame de Maintenon's secrets. Tourville is at Brest preparing vessels to join Châteaurenaud. My friends complain of the slowness of the Allies, and say the Cadiz Fleet is not enough to close the Straits, and that the supporting squadron of English and Dutch ships is still at Spithead and St. Helen's. Great designs on land are said to be preparing. A clerk in the office of a Secretary of State, with whom I correspond under pretext of lotteries, tells of general news, and of new preparations which are to force a peace. I reply that the King of England is doing the like, and lay stress on the support he is receiving from Parliament. My friend cannot believe that the necessary money can be found, and thinks peace certain because the French King will be on the defensive. Thus I am inclined to think all these preparations to be merely show. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXX, 130.

EDWARD JOHNSON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 15 [*endorsement*].—As a specimen of capacity of performing what he proposed he has a letter from beyond seas setting forth the whole scheme of next spring's transactions with list of the naval and land forces designed against our country. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 123.

Dr. JOHN WALLIS to the SAME.

1695[-6], Jan. 16. Oxford.—Upon receiving the votes of Monday last (about nominating Commissioners to be inserted in the Bill for Assessments) I crave leave to remind you that care be taken the Commissioners for the City of Oxford may not as formerly tax the members and privileged persons at this University (upon pretence that the University is within the city) whereby we be put to great charges and extortions, being doubly taxed and thereupon returned into the Exchequer. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXIX, 7.

Sir THOMAS TREVOR to the SAME.

1695[-6], Jan. 17.—Having perused the informations I do not find evidence of any fact against Sir John Fenwick that will amount to more than a great misdemeanour for which he is bailable. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 124.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1696, Jan. [17-]27. The Hague.—Since last writing I have a more circumstantial letter from my friends, which I enclose, without comment. Things are kept so secret that only two

or three persons have an idea of them. I will do all in my power to verify the statements. There are doubts about the seriousness of the Toulon preparations. Ill disposed persons report the Duke of Savoy as disposed to neutrality and to demand from the Allies compensation for his expenses. I should distrust this were it not for an understanding between France and Savoy about the Republic of Geneva which the Duke is to have on abandoning the Allies. 2 pp.; *French; holograph; no enclosure; but the 3rd and 4th sheets appear to be partly filled with a letter in ink which has entirely faded.* XXX, 131.

[RICHARD ?] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Jan. 20-30 [*endorsement*]. Antwerp.—I have according to your orders kept my missionary in suspense; he will undertake bravely and will live in Paris or any other place, or follow the armies, and do anything: but he expects to be very well paid and demands 1,000 pistoles a year. I keep him still at Ghent till I have your answer. I have two letters from Mr. Blathwayt that the King has told him seriously that he would speedily recall Mr. Wooseley. I know not if I dare desire you to say one word about it to his Grace of Shrewsbury.

The French are making mighty preparations everywhere. They seem resolved to be early at sea with great force, and threaten no less than a descent upon you. 2 pp.; *holograph; endorsed*, Desired him to dismiss the man. That the King had told me he should succeed Woosesely. XXX, 134.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1696, Jan. [21-]31. The Hague.—I have now seen the plan of the next campaign made at Versailles, which is that the Toulon fleet shall pass the Straits before the dilapidated Cadiz Fleet can be reinforced, and will be able to prevent English and Dutch naval enterprises, and will augment the Flanders army by 30,000 men who will guard the coast from Picardy to Guienne. The Flanders army will be divided into three bodies under Conti, Villeroy and Boufflers respectively. An early start will be made, and then they will stand on the defensive. The Guards and the *Maison du Roi* are to move a month earlier than usual. They mean to revenge the taking of Namur. The army on the German side will be strong and under Vendôme if De Lorge is unfit for service. As to Piedmont, it is said that the Duke of Savoy threatens Pignerol, which will be defended by Catinat, but it may share the fate of Casale, the surrender of which was agreed before the campaign. If this is so, you will know what to say of the Duke of Savoy.

It is certain that among your refugees there are some in

communication with Ministers of State here. You must be careful. I have no names yet.

I begin to fear that my man has been discovered, having no news of him. I am in communication with someone else. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received Feb. 4, o.s. Answered by Mr. le Vassor Feb. 11-21. XXX, 135.

WILLIAM DICKIESON to JOHN SMITHSON or SEGRAVE
[endorsement].

1696, Jan. 21. Dort.—“I made sure account you went to look after your country concerns and that you gave over venturing by sea. . . . As to your venture to the Straits, if not already come home to you, you should do well to insure it without loss of time, for the French fleet is in a readiness to set sail . . . as you will understand by the Rotterdam *Supplement* of yesterday's date. . . . As to our particular concerns, I am of opinion the less we deal this summer by sea the better, for we daily hear but of considerable prizes brought up to France, belonging to England and Holland. Even last week some vessels outward bound from Rotterdam for the Straits, one of 50 guns and the other of 40, were no sooner at sea but were attacked by some privateers. The first was taken, and the other returned all shattered into Helfortsluce. We are in pain for the yachts that went in company in which (as it is reported) a great quantity of gunnies belonging to Jews was shipped aboard them. This much for your government. . . . There is no doubt but we'll make the French know themselves. . . .

“What is your thoughts of the East and West India Companies in Scotland? Have a care you concern not yourself therein, but you should have given your thoughts of it, whether it may take or not; sure the Company there are not such fools as to admit it, by making their application to the Parliament, for it's of no small concern to the trade of the nation. I suppose you give over the thoughts of a companion, and that you think there is enough time to consider on't. I'll not touch that string in advising you.

“It is thought the Lady Hamilton's yr. son with his attendance will go over with your relation this summer.” 1 p.; *holograph*; see p. 624 post. XL, 63.

Minutes of a COUNCIL MEETING.

1695-6, Jan. 23. Kensington.—In reference to the petition of several merchants of London that the ships mentioned in list appended may sail to Newfoundland, their men being protected and convoy granted, referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the latter report that the first two points are reasonable, but in regard to convoy, the merchants of

Bideford having made a like request, only one ship can be sent to convoy both parties. As to the article of the petition that a ship be ordered to convoy from Cadiz by the 15th March ships there laden with salt, such ships do not return till after two or three years, and so their request cannot be granted, but the Flag Officer in those parts will take care of their being seen into the sea. The article requesting that a man of war may sail from England in June with the ships then ready to fetch off the fish and carry it to foreign parts, should be granted, also that after the frigates have cruised on the Newfoundland coast till the beginning of September, they may convoy the ships to their ports, and that a frigate be sent hence to bring home the ships with train oil and passengers.

Report signed E. Russel, H. Priestman, John Houblon. His Majesty approves thereof. 2 pp. with list of 27 ships, varying in tonnage from 200 to 50 tons, and one of 20, with number of seamen and landmen in each. XL, 57.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Jan. 23. Leghorn.—Captain Penington, late of the *Joseph*, came hither two days since wanting 16 [sic] from Toulon, and confirms that the French had over 50 ships careened, most of them their guns in, and 8,000 mariners were arrived from West France. He, with all the English sailors, were turned out of Toulon in the night, with only 2*l.* per man to travel by land, and bidden to depart forthwith else they should be put in the galleys and I conclude some sudden despatch is meant (and they have been fortunate in having a fair winter, as Admiral Russell was the contrary with a stormy summer on their coast), whether to pass the Strait or only to bomb Barcelona time will discover, but should a sufficient squadron join Admiral Rooke in time, 'twill break all their measures, and he may then continue the nation the honour that Mr. Russell has gained.

The *Canterbury* man-of-war made despatch at Genoa, and departed thence 14th current for Cadiz, with such advices for Sir G. Rooke's government as were then come to our knowledge; she intended along the coast, being an excellent sailor, and may possibly pick up some French vessel with fresh intelligence. The ship which my last advised was in sight proved to be the *Mazereene*, Captain Tedder, from London and Ireland with pilchards, tin and salmon.

The 20th imported a Dutch ship from Holland who met near Sardegne a French merchantman from Alexandria for this place, and after two hours' fight brought her masts by the board, and being so disabled the Dutch left her at Cagliari. She is valued at 30,000*l.* A Spanish bark has taken a French *satea* bound for this port from Marseille, and carried her to

Finale, worth 8,000*l*. The *Mary Rose* galley, Captain Broome, departed the 17th to cruise, and being a nimble sailor, with over 100 men, may hope she'll have success. By a despatch from Longone do understand that four English and two Dutch ships bound for this place were arrived there, and must be part of those that left Cadiz with the Turkey convoy. The *Upton* galley, Captain Martell, sailed the 20th for Messina and Scanderoon, and our navigation has now so much credit in these seas that whereas few months since 15 per cent. insurance was given for that voyage, is now done at 8 per cent., and on French ships advanced to 20.

The *Beak* and *Danby* galleys, Captains Strutton and Walton, will sail this week for London. By the former I send you a cask of St. Laurence Muscadine, a case of Turin *Rosa Solis* and one of Hungary water. 3 *pp.*; *endorsed*, Received Feb. 6, o.s. XXX, 129*a*.

HUGH SPEKE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695[-6], Jan. 27.—Besides the proposals he has already made by [for] raising money by licences from the King recommends a duty on bricks and tiles for roofs, and on lime, tin and lead. Proposes 1*s*. for 1,000 bricks and tiles, and for every 20 bushels of lime.

"It is a very hard case that the King will not . . . consider me for the 5,000*l*. However, I return you hearty thanks for laying my case and paper before him. If either of these proposals take effect, I hope I shall be considered as well as others have been." 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXIX, 10.

J[ACOB] H[ENRY] PAULY to the SAME.

1695-6, Jan. 28 [*endorsement*].—The *Three Patriarchs*, formerly an English ship, but condemned in France, was bought there by Mr. Leers, a Dane, and laden for Denmark. She had a pass in due form, but was seized by an English privateer and brought into an English port. The Admiralty Court condemned the ship and lading. The Court of Denmark is much concerned. The case is coming before the Lords of Appeal. 1 *p*. XXIX, 11.

Colonel R. McELLIGOTT to the SAME.

1695-6, Jan. 29. London Tower.—In spite of a *habeas corpus* is confined to the Tower, Lord Lucas telling him that the King has done his part; requests that Sir William will speak to the Attorney General. 1 *p*. XXIX, 12.

JOHN SIMPSON to Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON.

1695[-6], Feb. 2.—My friend desires an order from Sir William [Trumbull] for the taking of the gentleman, without

which he is unwilling to concern himself. "The sooner it comes the better, for we may now expect some settled weather." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 137.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 3.—I have been detained by contrary winds. This week a "sad tragedy" was acted at Amsterdam, the magistrates having erected a new office for the bidders and bearers at funerals. The plebs apprehending an encroachment, gathered about the Almoner's house, where it was placed. After rioting on Tuesday, next day they set upon the house of Mr. Kirby, the English Consul, who either helped to contrive or applauded the new order. They plundered the houses of two Burgomasters and that of a rich Jew, de Pinto. Five of them have been taken and executed. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 139.

A[NNIE], COUNTESS OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME
at Easthampstead Park.

1695-6, Feb. 4.—Mr. Harley believes that the Civil List will soon come on after the good day yesterday, and then is the time for the poor refugees. I have sent Mr. Harley word, who is much their friend, that Sir Christopher Musgrave will be for them, and I hope I am in the right, he being so charitable to them last sessions through your kindness. My lord is very warm in their concern, and has let the Speaker and Mr. Harley know he earnestly desires it. I wish you here; however, I hope you will write to Sir Christopher that Mr. Harley is their friend, as I hope he is. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 140.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

[1695-6,] Feb. 4.—I know not when I shall see the King, but I should be glad you would not stay beyond this week. We are told the Sessions will not last long, and everybody ought to help towards the concluding of it. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 67.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

169[5]-6, Feb. [4]-14. The Hague.—Letters just received from France confirm my last three letters to you. Letters from Marseilles of January 28 say that the Toulon fleet cannot be ready till March. They sent a few ships towards the Straits to reconnoitre; these were chased and forced back by detached frigates of Rooke's. I have no news of my man who went to Provence; he must be dead or taken. My Court friends still doubt whether the fleet will pass the Straits.

In France men are taken out of their beds for the Army. At Orleans there has been rioting against the clerks who levied the tax. It is feared the example may spread.

The King is expected at Compiègne next month to review his Household Troops ; this means an early campaign. The preparations on the frontier suggest his going thither. Changes at Court are talked of, and important business. It is said that Sweden is about to make fresh proposals for peace to the Allies.

I have seen two letters from a confidante of the Queen of Denmark reporting her annoyance at the proposed marriage of her daughter to the King of the Romans on the ground of religion, in spite of the Emperor's assurance of liberty of conscience for the bride, which the Queen distrusts. She is disappointed that the King of England has not thought of this Princess.

[*Postscript.*]—I have just heard that my man is back at Paris. He does not venture to write, but will be here in a week. 3 pp. ; *French ; holograph.* XXX, 143.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695-6, Feb. 5, *endorsement*,] Wednesday.—I was this morning at Kensington, where the King told me it was necessary for you to come up, and bid me let you know it, so that I think you ought to be here on Friday. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; *holograph ; endorsed*, "Lord Sunderland pressing letter." Misc. 68.

———— to Monsieur DE CHENAILLES.

1695-6, Feb. [8-]18.—The person in whom I have every confidence writes :

"We are at the eve of a great crisis ; we are going to make our last effort to end the war one way or other ; we are resolved to risk a great stroke ; if our plans fail, we shall still make peace as advantageously as we can, for the surrender of a few places more or less is nothing, but if we succeed . . . we shall dictate to the Allies and no glory will be greater than ours. . . . We are assured of receiving no harm on the side of Piedmont, for as for Pignerol, suppose we lose it, we do not mind the sacrifice to secure peace on that side.

"Our armies in Flanders will be strong, but not stronger than the last campaign, for it is difficult to make up our troops ; we cannot manage to get recruits, but we can increase the force by part of what was serving on the coast of Normandy. Nothing much will be done in Germany.

"Our main design is by sea, where you know the great growth which is taking place. This is only to transport once more, if possible, King James to Ireland.

The Toulon fleet is ready ; it cannot be stopped from passing the Straits ; the squadron of de Nemond and other vessels will meet it and take it to Brest, where all the ships will meet, 100 in all.

" We have many transports and 40,000 men on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany and la Rochelle, part of which will be embarked, while some of our ships amuse the enemy, the others will be put on the transports to be landed in Ireland. I do not know if there is any intelligence in Scotland, but King James is to embark, and this will change the face of affairs, and another terrible revolution will follow.

" Since you make me speak, I tell you again that these plans are not new, having been often discussed with King James.

" There are several Irish of all sorts at St. Malo, Brest and Rochelle, some of whom have boats which cross to Ireland and are in touch with Ireland. Last summer two of these boats went there ; one was repulsed with loss, the other disembarked men who were well received. They stayed some time, made some arrangements and returned with 200 sheep.

" It is thought possible to return there or to go to Scotland with troops headed by King James. He is to stay there and maintain himself as best he can, with a little help from time to time. This seems better than sending him to Rome. It may turn the English to him. This would be a serious diversion, and we should be rid of him, and we are tired of seeing him idle here so long. I tell you much ; be discreet, or I will tell you nothing."

This is what I have heard word for word. You know that the writer knows everything, but he will not always speak. I will work upon him. 2½ pp.; *French ; copy*. XXX, 151.

MONSIEUR DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. [11-]21. The Hague.—The man who has been round the French ports is now here. He is too tired to go to you at once, but in the meantime I send you an exact account of the armaments. My friends at Court still do not think the Toulon fleet will pass the Straits unless the Allies have disarmed at Cadiz. Troops are being prepared in Dauphiny for the campaign in Piedmont.

There have been reports of Jean Bart preparing at Dunkirk for a bombardment of Flushing, but that is not proceeding. 2 pp.; *French ; holograph*. XXX, 155.

HENRY GUY to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 12 [*endorsement*].—It may be proper to put

my Lord Keeper in mind of putting those two gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace for Yorkshire. There is a great want of justices ; for Holdernessee is a great part of the East Riding and there is at present but one Justice in it. 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXX, 142.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

169[5-]6, Feb. [14-]24. The Hague.—I send you the man who has been round the coasts of France. Do not judge him by appearances ; he is clever and faithful. I gave him about 100 French crowns ; he has picked up some money on his journey of over 1,700 leagues in four months. I have also paid him for his journey to you. He is persuaded that they mean to send King James to Ireland or Scotland. 2 pp. ; *French ; holograph ; endorsed*, Received by Monsieur Pelat, Feb. 26, 1695-6. XXX, 162.

JOHN HARRISON to Mr. FLOID.

169[5-]6, Feb. 16. Strasburg.—I hope to be at the great town within eight or ten days. 'Tis in everybody's mouth here that the French intend to make a descent in England this summer, which if they do will soon put an end to the war. The Duke of Bar : [Berwick] is to come in March into this country to view the Irish troops, which is a confirmation there is something more than ordinary designed. Tell Mr. Floid that when I am at the great town I will send him some money, though I be forced to pawn all I have in the world to raise it, and though he does not believe that I am poor and that my circumstances are so bad as they say, yet I fancy he may, by a strict enquiry there, find out whether I say true or not. I would die rather than tell him a lie in that particular, and I swear before God it troubles me more on his account that I want money than on my own, for if he were easy in his fortunes, I did not care what I suffered myself. 2 pp. ; *holograph ; endorsed*, Two curious letters [*this and the next*]. See p. 624 *post*. XXX, 147.

G. F[ORSTER] to Mrs. FORSTER.

169[5-]6, Feb. 16.—My master and mistress and their children are all in good health. Mr. Skelton, the Controller to K. J., lies dangerously ill ; the doctors have given him over. Never was such fine weather seen for this many years in this country ; it is like spring already. Great preparations are making this spring for the sea affairs. The French will be at sea in March with 106 great ships. They say that your money is very bad in that country and will hardly go. I wish I had some of it here ; I would quickly exchange it for better. Pray how does your nephew ? What's become of Monsieur le Point ?

Mr. E[nnny ?] is well and desires to be remembered to his good lady. Mrs. Wall was lately brought to bed of a girl. Mr. Stricland lies bedrid of the gout. All old gouty and pocky people have suffered much this open winter. Mrs. Roberts is gone to live with her husband in quarters in Germany. We are here all in great hopes of some good news this summer. God Almighty prosper all things for the best to the honour and glory of His name and the good of our souls. Father Travers died at his Convent at Paris three weeks ago ; he was 83 years old. Mrs. Ald — [*sic*] parted hence last Saturday. I sent you a letter and two quilted caps by her. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. XXX, 148.

P[ETE]R COODE, WILLIAM GLYNN and THOMAS MALBY to
Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 17. London.—“Whereas of late several of his Majesty’s subjects—inhabitants of New England, New York and other parts of America—have and still do, contrary to law, fit out and arm some of their ships, sloops and vessels in warlike manner and sail with them to the Coast of Arabia, where they rob, plunder and barbarously murder the subjects sailing in vessels along the coast of the Great Mogul, notwithstanding they are in amity with us, which cannot but soon be known, and prove very prejudicial to our trade in India, as a late difference did between the said Prince and our Company trading to those parts, to prevent which mischievous practice for the future we the subscribers humbly beg your Honour’s assistance to procure for us, being acquainted in those parts, one of his Majesty’s ships of war to cruise upon that coast or remain for some time in a convenient place in order to seize and secure the said pirates, whereby a great many able seamen employed in that illegal way may be brought into his Majesty’s service, besides other advantages and honour the nation may receive thereby. 1 p. XL, 52.

[Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY] to the SAME.

Offers his services. *Unsigned ; endorsed*, “Colonel H., 17 Feb., ’95-6.

Cap. Bartrom.

Majr. Lowick or Cowick.

Edmund Lee and C——s [Chambers ?].”

Memorandum.—18 Feb., 1695-6, at nine at night Col. H. came to me in a chair ; I gave him note—

1. Of Laurens.
2. Of Eckenall.
3. Of Archbp.’s letter.
4. Of the names abovesaid.

He promised all care in enquiring *etc*,
XXX, 149.

HENRY CRYMES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 17.—Mr. Gellibrand has given you an account of what happened last Saturday ; be pleased to take it more fully from me.

“All the last week I was ordered by Captain Bartrom not to be out of the way at any time above an hour, for there would be business for me, so last Saturday morning I met Bartrom, whose wife continued to follow him closely, crying and begging at him for God’s sake not to be concerned, and in endeavouring to have kept him that day at home had torn two shirts from his back ; all this while I was still in the dark. At last by a wife I got rid of the wife, and Bartrom and I went together. I then pressed him to tell me the matter, which he refused. I asked whether it was in the west or the north (for he had ordered me to buy a pair of boots and get ready). He still refused, bidding me guess. I then asked what number, and I might guess, who answered me, ‘30, not exceeding 40.’ I then said, ‘Why, then, the little spark must be cut off.’ He took me by the hand and squeezed it and drank to me, by which I concluded it to be a dangerous attempt, for Bartrom has engaged for me, and says they are all gentlemen that are to mount. I assure you the moment I know anything you shall be master of it, and let the fate of it be never so unfortunate to me, the time we mount. I shall know the man who is to do the business, who shall certainly be shot through the head by me if powder and ball will do it, and if I sink, as I can expect nothing less, I hope the Government will take care of my wife and children. It is expected by all the party that K. J.’s standard will be set up the minute the blow is given ; for they are resolved men, one Major Lowick, Captain Bartrom, myself and I believe Edmund Lee are four of the number ; for the Papists have upon a calculate of the King’s nativity reported that he is to live but 15 months after the Queen, and this is near the time.

[*Postscript.*]—“I am this afternoon to go to Chelsey for a meeting of some gentlemen, the result of which you shall know to-morrow or sooner if required.” 1 p. ; *holograph ; endorsed*, 22 Feb., 1695, Dictus Henricus Crymes juratus coram me Gulielmo Trumbull. XXX, 150.

Dr. R[ICHARD] K[INGSTON] to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 18 [*endorsement*].—One Worpe, a gardener in Pel Mel, has been in correspondence with several clerks of the Exchequer, and bags of money have been carried into a vault in his back side, and are supposed to be clipped there. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; *seal*. XXIX, 15.

The SAME to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 19 [*endorsement*].—“This day I saw a book

written by that grand Incendiary Ferguson, entitled *A brief account of the late Depredations and Incroachments made upon these British Dominions by the Dutch, and the ways and means conducing thereto*, wherein the villain has so abused the King and the Earl of Portland that I would give the world to bring the wretched Scot to condign punishment. In order to which I beg you to send the two messengers of the Press to me that we may confer about it." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXIX, 16.

HENRY CRYMES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 20.—"This morning very early Captain Bartrom and Edmond Lee called me out of my bed and told me that warrants were out against me and them and several others, which if true I presume it is from the D. of Shrewsbury's office. And then it appears (what I have often declared) that there is some false servant belongs to that office; if not, I fear there is some greater business in hand, for I were yesterday with several of the party. I found all very brisk and warm, but if their design be carrying on, of which I last gave you an account, I dare affirm I will keep my word, as soon as I know more, you shall be master of it." 1 p. *holograph; seal.* XXX, 152.

[Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON] to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 21 [*endorsement*].—"In Nottinghamshire at this present are more than 100 Jacobites well horsed and armed that in small companies traverse that county in expectation to be joined by a stronger party and to march northwards. In Rutlandshire are 40 men dispersed in like manner and a greater number far north. They are buying horses everywhere and in expectation of some sudden enterprise." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned.* XXX, 153.

H. SPENCE to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 21. General Letter Office [London].—So many accounts from abroad proclaiming the design of a French descent into England I send the enclosed which contain what is hinted at in an infinity of others.

1. That for Mrs. Forster being from St. Germain. [*See p. 621 ante.*]

2. That to Segrave [*see p. 615 ante*] is from Sir Thomas Hacket at Rotterdam, who has been lurking there for above a year, under pretext of settling concerns with a merchant of his own name. But I suspect that he acts the part there that Roe, *alias* Roberts, does at Amsterdam, which is an Agency of St. Germain. His 35,000 guilders seems to me, knowing him no dealer, the number of men intended for this expedition.

3. Those to Floyd from Germany affirm the same. [See p. 621 *ante*.]

4. That for Hammerton is possibly the most material.

Postscript.—I believe Sir Henry Bond and Mr. Curven are lately arrived in England. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 156.

JOHN GELLIBRAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated [1696, Feb.].—To the like effect as Mr. Crymes' of Feb. 17. [See p. 624 *ante*.] 1 p.; *endorsed*, Memorandum. At Kensington at the Cabinet on Sunday evening, the 16th inst. I shewed Lord Portland this paper, of which he wrote himself a copy, and said he had other advices to the same purpose, and that the King had notice; upon which I prayed him to be watchful of the King's person, which he promised. He said his advices were yet in the dark, as this was, and desired me to continue my care, *etc*.

Friday, 21.—I had 20 blank warrants sealed at my office. At Lord Portland's in Whitehall I filled up nine and left 11 in blank, which he promised to fill up himself before he delivered them, and to write the name of the person to whom he was to give them, and take a copy; the other three I filled up myself.

Memorandum. 1695-6, Feb. 22.—At Lord Portland's lodgings in Whitehall Fran. de la Rue said (and repeated) that if the King had gone to Richmond this day and come back, as he used to do, he had been no more, but had been killed, *etc*.—W. T.

Feb. 23, Sunday, 8 morning.—Lord Cutts' secretary brought me some papers tied up in three linen cloths. I desired him, which he did, to seal them all up in one, which I locked up in my press.—W. T. XXX, 158.

Dr. LEOPOLD WILLIAM FINCH to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 21. All Souls' College, Oxford.—Charnock's acquaintance in Magdalen College say that as he is a desperate fellow, so he is of no great courage when hard pressed, and that since he is very indifferent as to religion, having changed more than once, and very lewd in the profession of all them, they apprehend he may be brought by rough means to confession of things within his knowledge. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 166.

JOHN, BARON CUTTS to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 22, two in the morning. Whitehall.—“I am this minute come from Kensington. 'Tis his Majesty's pleasure that the taking up all such persons as were to be seized to-night be put off till to-morrow night. More I shall tell you in the morning.” ½ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 157.

JOHN, BARON CUTTS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 23, about three in the morning.—I enclose a list of persons taken by the officers I employed. "When you have a mind to examine them send to the officer of the Tilt-yard, under whose care they are. It was as well we employed officers; some of them were very surly. . . . Having had no rest these two nights past, I design to get a little. I believe we shall have Captain Courtney before the morning. You will please to acquaint the King that we omitted nothing that could be done in this matter."

P.S.—The sooner you commit them the better.

[*The list enclosed.*]—Mr. Charnock, Mr. Thomas Bartram, Mr. Edward Lee, Mr. Henry Crimes, Mr. John Barrow, Mr. John Hedge, Mr. William Cage, Mr. Henry Fitzpatrick, Mr. Peter Brown, Mr. Robert Green. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 159.

HENRY BAKER to [the SAME].

1695-6, Feb. 23.—"On Thursday night last Mr. Huet of Nottinghamshire told me he had received two letters the last posts that gave him an account of a sort of persons that lay lurking about the little villages in that county bordering upon the Forest of Sherwood to the number of about 50. They were gentlemen-like men, well mounted and in companies of about 8, 10 or 12, . . . and at . . . Worksop there were 12 of them. The country people . . . took them for highwaymen." A friend of his had letters that they were about 80.

On Friday morning I met Mr. Huet at Westminster, and told him I intended to acquaint one of the Secretaries of State; he said it was true, and showed me Mr. Taylor, a Member for Retford, who had other letters. His brother-member to-day showed me a letter that the late Lord Tho. Howard's house at Worksop was a great shelter for them. Mr. White, Knight of the Shire, confirms it. There have been like accounts from Lincolnshire.

They complain much of the Postmaster of Tuxford for a Jacobite, and having given clubs and meetings of Non-Jurats in his private house. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 160.

EDWARD, VISCOUNT VILLIERS to the SAME.

1696 [Feb. 25]-Mar. 5, n.s. The Hague.—The bearer is sent by the Elector of Bavaria to inform the King that the French intend immediately against England. According to the advice of Prince Vaudemont and the Generals, I have ordered the transport ships and two men-of-war now on this side to remain here in readiness to take on board such troops as shall be judged necessary to pass for England. The States are preparing their convoy and what transport ships can be

got ready. The French designed for the expedition are 20,000. I hope the nation will on this occasion show its wonted zeal for its liberty and that great hand that has thus already rescued us will continue its favour for our preservation. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 186.

Sir HENRY SHERE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695-6,] Feb. 25. Brownlow Street [London].—Has been taken into the custody of a messenger on suspicion of dangerous practices, having been very many days lame of the gout and unfit to remove from his dwelling; prays that he may remain or be examined there. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXX, 163.

HENRY CRYMES to the SAME.

1695[-6], Feb. 25.—I thank you for ordering Mr. Gellibrand last night to take care of me, and get me a bed, which he did at his own house, but indeed my confinement has been so far from being a disease to me that I could willingly have undergone it longer there or in any place of hardship, if it had been for the King's service. I am thoughtful how to be further serviceable, which is impossible if any favour be shewn me single, so that I offer, if there be not enough against Edw. Lee to make him very secure, he may be sent to me, and both of us admitted to bail, or rather if it be possible to connive at our escape from the messengers, which Gellibrand can well manage. The doing this will so rivet me with the party that I do not doubt but to secure several that are obnoxious. If I am jealous by the party, I can expect no other fate but to be murdered. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 164.

MARY JOHNSTON to KING WILLIAM.

[1695-6,] Feb. 26. Wood Street Counter Prison, London.—Is in prison for debt, and can give information to the King if sent for. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 165.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, [Feb. 26]-March 6. The Hague.—I regret to learn by Monsieur le Vassor's letter that you are displeased at not being warned sooner of the Toulon armament. It is true that my man was delayed, but no one could have told me the details sooner. I do not console myself by your having the news by the Gazettes. I could not learn what was doing at Calais and Dunkirk, but this was in sight of England and Holland.

The King on Monday, February 27 [n.s.], took leave of King James at St. Germain. The latter left next day and arrived at Calais on the 3rd, and is believed to have already embarked. There are 20 men-of-war and 150 small transports. Forty battalions and eight regiments of Dragoons embarking. With

King James are Boufflers, d'Harcourt, de la Notte and de Precontal. Berwick embarked on the 1st with 6,000 men. He is publicly reported to be for Scotland, where Lord Arran has declared for him, but better information is that he will land at several places in England at one time, and has already done so. The expedition is believed to have been perfectly managed. For concealment it has been preceded by new proposals of peace on the part of Sweden, advantageous to the Allies.

Movements are on foot in Flanders for the recovery of Namur to attract our generals from what is going on in England, while the King will be unable to go to Flanders. France is ruined if this plan fails. 3 pp.; *French; holograph; endorsed*, Received 28th Feb., o.s. XXX, 187.

1695-6, [Feb. 27-]March 8. Paris.—Hearing a report of the death of King William, I went this morning to Versailles. Everyone there is appalled and silent. I learnt that the attempt on England had failed. The discovery of the proposed assassination of King William had put on the time of the embarkation. Decent people are horrified. It is pretended that the descent on England was delayed by contrary winds and that the Toulon fleet was essential for success. It is feared that the English and Dutch fleets will destroy our fleet. At Versailles it is stated that only the King and Madame de M. knew of the plot, to which is added the Revd. Father Confessor, who was the promoter.

The Toulon fleet is not complete. Only 30 ships are ready; men are deserting, and they have no rigging. This fleet will never leave the Mediterranean. At Barcelona it may dictate to Spain. 2½ pp.; *French; copy*. XXX, 190.

Count AUERSBERG to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 28. [London.]—Encloses list of his domestics. ½ p.; *French; holograph*. XXXI, 56.

Admiral EDWARD RUSSELL to the COMMISSIONERS
OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1695[-6], Feb. 28. The *Victory* off Graveling.—“I am now at anchor off Graveling, my Lord Berkeley half-way between me and Dunkirk. I ordered Sir Clow. Shovell into Boulogne Bay, where there was no ship or bark. I sailed close along Calais, which place is crowded with all sorts of embarkations; 'twas impossible to count them, but I cannot judge them less than 300 or 400 sail of all sorts, with their sails to the yards. I saw them very busy on shore removing guns from one place to another, and believe they took the tenders with me to be bomb vessels. I wish two or three had been with me;

possibly they might have done some execution on the ships lying so thick, which were hardly to be missed. I had two ships within half-gun-shot of their batteries; several bombs and shot went over them, but did little or no mischief. In Flemish Road I see about 17 sail of ships great and small, which I believe is all they have to convoy over the transport ships, believing, as some prisoners tell me, we had not any ships fit for the seas. Whether anything can be done upon those ships, I cannot inform you. The pilots I have talked with say they cannot be attacked as the[y] lie. I am so perfect a stranger to the place that I must govern myself by those that have been here, and therefore resolve to-morrow morning to discourse with my Lord Berkeley and Sir Clow. Shovell, as also the pilots. What can be attempted must be without delay, for this coast at this time of year is no very good place to be upon. I hope the enemy's designs are frustrated seeing such a fleet together. I can never think they will attempt crossing the sea when you are masters of it. I believe such a squadron from so many places in so short a time to join was never before seen. The Plymouth ships came to me this morning. I do not see any likelihood that there will be occasion to make use of so great a fleet, if you please to consider whether if no occasion offers, the whole shall be kept together. I think they should not be out of call, lest a greater strength is to come from West France, which for my own part I don't believe, but conclude with the ships I see off Dunkirk, the transport vessels would have been over in a few days. This comes to you by the *Smyrna Factor*, which ship I have ordered into the Downs, and to remain there for your directions unless there be any packet to be brought to me with diligence. Enclosed I send you a list of the ships with me, and to-morrow if the weather be fair I intend to send the *Victory* back to the Downs. I have ordered the *Mermaid* and *Jolly* to cruise off Rye Bay." 2 pp.; copy; endorsed, Received 1 March. XXX, 172.

Monsieur HOFFMAN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 28.—I send list of my servants and four priests. I trust none of the four is concerned directly or indirectly in this abominable plot. If such be the case, I beg leave to arrest him myself, not to say take him to Tyburn, not for the reward of 1,000*l.*, but for the zeal I have for the King. 1½ pp.; French; holograph. XXX, 170.

R. CRAWFORD to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 28. Sheerness.—I hear this afternoon from the Downs that Mr. Russell sent out to Sir C. Shovell not to come into the Downs, for he would join him at the South Sandhead. He went yesterday. 1 p.; holograph. XXX, 169.

Lord Mayor Sir JOHN HOUBLON to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1695-6, Feb. 28.—Enclosing letter of Mrs. Johnston [*see* p. 627 *ante*], a woman seeming to have been of some quality.

[*Postscript.*]—My marshal Bradshaw first seized the press in Keene's house near Doctors' Commons, and I have Keene under bail to answer for that and other misdemeanours. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 168.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

[1695-6, Feb. 28, *endorsement*,] Friday.—“I do not know what the King means by not superseding the warrant, but he promised me my Lord Arran should not be taken. Therefore I hope it will not be executed, which I must desire your care of. I am now sent for to Kensington.” $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*; *endorsed*, “Lord Sunderland came to the office and told me the King ordered me to call in the warrant against Lord Arran till further order.” $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 69.

ROBERT, BARON LEXINGTON to the SAME.

1695-6, Feb. 29. Vienna.—We have had no conference because of the Carnival. President Starenbergh says we may depend upon having Prince Louis again upon the Rhine this summer, and the Bavarian and Palatine troops, and that in some measure care will be taken to furnish him with a *caisse* for his extraordinary expenses, though not sufficient for an enterprise, that the magazines shall be replenished, though not as they ought to be, and further for the army and artillery his Majesty proposes upon the middle Rhine, they own it very necessary, and will contribute with their officers and everything but money, and that they own very frankly they are not in a condition to give.

Postscript.—I made a proposal to Starenbergh that the Irish officers here should raise a regiment of their countrymen for the Emperor's service of deserters from the French. He has undertaken to propose it to the Emperor. 2 pp. XXX, 174.

1695-6, Feb. 29. Paris.—*The first part of this paper is in S.P. Dom. under date; the copy in the Trumbull Papers concludes:—*

“King James's party in Scotland are very pressing, fearing to be crushed if [the expedition] be delayed. This precipitate haste of theirs makes people fear that the said squadron [for Cadiz] should hinder the transportation of our forces, which is the only way by which the blow can be eluded, for if they can once land on the other side the water, they pretend to march straight to London without resistance, since King William has not strength to oppose them.

"King James having met the Duke of Berwick's valet de chambre at St. Denis with a packet of letters; and after having held a secret conference for some time with Lord Middleton, his Secretary of State, sent for a Public Notary and signed some instrument. Then he despatched a courier to the coasts, and another to Versailles with a letter to the King. It is not known whither he sent the instrument, but it is thought it is an acknowledgment of the sums of money he has received here with a promise to pay them back when he is on the throne. Yesterday the Duke of Berwick arrived himself and waited upon the King at Marly. They say he has been in London, and brings word that K. James's party expects him with great impatience.

"To-morrow they are to embark, and Monsieur Gabaret is to convoy the transports with six frigates only, since time would not allow to stay for more. The transport vessels have been picked up along the coasts of Picardy and Normandy by the care of Monsieur de Louvigny, Intendant of the Marine at Havre de Grace. They are most of them small, because they could not stay for the larger which were taken up for this design." $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. ; *copy*. XXX, 175.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to PETER MEWS, BISHOP OF
WINCHESTER.

1695-6, Feb. 29. Whitehall.—My brother, Rector of Witney, has had a barn belonging to the Parsonage blown down. I desire you will allow timber out of the waste or elsewhere for its repair. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. P.B.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1695-6, Feb. 29, *endorsement*.] Saturday.—"The King thinks it absolutely necessary my Ld. Arran be secured, and that you speak to my Ld. Sunderland upon it. He thinks it not proper either in relation to his own interest, my Ld. Sunderland's, or my Ld. Arran's that it be any longer deferred, after so warm an application concerning it, as we saw this morning in Council."

Postscript.—I desire you will let me have a copy of Rooke's letter against we meet. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *endorsed*, "Upon which I gave order to Beake the messenger (who stay'd in the Hall) to put the warrant in execution with all possible care. Went then to Ld. S., who told me Ld. Arran would surrender himself immediately, as best for him, and for him (Ld. S.) also." Misc. 129.

H. W[REN] to [JOHN WREN].

1695[-6], Feb. 29. Gsetble [*sic*].—"M.D.B. Had you but imagined what an infinite number of solicitous thoughts you

long silence has cost me, all the skill you are master of could never have forced you, I believe, upon so great a cruelty. A cruelty beyond compare! for the better to convince you of it, I've been hunting for a parallel example but can't find any at home, and when I cross'd the sea for one, and fixed upon the Grand Seignior and his confederate Lewis, even they fall short of you, for, whereas they are cruel to their enemies, you are so to HIM, whose greatest ambition it has been to be YOUR GREATEST FRIEND. But pardon me this accusation, M.D.B. YOU are not cruel, no this very moment do I discern the very perfection of LOVE in your silence; for, now I remember myself, 'tis the nature of ingenuous persons, to desire their intimate friends may be as perfectly like themselves as one Broth. can be like another; And accordingly, the GRAND design of your livelong silence was doubtless this, to make ME as like YOURSELF as ever I could be, extremely full of PAIN, solacing yourself all the while in OUR mutual likeness, as friends use to do, but not in the least imagining that the sharpest pain in the world could be any pain to ME unless caused by YOU. Well be this, or what else you will the cause of your silence, I heard that you were ill before you left London, and I wish'd and wish'd, and wish'd again to hear how you did, till at last I fell into a fancy that you were dead, and then I resolved to forget you, but I could not forget you, though I plainly saw this was the best expedient could be used for the recovery of my former ease. And now having own'd my own folly, you shall give me leave to tell you of yours in acquainting me with your illness, for this you know must needs set a greater edge upon my appetite for letters than I had before, and really I found some hankerings after one last night, tho' I received the last but the post before, and yet I'll warrant you you don't intend me one more before your return hither, which I guess may be about 3 weeks hence. These hankerings, I confess, were a little unreasonable, and I presently chok'd them, nor will I EXPRESSLY desire you to write oftener than formerly, nor need you now, for your illness will furnish you with excuses enough or if you be presently well again, a man of your wit can never want invention for a plausible COME of. And now, my friend, am I not wondrously kind, when I don't only pardon your almost unpardonable crime, but also indulge your laziness so far as to find you with topics and inuendoes for further excuses? But after all I must be so faithful to myself as to tell you, that as it is believed, you are certain invisible intelligencer in the world, within a few hours space will give notice to their favourites of things done at 1,000 miles distance, so that if I could but have got acquaintance with one of them without imputation, I should have thought that officious creature a delicate supply for the defect of your letters, and should just now lay by my

pen, to ask him, how your head does after the cutting of your hair, and 100 other questions, and should infallibly employ him one day at least upon some errand or other to you, till the return of your health, which I most heartily pray may be very speedy both for your sake and my own. When you are with your Dr. if he be one of repute, prithee ask him anything that concerns your future health particularly what sort of flesh is best for you, whether salt or fresh, and of what species, and likewise what sort of strong drink, particular what he thinks of mead, or sack, or Spanish wines. This I mention because I was presented yesterday with 2 bottles of Malaga, and it is odds I keep one of them for you. Ask likewise about sitting up at night, and what you are to do when such a fit seizes you as you had in my chamber the 3rd of July the day before your father's speech, or the second of December when you were so strangely merry with me &c. If you stay at Kersy, I've some thoughts of prevailing you to buy me a studying gown where you bought yours. But wheresoever you stay, or what way soever you come, let me prevail with you not to walk; be the charge what it will you shan't want money to pay horse hire when you come hither. I wish I could see you though but for an hour or 2. If 1,000 wishes would bring us together, I'd spend this night with you, and so I don't question but I shall a good part on't, for I daresay I shall see you several times before morning. A good night to you. I doubt I've tired you, and must give over in pity to you. The GREAT GOD of heaven bless you and restore YOUR HEALTH, that your company may speedily again be enjoy'd by him whom I hope you'll ever find M.D.B. Your most affectionate Broth. H.W."

[*Postscript.*].—"I had thought to 'a sent you the Tripes verses.

That 14 shills. per ann. as you understood it was really written 14 pounds and I suppose you discovered your mistake ere you disposed of the letter. Your friend could never 'a mentioned such an inconsiderable sum as 14s., he told me 14*l*. And tho' he can't do me the kindness he intended, nor conveniently you, as you were told better in his letter, yet he and I shall take care I hope to secure something for you more valuable than 14s. Once more Good night." *At foot,*

"This is a true copy of a letter that was left at the post office at Leighton Bussard in the county of Bedford. Attested by us Rich. Wigge, Thomas [*illegible*], Wm. Whipham postmaster."

2 pp. XXX, 199. *Capital letters as in the MS.*

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695-6, Feb. 29, *endorsement.*].—The King has given my

Lord Arran leave to go into Holland, and he intends to go to-morrow morning. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 70.

Captain FRANCIS WIVEL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695[-6], March 1. H.M.S. *Kent*, Dover Road going to the Downs.—This morning off Dungeness met with two Ostend privateers, who assure me that nine days since sailed from Dunkirk 100 ships with several thousand soldiers, amongst whom was King James, being convoyed by eight ships of war, to land in Scotland. They say they met last night two of Admiral Russell's frigates off Calais and that by them he has notice hereof. 1 p.; *endorsed*, Received Sunday morning at 5. XXX, 176.

The SAME to the SAME.

Of like date.—I forgot to say that the same privateer told me that there was a great fleet of merchant ships in Camerett bound to Dunkirk under convoy of 16 men-of-war. They sailed out of Dunkirk at dark. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*; *endorsed*, Received 2 March. XXX, 178.

[RICHARD] HILL to the SAME [?].

169[5-]6, March 1. Antwerp.—“I have given liberty to the missionary to go and tell the French all he knows now of us. I hope he knows not much. I am infinitely obliged for your speaking to the King for me. I am very fond of being thought good for something, but in my soul I wish for my liberty only. I will be careful of your trees, or anything else that comes this way, though I dread the thoughts of your gardening. I send you here enclosed a list of what preparations are already made at Dunkirk. . . .

“I never omit my old Litany and pray for your health and prosperity, as I do for my own soul.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 176a.

The MAYOR OF WEYMOUTH to CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY [?].

1695-6, March 1. Weymouth.—About two this afternoon we descried about six leagues S.E. of this town in the offing betwixt Portland and St. Alban's about 40 sail of ships; from which fleet stood into this bay a Dogger ketch, which after making observations stood off again to sea. We cannot but think it is the French fleet, and have despatched advice thereof to his Majesty's Commissioners at Portsmouth. 1 p. XXX, 177.

B. TONSTALL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March 1.—Since I waited on you touching my debt from Sir Wm. Parkins I have discovered some persons

fit to be secured. If King James be gone for Scotland, it will be requisite to secure the roads towards the north, for I have reason to believe several from hence will be steering that way, and not to spare the Papists in those parts though I am related to many of them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXX, 180.

HENRY VILLIERS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1695-6, March 2. Tynemouth Castle.—This bearer Lieut. Dobson, First Lieutenant of the *Resolution*, hath been here a pressing and at my coming hither was very uneasy upon account of the embargo, I telling him that our fleet was at sea. He asked to go with his ketch to get up to the fleet. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 182.

Admiral EDWARD RUSSELL to the COMMISSIONERS OF
THE ADMIRALTY.

1695-6, March 2. The *Victory* off Graveling.—“On Saturday last I sent the *Centurion* to Ostend with a letter to the Duke of Würtemberg that he might employ her for England if he had any occasion, or send her back to me with what news he had of the enemy’s motions either by sea or land. There is now 13 sail of ships of war as close in with the pier of Dunkirk as possible with topmasts and yards struck, and I suppose have got out some of their guns to lighten them to get so near in. I have had small frigates pretty near them, who judge four of them to be of about 70 guns, three between 50 and 60, and the rest small frigates. These are the ships I told you in my last were in Flemish Road. I have this morning sent Sir Cloudesly Shovell down with all the pilots to see if they can be attacked by fireships as they now lie, if not, and that no bomb vessels are designed hither (which I believe might annoy the ships at Calais) I think of coming over for the English coast, leaving behind me a sufficient strength to guard these people. When Sir C. Shovell returns to me I will despatch away to you the accounts he brings.” 1 p.; *extract*. XXX, 183.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1695-6, March 2.] Monday Evening.—“My Lord Arran will be at my house to-morrow morning at nine a’clock to do what the King is pleased to allow him, and is content to be in a messenger’s hand till he goes into Holland. Therefore pray be here at that hour with a messenger.” $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 77.

W[ILLIAM] C[OURTNEY] to the SAME [?].

169[5-]6, March 3.—When Lord Monmouth, before his going to the Tower, was set upon coming from Chelsea

by 10 Jacobite officers, they took him for Lord Cutts, and had it proved so, it would prove very fatal to him, for they had sworn dire revenge this long time upon Lords Cutts, Sunderland, Holt and Portland. When you go to Kensington, choose the daylight and a hackney coach, which will make you less remarkable. The names of some of them are Mr. Ulick Brown, Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, Captain John Carroll, Captain Michael Brown, Captain Garret Purcill and Mr. Davis. The latter is now convicted in Newgate for this robbery, and the former at liberty, on promise of pardon, having discovered all their names. A junto of Jacobite Lords that come to hear prayers to the Lord Clarendon, sent Monday last four couriers to the Courts of France, Spain and Rome, with complaints of Acts of Parliament passed in Ireland against the Romans there, and offering aids to restore King James. The Irish party will not believe England to be included in the general peace. 1 p. XXX, 184.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Monsieur DE LA CROIZETTE.

1695-6, March [3-]13. The Hague.—I am sorry that your affairs are not going well. To obtain money you must suggest something effective in France. I am writing for you to Sir William Trumbull. Tell him that you have had four pistoles from me. Moyle ought to have told me how Sir William received him. It is not a question of your going to Kensington; propose some acceptable scheme. You are known to Mr. Keple and Mr. de [*MS. torn*]. Work with them and let Sir William know that I could get news if I had money. 3 pp.; *French; holograph; seal*. XXX, 195.

The SAME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March [3-]13. The Hague.—There can be no doubt that the "grand coup" intended by the Court of France was the assassination of the King, and that but for its failure all the French fleets would have collected at Brest to take King James to Scotland. There was no suspicion of its failing, the assassins being more numerous than is believed. In the last six months more than 2,000 villains have been sent over into England to secure success. Everyone in France is shocked at the conspiracy. It will have a very bad effect on the designs of France. The Toulon fleet will certainly not leave the Mediterranean and may appear at Barcelona. We hear from Ostend on the 10th that the enemy began to land at Dunkirk all the men embarked, Berwick having brought news of the failure of the plot. We expect news of what Admiral Russell has done against the seven or eight men-of-war which he had blockaded at Dunkirk. 3 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXX, 196.

[RICHARD] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March [4-]14, n.s. Middlebourg.—I fear my last from Nieuport was with the rest thrown into the sea. "I have been ever since busy about shipping our 20 battalions which have been embarked these eight days, waiting only for a wind. I am glad you . . . have no need of them now, and I can but admire your deliverance. However, I hope you will keep some of your troops at home for fear of such another occasion. I am here to see the Duke of Würtemberg sail with eight battalions. 'Tis a gallant good Prince, and one who has a great esteem for you I'me sure.

"A conspiracy discovered and prevented is a very good thing, when well managed, and since you were able in six days to send your fleet to the enemy's ports without falling into any disorder at home, I hope your enemies will give over the thoughts of invading you. 'Tis sure the French made account to carry their point in England, and then to offer peace to the world, and what measures they will now take I know not. We are to-day or to-morrow to bombard Givet on the Meuse, where they have the greatest of their magazines. If we could burn their forage there, and their ships at Dunkirk, we do two very good things against the campaign." 3 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received the 17th, o.s. XXX, 197.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
BISHOP OF BANGOR.

1695-6, March 4. Whitehall.—My hurry has prevented my waiting on you concerning the difference between the Dean and Chapter of Bangor and my friend Mr. Jo. Hill. I hope to meet your Lordship and Mr. Hill to hear the arguments on both sides and make an award. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B., 95-97.

Admiral RA[LPH] DELAVAL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March 5.—In behalf of Mr. Stiggings, esteeming it a great misfortune to my country that this so excellent a builder should be forced out of his country, and that he may receive some mark of the King's favour. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXX, 185.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

1695-6, March 9. Whitehall.—Recommends Mr. Westmorland, who has been keeper of the gaol at Reading, to be keeper of Newgate, your Lordships and the Sheriffs being dissatisfied with the present keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

The MARQUIS DE CANALES to the COUNT D'AUERSBERG.

1695-6, March [10-]20. London.—Describes the circumstances of the arrest of his Chaplain, Lucas, in his chapel.

Requires a full apology shall immediately be made for his pretended ignorance of the house and Chapel. The messenger with the same guards who effected the arrest are to hand Father Lucas over to the Chief Chaplain at the place of the arrest. The messenger is to demand the Ambassador's pardon and be at his disposal. It is hoped that King William will disavow the act in suitable terms. An account is to be published in the Gazette. 3 pp.; *French*. XXX, 203.

The COUNT AUERSBERG to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March 10-20. London.—As to the chaplain of the Spanish Ambassador, arrested in Suffolk Street, it is desired that he be taken to the place where he was arrested [viz. the Ambassador's chapel], and there released. At present he is at the Count's house. 1½ pp.; *French*; see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, p. 81. XXX, 201.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

1695-6, March 10. Whitehall.—Recommends Mr. Harris, an esteemed servant of the late Queen's, for a small office in the Customs. ¼ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March [10-]20. The Hague.—It is thought that the French post is delayed to keep back the general astonishment at the conspiracy. Nothing is said of it at Court, but in Paris is loud outcry against the accursed assassins. Well informed friends write that the Toulon fleet is not ready, and that Châteaurenaud has orders to wait, now that the intended descent at Dover has been discovered. Had it succeeded this fleet would have come to Brest to embark 25,000 more men. In fact, the idea was to cross several times at different places and land 50,000 men in England. They must have more intelligence in England than we thought. At the Court of France it is said that the plot is only put off. It is not known where King James is, whether at Calais or Dunkirk. Reports have been spread in the provinces of France that King William is dead, and King James restored, but they are discredited. The Jesuit Council is said not to have dropped the plot, and should be watched.

The Venetian Ambassadors are here on their way to you. Caunitz and Villiers have treated them magnificently. The French Resident at Venice tried to stop their journey by saying that before their arrival there would be so great changes in England that their errand would be useless, and failing in this he sent with them two Frenchmen. One of these is said to be an intriguer; they should not be allowed to enter England,

You will have heard of the Earl of Athlone's raid upon Givet. He burnt three millions rations of hay and straw, 3,000 sacks of corn, a large quantity of oats, all the barracks, the hospital and two mills. 3 pp.; *French; holograph.* XXX, 202.

Colonel J[AMES] GRAHME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695-6,] March 11. The Fleet [Prison].—"Since I see, Sir, it is impossible for anybody coming from me to have any manner of access to you, and my wife whom hath so often attempted it in vain (by reason of her illness) cannot so frequently come as my circumstances require, I hope you will excuse me for taking this way to tell you that the Lords yesterday have made a positive order to hear my appeal on Monday next, the 16th inst. My adversaries are strong and have all the opportunities imaginable to take advantage. My cause is just and of the last consequence to me and my children. My counsel are Mr. Finch and Sir Thomas Powis, whom plead before the Lords; you know their occasions will not allow them upon every little matter to come to me; besides there are many more people I am to consult in this affair and I look upon myself as undone if I have not liberty to attend my business before Monday myself, and then at the House of Lords; to compass this I desire your assistance. I will give any security for this or anything can be asked.

"I have said so much before how just occasion I have to complain of my usage that I will not repeat it. I only desire if you have anything against me (as I am sure of my innocence) I desire I may soon be examined, for to lie in a gaol at the expense we do and to have all my concerns run to ruin is hard and grievous to a freeborn Englishman; those whom sent me here I hope will consider my condition, being very ill and have been so long. I shall hope for your assistance in this matter." 1 p.; *holograph.* XXX, 192.

Colonel MAUR[ICE] HUSSEY to ———.

1695-6, March 12 [*endorsement*].—You were but just gone out when I received a letter from my correspondent t'other side, a copy of which you have here verbatim:—

"1696, March 12.—I sent you word by Preston that you were to expect no answer of your two last and the reason why; and now to let you know something more particularly. Mr. Kemp was present at the opening of the packet that brought your letter of the 22nd of January which he read and afterwards asked me whether I was sure that was your handwriting, shewing me the letter, to which I made answer that I was sure it was. 'I am sorry for it,' said he, 'I took him to be a man of more sense than to be of a singular opinion

against that of almost a whole nation,' gave me the letter and bid me show it nobody. I confess when I saw him displeased I was sorry that I was so positive as to your hand, but when I read the letter and considered the contents on't, which I communicated in a day or two to Mr. Jennings and his camarade without making the least mention of your name, they were stiffly of your opinion as well as others ; but matters being concluded on before, there was no reasoning the case, but now alas we find that you were but too much in the right on't, notwithstanding a mighty number of your side of a quite contrary opinion. All our comfort now is the expectation we have of our friends abroad and their coming home safe and successfully and their triumphing as far as winds can blow, and consequently enabling us at least to bugbear our enemies and keep them in continual apprehension at home, if we can do no more, but certainly get the better of 'um where we can come at them, and make *Rusmullion* quit the Holy League. So far we are from desponding or despairing of our cause, notwithstanding all the sham plots and hellish inventions. Therefore keep up your heart a while and you shall soon be in a better condition as I hope.

"What I have now in command to tell you is that my master expects you over if possibly you can procure a pass, and for the money you wait for, he says that if you durst make use of his name to those very persons you mentioned in your letter, he is certain they would do it for you for his sake ; but I know you too well to be guilty of so great a weakness. If you can't procure this pass, he expects you'll send him with all possible speed a list of the fleet, what ships are now ready and of what rates and in what repair and what provision, and the number of their men, and what readiness the rest of the fleet is in and how soon they will be ready, and what land forces are designed to be kept in the kingdom this summer, and when the Prince designs for Flanders, with all that you can think of besides for our purpose, and direct it as formerly to your own whilst [*sic*] D.D."

The letter that is mentioned was one I wrote according to Mr. Secretary's directions. Jennings and his camarade Lord Middleton and my Lord Chancellor, *Rusmullion* is the Duke of Savoy. Certainly you will laugh when you know the persons that Mr. Kemp, King James, desires me to speak with in his name for my money, but without keeping you longer in suspense 'tis Mr. Secretary and yourself, for indeed I wrote word that it was by your means I expected it ; he thought before now all the men in England were certainly his own.

Now with submission I think there is no need of shewing this to the Secretary, because it would look over officiously at this time from me and besides it signifies nothing. If he

has any mind to send anybody to France "pininotelly" is the word upon the upper coast and "fabius" at Calais. When I am a little better I will wait on my master and be upon oath that I never knew anything but what he did. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received at 11 at night, XXX, 193.

JAMES, EARL OF LANESBORO to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695-6, March 13.—About a place in the Revenue. "When I find I cannot perform I shall be the first informer to get his Majesty to remove me; but since the salary is enough to make my own fortune notwithstanding its ruins easy, I cannot well be tempted to corruption." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 194.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to the SAME.

1695-6, March [13-]23. The Hague.—The Court of France profess that the discovery of the plot is a device of the Prince of Orange and his party in England, where King James is desired by the majority of his subjects, but that they knew nothing of the plot. King James will wait his time on the coast, and my friends say that he will be kept there to scare the King from going to Flanders. The Toulon fleet is still at the Islands of Hyères. They are short of men, and have no plan.

I hear from Brest on the 12th that de Némond's squadron was still there, and a cruise is talked of. If King James had landed at Dover, they would have taken troops to Scotland or Ireland. If the Toulon fleet could get there, they would still try this. They thought of doing this during the last campaign, but when the King was at Namur they hoped that he would be killed there, and I believe that ever since that time there have ever been assassins on the look out for him. It is felt that the disposition of the English fleet should be watched, because it will be impossible to get King James over so long as the fleet remains loyal. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXX, 205.

ROBERT DAIL to the SAME.

1695-6, March 14 [*endorsement*].—Desires to see Sir William on something of moment. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *endorsed*, "This Dail with another man came to my office, and desired warrants against several persons, such as he should name, as suspected; but insisted to have the warrants put into his hands. I told him my warrants were to be directed to a messenger, who should attend them; but he was not satisfied and so went away." XXX, 198.

ABSTRACT FROM A LETTER.

169[5-]6, March [14-]24. Genoa.—A friend, a nobleman of Genoa, who hath vast concerns in France, says it is grown to a great degree of misery and cannot hold out much longer. All the wits are at work how to bring about a peace. These people will lend no more moneys and many seek to get thence as much as they can, and most of the chiefest Genoese merchants of Paris, Lyons etc., are come from thence, finding the country in a manner decayed, so that a little time will produce strange alterations in that kingdom.

A Genoese ship in four days from Marseilles left the Toulon fleet three days since at the Island Eres [Hyères] at anchor, and the wind continues still contrary for them. The taking of the *Asenall* [sic] by two Frenchmen of Malta makes a great noise among our Insurers. The French are fitting her out a man of war and intend to put 80 guns into her. It is believed the French fleet will show themselves at Barcelona, and it is feared, since our fleet is called home, they may deliver up the place to them, being much dissatisfied last year what was done at Palamos, &c., with above 30,000 men, besides our fleet, but the Spaniards were in the fault. It is likewise discoursed they will attempt somewhat at Gibraltar, weather favouring them, and it is much to be feared they may have some understanding at both places. 1 p. XL, 64.

Colonel J[AMES] GRAHME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1695-6,] March 17.—“I shall use no arguments to you or anybody upon the account of my liberty, believing by the methods you take nothing I can say will prevail. But I have a request to you which I desire you will (at some reasonable time) lay before the King, that he would be pleased to grant me a pass for myself and my oldest son. I do desire but three weeks' time or a month at most to set some affairs in order, when he pleases to release me, and I desire it may be general, that I may have freedom to go where I please. There are laws which will hinder any but madmen from going into France; it is no very comfortable thing to leave one's country and family, but I think any part of the world is to [be] preferred to that where a man's life, liberty and estate is in the power of any one man to dispose of. I shall say no more on this subject, which will leave much, the less the better for me to say, but only renew my request, that you will procure me this favour, which is for no other reason than what I tell you, for I can say it before God: I defy any man in your power or out of it to accuse me of anything. It is suffering doubly when innocent, and suffer as doth at present yours, etc.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXX, 200,

EDWARD, VISCOUNT VILLIERS to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1696, March [17-]27, n.s. The Hague.—The bearer, Dr. Pearson, hopes to be serviceable to the King, expecting no reward but proportionately to what he shall deserve. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Desires a protection. XXX, 212.

HENRY CHARLES HOWARD.

1695[-6], March 18.—Received of Mr. Secretary Trumbull two bags of money containing 200*l.* pursuant to the Lords of the Council's order, dated the 17th inst., which moneys was seized in the hands of the carrier of Kendal and belong to me. 6 *lines*; signed with signature of two witnesses. XL, 87.

H. W[REN] to [JOHN WREN].

1695[-6], March 18.—“What must I be complained of for neglecting to answer my friend's letters! A complaint perfectly new to me and a strange surprise. Because as the Complaint was never before made against me by any soul upon earth that I remember, so I was now so far from expecting it from You, that I rather expected a long Apology on your OWN behalf. And alas this was as unlucky, as unfortunate a Complaint as you could possibly devise, for never did I receive a letter from you, which I did not answer for the second post at farthest, except ONLY THEN WHEN YOU were pleased to retire, and lie incognito I know not where for five weeks at least, and suppose I had now lain silent as long why should YOU expect greater kindness than you shew? or how can I follow a better example than your OWN? But I excuse you, and the rather because I believe that on Saturday night last you were touched with some little compunction, for your own neglect, and upon your pillow dream'd on't, and then by a sleepy mistake the next morning imputed your OWN fault to ME. And there's the Riddle! But all this I pardon you, and a thousand times more ONLY for the sake of one piece of singular good news you tell me in that letter I received to-night, namely that YOU can NEVER FORGET ME. But prithee why should you rack your brains for such a huge collection of arguments to prove this? Did you imagine I could doubt the truth on it? NO surely, for you know I hate to doubt the truth of anything YOU say, and if I did not really question the truth of this, these arguments I'll assure you would be wholly lost upon me, and so would all the verbal arguments under the sun in this case, if not accompanied with that one most Incomparable argument of another nature which I'll not say, YOU ever failed in, nor will I name it, YOU can't be a stranger to it. But upon second thoughts you may chance to miss it Now, tho' to my

unspeakable content, you have formerly used it over and over, I'll therefore so far describe it, as to tell you, it is that ONE THING which ALONE can make the kindest words YOU ever spoke NO FLATTERY, and the greatest compliment in the world NO compliment at all. Well M.D.B. just now the clock strikes one and it is high time to go to bed. I should not a' sat up so late but that YOU told me, you shall long to hear from me, and I could not assure myself of time to write to-morrow being to go abroad to visit a friend. Not that I grudge to sit up all night to pleasure YOU, and good reason you'll say, because I never pleased YOU in my life but I pleased myself too. Just now read your letter again, and you seem not to have read my last, but I delivered it to the post with my own hand and question not but it is come to yours by this, tho' it stuck a little by the way 'twas dated Feb. 29th. 'Twould grieve me to hear of its final miscarriage, if you have received it, next time you are at leisure to write me half a line. Good night, M.D.B. I heartily wish you a sweet repose and a quick return of your health to you and as quick a return of YOU to YOURSELF."

[*Postscript.*—"I am sure I directed the last right. When come you towards us? Farewell." Attested as the previous letter with the addition "They were directed to Mr. John Wren at Mr. Giles'es at Wingrave in Buckinghamshire." 1½ pp. XXX, 199. See p. 654 post. *Capital letters as in the MS.*

Statement of the Case of THOMAS, EARL OF AILESBUURY.

Undated.—He was committed the 21st of March, 1695[–6].

1696, Hilary Term, first week, he made his prayer. The last day of the same term it was prayed that he be admitted to bail.

The King's Counsel objected that he had not made his prayer the first term after his commitment which the Habeas Corpus Act requires, and that the statute of the 7th and 8th of his present Majesty, which restrain the Judges' power of bailing till the 1st September, 1696, and that of the same Session, which likewise deprives the prisoner of the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act till December, 1696, neither mention nor make any alteration in the point of making the prayer.

It was answered by the Counsel on the other side that the entering of the prayer the first week in Term did upon the Habeas Corpus Act entitle to bail the last day of that Term, but the Statutes of Suspension having restrained the Judges' power to bail, they had likewise made the prisoner's prayer to be bailed insignificant. That the prisoner had regularly made his prayer the first Term after he was restored to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The King's Counsel replied that the Judges' power to bail was restrained no longer than until the 1st September, 1696, since which time a term had intervened before the prayer was made.

The prisoner's Counsel replied that the Stat. of 7th and 8th of his present Majesty does as much restrain the Judges from bailing till the 1st December as the former Act did to the 1st September, for wheresoever an Act says a thing shall be lawful to be done, it does in effect direct the doing of it.

The Court agreed that the prisoner was not obliged to make his prayer in a term wherein the Judges had no power to bail, and also that the words of the Stat. of 7th and 8th of his Majesty, "that it shall be lawful to detain in custody, *etc.*," does not take away the Judges' power to bail, though it does the prisoner's right to pray it.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rookby and Mr. Justice Ayres, were of opinion that by my Lord neglecting to make his first prayer the first week in Michaelmas Term he had thereby lost the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act. However, the Judges have a discretionary power to bail by the Common Law.

Then the King's Counsel produced affidavits that Goodman could give material evidence for the King, but that he was not to be found. And the question was whether the Court should in point of discretion admit my Lord to bail this Term as the Habeas Corpus Act allows where it appears to the Judges on oath that the witnesses for the King cannot be produced that term.

It was said for the prisoner that the affidavit was too general because it did not appear that Goodman was alive, or that there was any probability of his being ever produced, and that the Act of Sir John Fenwick's Attainder took notice that Goodman was not likely to be had again.

It was said by the King's Counsel that it was known for whose advantage Goodman's being out of the way was, and that might induce suspicion at whose procurement it was.

The Court declared in regard Lord Ailesbury had been so long under close confinement and it appearing by the affidavits (then produced) of his physicians, Sir Edmund King and Dr. Brown, that his health had been as they apprehended thereby much impaired, and should he be still confined would be further endangered, that they would admit him to bail.

His bail were the Earls of Thanet and Chesterfield, Viscount Weymouth and Lord Ferrars. 3 *pp.* XXX, 204.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695[-6 ?], March 23.—Dr. Constable, reported to have come over with the Duke of Berwick, yet remains about the

town. I had acquainted you with this before, but I waited to hear more about the Fryers, to which I find a stop at present, they suspecting our Intelligencer (which is one of their wives), who tells what she hears to her brother, from whom I hear it. Her husband, Lunt by name, tells her that Lacy, the priest, is gone into the country with a lady and Wybrant (who lately came from Ireland) with a nobleman. Baker, their Captain, swears they must not tell her anything, for she will spoil their designs. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXIX, 21.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to MOYSE PELART at London.

1696, [March 24–]April 3. The Hague.—I am sorry that Monsieur le Vassor, to whom Trumbull leaves small things, is dissatisfied with your reports. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. *From this letter it seems that Pelart was the man sent by Chenailles round the French naval ports*; see p. 627, *ante*. XXXI, 5.

CHIEF JUSTICE Sir JOHN HOLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1695–6, March [*endorsement*].—Since I came to my Chambers I have been apprehensive that the Habeas Corpus for Mr. Bernard Howard hath been sealed, so that I doubt it will be delivered to my Lord Lucas this evening. I therefore think it necessary that you despatch your letter to him to advise the not bringing Mr. Howard before me until Monday, which time is allowed by the Habeas Corpus Act. 1 p.; *holograph*. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, p. 74. XXX, 217.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to Mr. ELLIS, Secretary to Sir W. Trumbull.

1696, March 25. [London].—In the enterprise of Givet our forces only fired the hay and straw, but could not hurt the corn, which was on the other side the river, for want of artillery.

The death of the P. of Friesland was attended with odd circumstances, for at an Assembly of the States there he demanded more revenue *etc.* Which meeting with opposition so incensed him that he drew his sword, on which many of the Senators did the like. None were killed or wounded in the broil. But the spirit of the Stadholder could not digest this, so that it is thought he died of mere spite and discontent. From Dunkirk we hear that at least 14 sail of English, who set forth with two convoys in a fleet of 60 sail, were brought into Dunkirk and Calais, the English fleet never moving, neither the King's interest in the transport ships and soldiers, nor the merchants prevailing with them to look or endeavour to save them. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXX, 207.

W. MASSEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, March 27.—Is countenanced by the Duke of Shrewsbury in asking that if bail is thought improper in his case, he may be allowed to be at Newmarket for eight or ten days, his concerns “for point of matches being great, besides a promise to ride this meeting for the Duke of Somerset.” Hopes his private papers may be returned. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Who bought the horses? XXX, 208.

SHIRLEY PRETYMAN to the SAME.

1696, March 30 [*endorsement*]. St. Jones's Lane by Smithfield.—Is in debt, but if the King will grant him 600*l*. will give information against Sir George Barclay, Lord Montgomery and others. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 206.

B. TONSTALL to the SAME.

1696, March 30. Temple.—I should have waited on you and given you further hints touching the plot, but feared the last time I was thought to be troublesome. A copy of the enclosed is delivered to my Lord Keeper, and I send you another, but keep it to yourself. Yet I will not conceal my further intend thereby, *viz.* there is a long account touching his late office between Sir W. and me, and indeed I am informed he is only tenant for life of the small estate he hath, and the Lord Grey, now E. de Anchorvil's,* execution was suspended in favour to my Lord Rochester, who had a grant of his estate, and mine is a real debt, and may with humble submission have deserved as much from this Government. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*; *endorsed*, Reasons for reprieving Sir Wm. Perkins. XXX, 213.

[REINIER] LEERS to the SAME.

1696, March 30. Rotterdam.—Has finished and sends the third volume of Bayle's Dictionary. Appeals on behalf of a ship belonging to his brother detained by the Admiralty Court. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *seal*. XXX, 214.

H. SPENCE to the SAME.

1696, March 31. General Letter Office [London].—The enclosed to Mr. Charles Spencer (a Priest and Brother to the Rector of an English College of Jesuits in French Flanders) is from Mr. Francis Plowden, a Jesuit of the English house at Liege. His uncle is Governor to the Pretended Prince of Wales. I watched him from England last year to Liege, and thence to St. Germain's. He was sent to Dunkirk this last winter under pretext of having the direction of the English

* Forde, third Baron Grey of Werke, created E. of Tankerville 1695.

nuns in that place, but I believe in reality to spirit the preparations for the designed expedition. He solicits a pass by means of Mr. William Brewer, Provincial of the English Jesuits here and in Flanders. Don Thyrso [Tirso] Gonzalez, General of the Jesuits, writes to him always by the name of William Montford. Charles Spencer's letter and its enclosed give shrewd presumptions that he comes encharged with new instructions, at least they feed the Jacobites with fresh hopes. The hair in Draycott's may be King James's and the Pretended Prince of Wales'. That to Mr. Gascoigne is from the same hand, and by its date should be from Calais, but he got as soon to Antwerp as his own letter. Plowden's mother lives at the Golden Head in Leicester Fields.

That to Stephen Creagh has an enclosed to Mrs. Mary Brown, who is Lady Wal[de]grave. It is from Lord Galmoy, her present husband, and is from Calais of the same date with that of Gascoigne, and seems to indicate that they have still more than glimmerings of hopes of King James's restoration. 1¼ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 215.

R. W. to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL, as
M.P. for Oxford University.

1696, March 31.—On behalf of the much aggrieved clergy of the Western and most remote parts of England, who are oppressed by the Act against Profane Swearing and by that concerning Births, Marriages and Burials. By the former it is enacted all who have care of souls shall read it four times every year under penalty of 20s., and there was not enough printed to supply every parish, and it was impossible for clergy in the remote parts to have them by the time fixed. By the latter they lie under heavy pressure, because the Commissioners make them pay as gentlemen, although some of their livings are so small as not to exceed 40*l.* or 50*l.* per annum. In Cornwall there is one Commissioner, *viz.* Beal, an attorney, who made it his business to ride from division to division to vent his spleen on the clergy. "For my own part I do not complain, having a handsome competency and being a single man." 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Ab ignoto. XXX, 216.

MATTHEW PRIOR to the SAME.

Undated [1696, March].—"I have not writ a great while to my good friend and Patron Sir William Trumbull, but then too I have not dunned a Commissioner of the Treasury with whom I pretend to have some interest, so I hope my modesty on one side may atone my neglect on the other; and you will not be surprised if I touch only on [*sic*] I am extremely obliged to you for having given your acquaintance and protection to a young man in my

circumstances, and immediately change my note to "God in heaven bless your Honour, relieve a poor creature in a strange country." Necessity, Sir, has as little manners as law, and where one is really starving, 'tis in vain to be told one is impertinent; hitherto I have borrowed and done pretty well, those who lent me money and are not yet paid have had the trouble on it, but for want of more such civil persons I begin to be a little troubled myself; there is a great correspondence between the stomach and the heart; one is out of humour commonly when one is hungry, and 'tis time to think what friends I have at Whitehall when famine sits triumphant on the cheeks of my two footmen, and the ribs of my two horses; you will be pleased to take this into your consideration when Mr. Powys presents your Lordship my extraordinaries." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 110.

Mrs. E. HIGGONS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated [1695-6, March?].—In behalf of her brother, a prisoner and dangerously ill, that he may have bail. 2 pp.; *endorsed*, 1 Apr. Direction given to keeper to see if has a safe lodging. XXX, 179.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Vice-Admiral [MATTHEW] AYLMER.

1696, April 1. Whitehall.—One or two of your clerks having refused to sign the Association, I recommend Mr. Aston, whose father has been a faithful and ancient servant to the Crown. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

Count AUERSBERG to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 1. London.—Complains of the arrest of one of his servants. 2 pp.; *French*; *endorsed*, To be laid before the King on Sunday night. Order to be sent to appear at Council, and Lord Chief Justice to be spoke with at Duke of Shrewsbury's, 5 April, 1696. XXXI, 1.

Sir ROWLAND GWYNNE to [the SAME].

1696, April 2.—Sir W. Perkins and Sir John Friend should be reprieved till the Bill is passed, as their execution will relieve their party from fears of further confessions. 2 pp. XXXI, 2.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [RICHARD] HILL.

1696, April 3. Whitehall.—Being much pleased at his Majesty's making choice of you to be his Envoy Extraordinary at Brussels, I recommend a son of Mr. Johnson's, goldsmith in London; he is bred up to the keeping of books, well

acquainted with Dutch money, and speaks Dutch well. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. P.B. 95-97.

W. V[?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 4.—The enclosed was sent to me by one of the University. It was not, I understand, carried in the Convocation without great and indecent opposition, some thinking it too much and others too little. I wish them well, but cannot approve their conduct. The King hath many true friends among them, but they are overtopped. And some examples of humiliation should be made amongst them. A great many, it is hoped the majority, would gladly sign the Association, and would neither blame the Chancellor nor their representative if they excused themselves from offering anything below it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXI, 6.

COUNT AUERSBERG to [the SAME].

1696, April 5. London.—Complains of the arrest of Father Felix, one of the Spanish Ambassador's chaplains. 1 p.; *French*. XXXI, 7.

Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL to the SAME.

1696, April 6. Whitehall.—Encloses [the following] letter from the Colonel. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*.

[Colonel M[AURICE] H[USSEY] endorsement] to Sir
ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

Monday Morning [1696, April 6].—"My friends on the other side of the water would fain send me to Tyburn with the rest if they could help it, as you may see by what I received last night of the 7th April:—

"Not a word from my friend since my last of the 12th ulto., which I had an account he received. His silence makes me believe he has his share of the troubles of the world and that nothing but some extraordinary matters could hinder him from answering Mr. Kemp's expectation, who orders me to tell him that he may easily come as far as Louvain, where he may place his son with his countryman, Dr. Sulévan [Sullivan?], who is President of the Irish College, and upon notice of his coming thither his friend will be sent to meet him, and if he meets with any difficulty in procuring a pass to come so far, let him get somebody to make an interest with Baron Scarlati, who will do it with a word for him, and for his expense, if low in cash, he may draw for 500 *livres* upon me, payable in 30 days to his friend our old Knight (meaning Sir D[aniel] Arthur). . . Let him make haste . . . for he must soon

go back again with the necessary orders to our friends to prepare for the family against our coming home, and at his coming let him call and see whether any of those mentioned to him in former letters have any commands for him. If he should not be free (meaning at his liberty) when this comes to hand, let him write a full answer to the last, and everything else he knows or that has happened at home since, and if he cannot send it securely any other way, let him employ Will, our Ned's brother and supply him with what he thinks convenient for his journey etc.

"All friends here are well and in good heart as ever, which will be very soon known. I am really concerned at the loss of our friend —; his family is in a very miserable condition. I don't find him at all lamented by our superiors (he means Sir Pat. Trant). Adieu D.M.—D. D.

"This came to my hands late last night. It was given my landlady by a porter an hour or two before I came in. Now I could have an opportunity of doing service if I were there and sure of being sent back, and could I have the money that is due to me from the King by patent, or the money that is due to me from my Lord Burlington and my Lord Orrery, by heaven I would go to Flanders to-morrow upon my own account and let you see what I could do for the kingdom. Those mentioned to him in former letters Mr. Secretary remembers them well enough. Two or three of them are now in the Tower." 1 p. XXXI, 9.

LAMBERT BLACKWELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 8-18. On the *Henrietta* yacht.—With the Venetian Ambassadors he left the Brille yesterday. An English pink is laden with their baggage. He is the only man on the fleet who understands Italian. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 16.

Sir THOMAS DRAPER to [the SAME].

1696, April 8.—The Constable of Winkfield found one Henry Thompson last Friday in the house of Mrs. Knightly, who lets lodgings, and brought him to me. He said he came from London last Sunday sennight by Brentford, where Justice Hawly gave him a pass, thence to Hounslow and on the Tuesday here to speak with Mr. Montague about a house he was to let at Datchet. Montague was engaged and procured him the lodging. Having a letter from Montague, I dismissed the prisoner after he had been searched by the Constable, only some verses in praise of his Majesty's heroic actions being found on him. The next day I gave the Constable my

warrant to search all suspected houses in the parish, but he found nothing. His head is full of the 1,000*l.* He has now gone with a friend to Datchet, by my leave, and on the way drank at the *Mermaid* at Windsor and published his intent to take next morning one who would be worth 1,000*l.* to him. At Datchet he drank again and was so mad as to press the King's Pressmaster and two others, who kept the shillings he gave them. Then the Pressmaster pressed him. His friend said that he was a Constable. He so railed on me that the country thought I had not done my duty. Thompson, having seen Mr. Montague, has promised to come again a week hence, but was gone before the Constable came to Datchet. Montague returning to his house in Winkfield, came to me and because he had given so large a character of Thompson, I desired Mr. May's nephew Mr. Lee, a Justice of the Peace, to come to my assistance. We bound Montague in 200*l.* to appear when called so to do, and he promised to find Thompson. But I hearing he was gone into Surrey, desired Mr. Robert Nun of the Great Park to go to Mr. Wait to Cher[t]sey, a Justice of the Peace for Surrey, to grant his warrant and get Thompson apprehended. Thompson's complexion and figure of face answereth not to any person in the Proclamation. I hope his Majesty will have no misapprehension of me. I have signed the Association. 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 10a.

—— to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, April 9 [*endorsement*].—"John Thomson, groom to the late King, was yesterday taken. When he is examined, be pleased to ask him these questions:

Whether he knows Sir Wm. Goring and what moneys he has received of him and for what use?

Whether he knows Mr. Pepper in Newgate Street, and whether Pepper did not pay him 250*l.*? By whose order it was paid and for what use?

Whether the said 250*l.* was not paid by Sir W. Goring's orders, and whether Goring was not to pay the money by the order of one Mr. Bedall, now in France?

How long Thomson stayed in England after the 250*l.* was paid, and whether he went not off at Shoreham in Sussex?

What sums Thomson has paid at any time to Robert Richardson in Rider Street, and for what use?

How many times he has been in France since the late King went thither, and what has been his business in going backwards and forwards? Whether he has brought letters to Sir John Fenwick and others?" 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 230.

THOMAS, EARL OF AILESBUURY to the SAME.

1696, April 10 [*endorsement*]. The Tower.—Complaining of

his strict imprisonment and requesting that his wife with one woman servant may be with him. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 249.

W. FULLER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 11. H.M.S. *Windsor* in the Downs.—Since my coming here I am assured by two gentlemen lately come from France, viz. Mr. Loick and Mr. Ed. Leaver, who knew the engagement I had from Mr. Hayes and Colonel Dallenall for my encouragement to engage for appearing formerly before the House of Commons. The which they now offer to prove and I know they may be likewise serviceable to the Government if they may have assurance of pardon for their being beyond seas. They came from France the last day of February, and promise that at your command they will come to demonstrate what I offer. They are now in Kent, but I fear they may return to France. 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, “14 April laid before Archbp., Ld. Kr., D. Shrewsb. Thought not fit to write to him; but if anyone could bid him send these two men to D. Shrews. or me.” XXXI, 11.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, April 14. The Downs.—My ship is just now going to sail for Spithead and from thence to the East Indies. Any commands should be sent to meet me at Spithead ½ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXI, 12.

—— to the SAME [?].

1696, April 15, [*endorsement*].—The disaffected Protestants are highly provoked at the Bill for protecting the King's person, but have generally resolved to comply with it. Several persons meet weekly at the *Castle* near Doctors' Commons, amongst them Mr. Woolliston, who always appears there in lay habit; he hath a temporal estate of about 2,000*l.* per annum; the others are such as read King James' declaration for Liberty of Conscience and now comply with all injunctions. Except Mr. Stanton, they are all zealous for the rights of St. Germain's.

Mr. John Webber, who is well known at the Duke of Shrewsbury's office, gives constant intelligence to persons in custody of evidence against them.

Captain Barlow, now in custody, has kept correspondence with St. Germain's since he left it above two years since; it was given out by his friends that he was in Wales.

The High Bailiff of Westminster has refused the Association; he is nephew to the Bishop of Rochester.

These holidays has been great resort of Malcontents at Barren Elms and places adjacent up to Richmond. They seem encouraged by Admiral Rooke's not being arrived. 1½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 13.

MEINHARD, DUKE OF SCHOMBERG AND LEINSTER
to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

1696, April 15. Kensington.—In favour of Mr. de Lamolliere, who served in all the Irish campaigns at the cost of his health and estate. The late Queen promised to intercede for him. 1 p.; *French*. XXXI, 95.

RICHARD WIGG to WILLIAM DUNCOMBE.

1696, April 15.—“I have here enclosed sent the copies of the two letters I told you of. I had thought it not worth while at the first reading, supposing they were written by some schoolmaster, but after serious perusal I supposed otherwise. I take ‘me’ in the first to mean King Wm., who was to be put to pain, and the ‘you’ in both to be James, and the little intelligencer some emissary Jesuit. I wish there was no ill to be administered in the meat or wine, but I will not pretend to such riddles. I believe he that writ and he to whom they were sent are ill men. They were both directed for Mr. John Wren at Mr. Gyles’ of Wingrave, near Leighton in Buckinghamshire. Gyles is counted a very honest man, and saith he doth not know Wren, but he is tenant [?] to Tho. Theed at Wingrave or lately was. I could have the letters, I suppose, paying for the postage if there was no danger in it. I writ the copies in great haste, as I do this, but I find the meaning depends much upon the words which are written in larger letters than the rest. I have written the same in the copies. I have charged the postmaster to part with them to nobody.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; see pp. 631, 643 *ante*. XXXI, 14.

Colonel JAMES GRAHAME to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1696, April 17.—I am truly concerned to trouble you, but at this time do it rather to excuse myself, than about my horses [?]. I understand you take something ill I write. I am sure I designed nothing to affront you, nor can I be so great a fool to write anything to disoblige you; it being a time (if possible) to make new friends and not to lose any. I hope you will pardon any warm or hasty expression, for I cannot want respect for you. Marquise Mont d’Allian [?] sends me word the King hath spoke to you for an order. The Steward of Westminster told me last night a line from you or my Lord Shrewsbury was enough to him. Was I to have an Order in Council it will cost me near four pounds, and truly money is not very plentiful with men under my circumstances. I hope you will save me that expense. My servant shall attend at the office to-morrow morning, when I hope he may have your letter, for my wife stays in town in an ill condition for want of her coach. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Col. Grimes,

19 Apr. 20th gave directions to Mr. Southwell to send away the order to the Steward of Westminster which he said he would do without fees. XXXI, 17.

PIERRE BAYLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 17. Rotterdam.—Requests permission to dedicate his Dictionnaire to Sir William. As for his enquiries about new books, the late Monsieur Huygens has left a manuscript on the Plurality of Worlds. Its printing has begun, but it is doubtful whether it will be completed. His family is afraid of the theologians because the author has theories on the Planets being inhabited. A Dutchman named Hartloeker, living at Paris, has ventured upon particulars on the inhabitants of the moon. A posthumous work of Puffendorf's has come out in Germany, entitled *Jus feciale divinum sive de consensu et dissensu protestantium* on the dispute between the Lutherans and the Calvinists on Predestination. Other books are named. 2 pp.; French; holograph. XXXI, 242.

[JOHN, BARON] CUTTS to the SAME.

[1696,] April 18 [endorsement]. Kensington.—I have a matter of some importance to communicate to you by the King's directions, and beg leave to wait on you at four o'clock. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; holograph. XXX, 109.

Certificate of MATTHEW WHITE.

1696, April 18.—Robert Lewis, a Roman Catholic, kept lately correspondence in writing with Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, endeavouring to take away the life of Robert Young, now in the King's Bench prison, and Robert Lewis on the Bishop's account endeavoured to suborn me to swear against Young things that I knew nothing of, to send him out of this world. 1 p.; endorsed, This certificate will be justified on oath by three other witnesses. Sir John Swetaple, late Sheriff of London, can give a just description what sort of a person Robert Lewis is. XXXI, 15.

1696, April 20. General Letter Office.—The enclosed to Mrs. Gascoigne is from Mr. Francis Plowden, the Jesuit. I find he is moving from Antwerp hither. It has an enclosed directed to "your friend," which not daring to trust about him, makes me presume it may be of more than ordinary moment. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; holograph. XXXI, 38.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 20. [Easthampstead.]—The gallery is 93 foot in length and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. There was not much ash cut down more than served to make the wheelbarrows, but

if there had, or should be, 'tis judged very unfit to make racks in the stables because the worm will quickly take it. The lime will cost (51 loads) 14*l.* per load; making into mortar 10 loads cost 18*l.* per load.

"The Militia is warned to be in readiness, and I will look that your arms be . . . ready for service." 1 *p.* Stubbs volume.

Captain W. BARLOE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, April 21.—Requests to be at a messenger's house where there is a garden on account of his health. 1½ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 40.

Captain WARREN to the [LORDS OF THE COUNCIL].

1696, April 22. The *Windsor* off Hastings.—I left the Downs on the 18th by order from Sir Clou. Shovell to cruise between Beachy and Dungeness until the 26th inst. with the *Southampton* and *Colchester*. This day I met Andrew Zookan, master of the *Virgin Dorothy* and *Elizabeth* of Dantzic, who came from St. Luceron near Nantes April 24, n.s. About eight days before he left "it was freely confirmed that letters came from Brest which gave an account that Admiral Rooke, seeing the French fleet come out, fought them off Cadiz. The French add that the English fleet lost 12 sail, which were sunk, and the French five in the same manner.

Yesterday I heard from Magnas Cornelius, master of *St. John* of Copenhagen, that when he left France it was reported that Sir George Rooke and the French fleet had engaged, but knew not who had the better. Admiral Rooke is reported in France to be in pursuit of the French fleet. We do not know which way. 1 *p.*; *copy*. XXXI, 45.

J[OSIAH] BURCHETT to Mr. ELLIS, Secretary to Sir William Trumbull.

1696, April 22. Admiralty Office [London].—My Lords desire to know whether there is any truth in the reports that two East India ships are taken in their return home, and to have information touching the Toulon fleet, the preparations the enemy are making at Brest, Port Louis or Rochfort, and on what expeditions the squadrons which lately sailed from thence are gone. 1 *p.* XXXI, 43.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1696, April, *endorsement*,] 23, Thursday.—The enclosed petition I received this morning from Sir John Fleet, and was then in hopes I might have presented it myself, but my pains are so increased that I must beg you to lay it before his Majesty this morning in Council.

Mr. Burleigh, the solicitor, brought to my office the enclosed letter [*see ante*] to his Majesty with that also to himself.

My Lord Keeper seemed the other day to think something should be done to prohibit guineas passing at so high a rate in Ireland. If so, it should be ordered in Council. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc., 131.

ROBERT YOUNG to KING WILLIAM.

1696, April 23. King's Bench Prison [London].—Yesterday Henry Hall, Esq., and Mr. John Wych, standing nigh a window in this prison, was by another gentleman and myself heard to say that they would be revenged on the Prince of Orange. Not only these two, but the other four likewise, who are confined here, has all liberty imaginable, as walking in the garden, free intercourse of letters and friendship *etc.*, so that they have a much better opportunity to cabal here than if they were at liberty.

I sent two letters already to your Majesty wherein I sent a catalogue of all the conspirators' names that came to my knowledge in the year 1692 and since. I now present a certificate of the malicious designs of the Bishop of Rochester against me for discovering the plot in 1692. It has been ever since contriving till now in part brought to light, though not all yet. I have suffered for almost four years.

The major part that dwells about this prison and mint are Jacobites, "very knowing that at this time several clubs are kept on Thursdays of that diabolical crew, who will be acting if not prevented." It is my desire to become serviceable to you, and I beseech you to remit the fine of 1,000*l.* under which I labour. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 47.

HENRY GUY to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, April 26 [*endorsement*].—I have read the original Privy Seal, and find my authority was to receive the arrears of only the feefarm rents and dry rents, which were due before Michaelmas, 1675; about which time those rents were all sold by Act of Parliament; and that I might compound, with the consent of the Lord Treasurer or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. What I received I paid by King Charles's order, and have my discharge from him in two Sign Manuals, one for 1,283*l.* 8*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, the other for 1,200*l.*, so that the whole money which I could receive in that matter was 2,483*l.* 8*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, though it was given in for a much greater sum, when I was appointed receiver of it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 235.

[Mr. STRATFORD, *from endorsement of letter, p. 737 post,*] to [the SAME].

Undated [1696, April?].—The malcontents are now afraid of each other. Some are gone to the Bath, and intend visiting,

if not a retirement at Sir William Scrogg's and Colonel Wiche, who live within some miles of the Bath. Mr. Piggott, mentioned in Sir J. Friend's trial, is supposed to be gone to St. German's, a journey he often undertakes.

Colonel Cass [Cash ?] is now in custody ; has lived for two or three years past with Sir J. Friend, is a Deputy Lieutenant and Lt. Colonel to Lord Lucas in his Militia regiment, and was intended to be Sir J. Friend's heir. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *unsigned* ; *on side*,

					<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sir St. Evans	..	..	..	..	300	0	0
At home	..	..	..	..	350	0	0
Qr. to receive	..	..	..	..	460	0	0
Stanyan	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
Excheqr.	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
Mr. Johnson	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£1,600	0	0
Cox from Eling	..	..	..	..	800	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£2,400	0	0
					<hr/>		

Jones fr. Gazettes	..	..	..
Board wages	..	..	..
Qr. past fr. Treasury	..	..	..
Mr. Hill, Rotterdam	..	..	..
Sir Jo. Knachbull	..	..	..

Undated [1696, April ?].—"In Maiden Lane near Covent Garden at the 2 Black Horses was in company with Mr. Casselly, Mr. Richardson and Captain Counter, Mr. Maxwell said there was information given of a horrid design that was on foot and that he had it from a good hand and either he or Mr. Casselly did mention Colonel Hussy's name and said he was a cunning fellow and a man of intelligence. Colonel Hussy lodged at Lafontaine's, where Casselly and Richardson lodged also, and I have often heard them all speak of this Colonel Hussy for a man that had very good intelligence in this Government and that he had given them information of Mr. Lowick and Mr. Lee's name to be given up at Counsel about this design, this is what I have heard them say in company." 1 p. ; *unsigned*. Headed, "Before the plot broke out." XXXI, 226.

Dr. LEOPOLD WILLIAM FINCH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 4. All Souls' College, Oxford.—When you were here, you must have seen the very ill condition of our chapel

and our inability of repairing our East-End, the painted wall dropping down so as to make an unsightly ruinous prospect. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 20.

Colonel JAMES GRAHME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1696,] May 4.—I desire you will excuse this one trouble more. There is two of my petitions already lodged at the Council Chamber. I know not if it will be necessary to petition again, if so I shall do it; however, I hope you will not forget me to-morrow. This confinement hath near killed me. I am so weak with a distemper hath been upon me this week that I can scarce go on my legs; pray you consider the expense and the inconvenience a man labours under at this time when my family is divided and no money to be had anywhere. My brother Fargus hath suffered greatly. I hope you will not forget him. There is but one favour more, if this be granted of my liberty to help me to procure a pass, I will hasten to settle my small concerns with all speed. I hope in a month to do it, and then seek my fortune elsewhere. My wife will attend at Council because she shall not come to trouble you. I doubt not of your kindness because you have often promised. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 21.

Colonel R. CRAWFORD to the SAME.

1696, May 5. Canterbury.—This forenoon between 11 and 12 his Majesty embarked a second time at Margate on board the flagship (Vice-Admiral Aylmore in the *Elizabeth*), and it is believed will not remove into his yacht this voyage. I left Duke Shrewsbury and Lord Romney at Margate, where I suppose they will stay till his Majesty is out of sight or returns, for the first time he went on board they came right away hither, and was forced to return next morning. 1 p. XXXI, 23.

Sir STEPHEN EVANS to the SAME.

1696, May 5.—We have waited on Admiral Russell concerning the two ships that were promised. He is very ready to serve us in it and desires you would write to the Admiralty Board, the time of year advancing very much. It will be a favour to our Company. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 21.

FRANCIS MORSE to the SAME.

Of like date.—On the same subject. 1 p.; *endorsed*, Hudson's Bay Company. XXXI, 22.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the LORDS OF THE
ADMIRALTY.

1696, May 6.—Desiring the two ships may be forwarded.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Admiral [EDWARD] RUSSELL.

Same date.—Enclosing the above. 1 p.; *drafts*. XXXI, 24.

[SIDNEY, BARON] GODOLPHIN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[*Endorsement*.] 1696, May 6.—Concludes the King will embark and consequently Shrewsbury will return next day bringing commands. Hopes Trumbull will be in town. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 26.

Admiral GEORGE ROOKE to the SAME.

1696, May 9. The *Britannia* off the Start.—“Since my arrival on this shore I have been so perpetually occupied in putting the fleet into some tolerable condition of going upon service that I have not really had time to make you a tender of my humble duty, nor do I believe the hurry of the King’s departure has given you much leisure, so that the omission proceeding from two such motives, I hope you will be easier induced [to] pardon me.

“I find you Ministers are in great haste to have the Fleet at sea. I pray God it may answer your expectations, but we are most certainly in a miserable condition as to men; so that, considering so much depends on the success of a battle, as my thoughts suggests to me there does, I must own to you I am very apprehensive of the consequence; for if this fleet be beaten, I do not see what can hinder the enemy from prosecuting their late intentions of invading us; but my great hopes are their fleet may be as ill manned as ours, and then possibly our mob may prove the better of the two, but whether this be a sufficient ground to venture our all upon, I must submit to wiser men’s determinations; for my own part I have composed my thoughts, and settled my resolution to venture my life cheerfully in the service of my country upon any terms, and I will rather choose to die in the defence of our liberty and religion than submit to Popery and slavery; or retreat before persecution into the mountains of Wales or Scotland. I know your time is precious and therefore I will say no more, but conclude with my wishes and prayers that we may see a good end to this summer’s service.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 29.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 12. Whitehall.—I regret that I did not take leave of you before you went. I send herewith a letter to his Majesty from the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, received yesterday from Mr. Cresset with great assurances of friendship.

The enclosed letter also from the King of Sweden to his

Majesty was brought me this morning by Monsr. Leyoncróna with expressions of joy for the discovery of the conspiracy against his Majesty.

Mr. Robinson writes me from Stockholm that his Majesty's trading subjects in Sweden having (by petition to that King) prayed longer time to stay to make up their accounts and clear their affairs in that country, were answered that the least limitation or change of the orders already given could not be granted, and they apprehend that as soon as they are gone the effects they leave behind will be arrested to answer the demands of the Swedes for their ships being set up in England, which would be a thing of fatal consequence to them. Therefore I desire you will lay this matter before his Majesty and move him if he pleases to take measures with the States-General for the freeing their subjects in Sweden from the ruin that threatens them there.

The Dean of Wells* being dead, the Speaker desires his Majesty may be moved in favour of Mr. Barton, Chaplain of the House of Commons, not that he desires to have that Deanery for him, but that if a benefice become vacant that Mr. Barton may succeed in, it may be bestowed on him.

Mr. Greg writes me that he hears orders are sent to Norway for seamen, and that the Danes hope to equip out 20 men-of-war in a short time.

Since you know Mr. Robinson has leave to return home, I put you in mind of it, that some minister be thought upon to supply his place.

Sir Rowland Gwynn desires leave to travel this summer. 2 pp.; copy. P.B. b. 67.

TITUS OATES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 14.— . . . "I protest I have been so long oppressed that I have not one whole shirt to my back which I never wanted in King James his reign. I have not one shilling to buy my poor wife and family bread. I am in debt 500*l.*, and must the latter end of this term go to prison for the same and there starve. I have not a bushel of coals in the house to dress a little meat when God shall send it. I have not bought a rag of clothes these four years, and those I have are very mean and threadbare. Sir, I am a gentleman that hath been a long sufferer, and had not the malicious counsel of Sir Edw. Seymour taken place, I should not need to have told you this sad story. I am sure if his Majesty were made sensible of my condition he would not thus leave me to perish. I beg of your Honour upon my knees to lay my sad condition before the King this day. I have not a whole pair of stockings to put on and only one pair of shoes which a shoemaker let me have of mere pity." . . . 1 p. XXXII, 34.

* Ralph Bathurst was Dean of Wells from 1670 to 1704.

Colonel J[AMES] GRAHME to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1696, May ?] 15. Friday.—“This is not so much to solicit you as to thank you, and ask pardon for all the trouble I have given you. I know, and so doth most of my fellow-sufferers, you are not the occasion of what we at present lie under. The favour I now request of you is to let me by Mr. Ellis, or otherways, know (if you think fit) if there will ever be anything done for us, I mean till the 1st of September, because the attendance of people to solicit this and other matters may be avoided, to save you and other of my friends trouble and me expense. The catalogue of inconveniences are more (by this confinement) than this paper will contain, but above all my poor brother's children and family are starving in the country, because my brother Fargus and I cannot act for them, and Mr. Attorney is pleased to stop all relates to my motion [?] (why he knows best), and he also knows the estate is out of the King [?] when my brother's breath was out of his body, we must surmount all these inconveniences when God pleases. I take this occasion to tell you there are hundreds of gentlemen now in prison want bread; did the Lords of the Council rightly know men's condition, they would think it worth while some time to take it into consideration. I am of opinion this usage will make no man a better subject, but I hope it will make them better Christians. We were told those persons sent to the Fleet were designed a favour. They thought so whom had not experienced that or any other prison. Now I can assure you whomever passes his summer in that place will hazard the passing winter in the other world, for it is so stinking and noisome already that we cannot support it, and the exactions and expenses so great that several now there will not be able to pay their fees. Excuse all this trouble. I know I speak to a man of compassion.”
1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 108.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to MATTHEW PRIOR.

1696, May 15. Whitehall.— . . . “Your writing to me what passes on that side is so far from needing an excuse that if you did forbear it, after I have so often invited you to do it, I should think I had reason not to pardon you for refusing me that satisfaction which I cannot receive so entire from any other hand, and therefore desire you will continue it, whether you are in the Court or Camp, but it seems they are not willing to let you go in the Field, and I think they are in the right, for I know not field that can produce so good Poetic fruits as the Hague does, which are admirable, and I thank you very heartily for my share of them. The Mighty has

suggested proportionable word and thoughts, and you have outdone yourself on this happy occasion of his Majesty's preservation, as you used to outdo all others, on other subjects, and though I am unwilling to deny you anything you ask, yet I cannot allow you to be a better Secretary than a Poet, but I must make you amends in saying you have found a secret of associating two things generally thought incompatible, Poetry and Business, and both in Perfection." 1 p.; *copy*. P.B., 95-97.

Dr. RICHARD KINGSTON to SHIRLEY PRETTYMAN.

1696, May 18.—“When I consider your circumstances in relation to your present confinement, and how civilly you have been treated by the Government, I stand amazed to think how ungently you behave yourself in suggesting that your papers have been discovered to the Jesuits by some in the Government, when at the same time you know it is done by that pair of ill men that you have nursed in your bosom to do mischief. It was no small trouble you gave me on Saturday last to find out their tricks. . . . You wonder how the Jesuits know your designs when you know that Winburn was privy to what you said first at the Tower, and seeing himself slighted now, strikes in with the Jesuits to make a penny of them. I have traced him and Broadwater to several places on this errand, and if you take no course to stop their clamour, I shall think you a confederate. In the meantime pray consider what service you can do the Government, whilst you are thus attacked by your own friends. All the places have been searched as you directed, and nothing found true. There only remains how you will prove Beaugrand in Orders, or nothing you can say for the future after will ever be regarded.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 33.

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1696, May 19.—I told you in my last . . . I had reason to suspect you a confederate with your old friends Winburne and Drawater (*sic*); and now it is too apparent, for Winburne came to me yesterday and confessed that Drawater had been several times with your bail and others, and told them you were giving information against the Jesuits, but denied himself to be concerned; but being hard pressed with particulars he said it was only in prosecution of your agreement last winter, *viz.* that you should discover the Jesuits' plots to the Government, and get money from Mr. Secretary, and whilst this was acting Winburne and Drawater, under pretence of kindness to the Jesuits, should tell them what you were doing, and get money from them by bidding them provide for their own safety; both which moneys was to be divided, and you all

to be gone, but if taken you would unite, and all swear against the Jesuits. Winburne promised to bring Drawater to me to-day, and then I shall know the whole. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 35.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 19.—Hoping for payment for intelligence, being now greater with the party than ever. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 36.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Colonel JOHN DUTTON
COLT.

1696, May 19.—I went into the country to ease body and mind, which were much out of order. At my return I had your kind letter, which renews my past grief. All I can say is that I have honestly endeavoured to do my duty; though I have been yet successful, yet your faithful friend, and in my attempts to serve you laboured more after the public than your private interest.

I wish I had obtained my own liberty, for in such circumstances nothing is so desirable as retirement. I dare not give too much vent to what my heart is full of upon this subject, but am sorry I missed seeing you and unbosoming myself before you went.

I would still hope for better things, and in the meanwhile whenever you judge me any ways useful to you, lay commands on me. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *draft*. XXXI, 37.

The SAME to KING WILLIAM.

1696, May 22.—Suggests that Henry Killigrew be sent to Hamburg, with an experienced secretary under him, in place of Sir P[aul] Rycout, who has been there seven years. 1 p.; *copy*. Letters of Sir W. T.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 22. Whitehall.—The Duke of Shrewsbury will write to the King, if he has not already done it, concerning Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe. I would know his Majesty's pleasure whether, he having offered upon the first enquiry after him to surrender upon bail, and upon refusal of that favour since absconded, his Majesty will not please that he shall upon surrendering himself be released upon bail, notwithstanding his Majesty's direction not to discharge persons who had concealed themselves, since there is nothing alleged against him.

Colonel Tettan, Envoy from the Landgrave of Hesse, desires to know whether the King will make him a present.

I desire your favour to the request of Sir Hen. Dutton Colt, whose petition I enclose. I recommend it to you.

The letter enclosed from John William [sic], D. of Saxony, came to hand a little before his Majesty's going away; also enclosed is another to the King which was sent out of the country under cover to me, but from what hand I know not. 1 p.; copy. P.B. b 68.

JOHN LOCKE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 22. Oates [Essex].—"Had not winter weather continuing now till almost midsummer made sensible impressions upon my yet but ill confirmed health, I had waited on you in town before this time with those thanks which upon many accounts I owe you. To that duty you have in . . . yours of 19th laid greater obligations upon me to hasten me thither. I know well enough how little miss there will be of so inconsiderable a creature as I am among so many great and able men as those are with whom it has pleased his Majesty to do me the honour to join me. But that must not excuse me from attendance, and he that hath nothing else to recommend him but willingness to the service must not seem wanting in the only qualification that can give him any pretence to appear amongst such a set of men so much every way above him. I am therefore preparing forthwith to obey your commands, and that I may the more effectually do it, I shall spend no more days here than what shall be in order to my longer stay where you expect my attendance." 1 p.; *holograph*. The writer had on April 30 been placed on the Commission for promoting the trade of the Kingdom; see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, p. 154. XXXI, 42.

ENDORSEMENT ON A BLANK HALF-SHEET.

A letter from Mr. Robert Young to the King and a certificate of one Lewis Wayte.

Received from Mr. Van der Esse 19 May, 1696, in the evening. And in Sir William's hand 26 May. "Laid before the Lords Justices, who would not so much as hear of such a villain as Rob. Young *etc.* with all indignation." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXI, 44.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, May 26. Whitehall.—I write now to Lord Villiers concerning a draft of a Convention sent him long since for visiting his Majesty's and the States' men-of-war and yachts when they come into each other's ports, and desired some speedy effect thereof, as a matter of great consequence.

My nephew Charles Dormer has stayed here longer than he intended, soliciting the Treasury for money due to him, but finding his attendance fruitless is forced to borrow of his

friends, and is now ready to go over. In the meantime I desire you to make his excuse to his Majesty. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. P.B. b. 69.

PH. PIPON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 26. Jersey.—My late father acquired from Lord de Carteret the fief of Noirmont. It was originally granted to his grandfather, Sir George de Carteret, by King Charles I, permission to sell, divide or alienate being reserved. Lord Carteret obtained licence from King William to sell, but died before the sale was effected. His representatives then sold the fief to my father. Miss Rachel Nichol, a relative of the late lord's, tried to upset the sale, but the Court was against her. She now appeals to the King and Council. I pray the same assistance in the matter which you promised to my father. 1 p.; French. XXXI, 49.

Dr. ROBERT GORGE to the SAME.

1696, May 26. Oxford.—Dr. Wallis very thankfully received your message, and said that *concilia media sunt semper periculosissima* and never proved *tuta* to Governors or Governments, which he Englished to favour enemies and neglect friends. One person I know that endeavoured to betray the faithful people of Inniskillen, and another who as readily consented with others to give up Londonderry to the common enemies; the latter had 5,000*l.* given him, the other, forfeited lands of as good value, and the majorities, who preserved those two garrisons, some of them were distressed by the enemy, many perished by want, and very few ever paid or employed. This bearer, Sir Francis Brewster, can give you other particulars of like nature. I know you are so well acquainted with my case that I need produce no arguments. Some of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury themselves assured me that his Majesty had left a power with them to give me relief. I have desired Lord Clarendon and Sir Francis Brewster to be my solicitors. 2 pp.; holograph. XXXI, 50.

Monsieur LEYONCRONA to the SAME.

1696, May 26. London.—In the case of the ship the *Town House of Calmar*, Johan Erdlman master, it appeared that the privateer had concealed or destroyed papers material to the clearing of the ship and goods, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court restored the ship. The privateer appealed, and the ship being of small value, you are entreated to obtain a speedy hearing. The privateer objects that since the master is part-owner, no credit is to be given to his oath. The proceedings of the privateer about the ship's papers were irregular, and we hope they may be duly resented to prevent like cases in

future. Those who appear for Swedish ships in the Admiralty Court are sent away with scurrilous language by counsel for the privateers, who in this case are counsel also for the King. 2 pp. XXXI, 51.

W[ILLIAM] BOYS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 27.—Begs to be released, as the closeness of the place and the heat of the weather will throw him into a sickness. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 52.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
BISHOP OF BANGOR.

1696, May 28. Whitehall.—You not naming any person as intrusted by the Dean and Chapter of Bangor to appear for you in the controversy between you and Mr. Spademan for Mr. Hill, I am as far as ever to seek now to proceed in the matter. I never yet knew how to determine upon hearing one side only, and had I ever understood this to have been a wicked compact from the beginning (as you are pleased to style it), I should not have meddled in it. But I have heard it to be a fair thing on Mr. Hill's side, and a grant made by King Charles upon due considerations. I do likewise wonder you should mention that transient discourse of mine about Mr. Hill's having 50*l.* a year, which I said only as from myself, and as a thing neither to be insisted on, nor having any authority to propose; and so much I remember I repeated several times to your Lordship. I am sorry poor Mr. Hill has stayed so long here in expectation of an issue of his business, neither can I apprehend what I can do further in it, unless both parties agree to stand to my arbitration. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. 95–97.

The SAME to [ROBERT] EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1696, May 28.—The Duke of Norfolk wishes to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. 1 p.; *draft*. Misc.

Sir WILLIAM GORE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, May 29. London.—Mr. Killegrew is undermining Sir Paul Rycaut, who is a man most agreeable to the Factory. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "About Sir Paul Rycaut's coming from Hamburg." XXXI, 55.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN HOLT to the SAME.

[Undated, 1696, May ?]—Last night I further examined Chandler [Challoner ?], a very cunning fellow, from whom I cannot procure any evidence against any particular person, though it appears there hath been a great mystery of villainy at the Tower. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 250.

HENRY, DUKE OF NORFOLK to [Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL].

1696, June 5. Sheffield.—I found the gentleman by himself and told him that I should stand in need of all my friends, that I knew he was not desirous of the vanity of public marks of his interest at Court, and therefore I came by myself. He said that sometimes the King asked his opinion, and that he never intruded his opinion. I told him I should be very sensible of any obligation received from him in a matter I had so much set my heart upon, and he, as I took it, promised his endeavours. He asked whether I had not made interest with some of the Ministers, and particularly with the Duke of Shrewsbury. I told him I had. I think he will not let a matter of this concern pass without putting in his word. The main thing is to stir him up to be a little active. I thought it gave life to the thing when he heard I had spoken with Shrewsbury, whom I saw at Windsor since I left London, who renewed of his own accord his promise of doing me all the service he could. I will not repeat my desire of your putting our Northamptonshire friend in mind of me. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 57.

DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to [the SAME].

1696, June 6. Exton.—In favour of Mr. Armstrong, who will be supported by Lord Godolphin and Sir Stephen Fox. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 58.

——— to the SAME.

1696, June 8.—The act for punching of [coinage?] gives latitude enough to mistrust[?] all money punchable where the greatest part of the letters either in numbers or quantity appear. And if this shall be so explained by proclamation a great deal of the money will be current which is now useless. But then this objection will arise that all money will be clipped to that proportion, to prevent which another Proclamation may issue to require punching all unclipped money with two holes and to prohibit the currency of any money clipped that is punched with two holes. This will effectually prevent clipping of that money that is now unclipped. And as for the other money clipped that is punched with one punch it will not be worth while to clip that any more than it was clipped at the time of punching. But then another objection will arise how to prevent clipping[?] of money punchable with one punch. How to prevent this I know not. But that mischief is not so great to the nation as the want of money, for here with us in the country it is a very hard matter to keep people in order. They are ready upon all occasions to raise a mutiny, and are animated by

persons disaffected to the Government. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 59.

Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, June 11.—I have not yet had my papers from Mr. Ellis or those in your custody, nor a pass.

I intend to be here again next winter to try for better luck in getting what is due to me from the King, Lord Burlington and Lord Ossory.

Sir Robert Southwell, whose bounty alone enables me to leave this town, promises to secure my papers and to send my pass after me to Herefordshire, or his own house near Bristol, where he invites me to stay till I meet a conveniency for Ireland.

I might have gone to Flanders with or without a pass, with Major General Leveson, who would have been bound for me. I hope it will not be forgot that I have offered to serve in this campaign as a volunteer. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 60.

HENRY, DUKE OF NORFOLK to [the SAME].

1696, June 12. Sheffield.—Lord Capell's death, and the posture the Government of Ireland is left in obliges the King to take the disposing of it into consideration, so this may be the critical time for my friends to do me effectual service. I hope for your assistance. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 61.

CHARLES PRICE to the SAME.

1696, June 14.—“*13d.* halfpenny and *9d.* pences will not pass though not clipped at all, neither will any other money if clipped in the least and with some people though not clipped at all.” I was on Friday last at Abergavenny about the window-tax, and it being market-day the people were in a great consternation about the money, not being able to have any commodities for it, though much of it to my apprehension being good. To satisfy them and to prevent an uproar I ordered the Beadle to proclaim at the Market Cross that whoever refused any sixpences not clipped within the innermost ring, or any other punchable money, I would bind them over or commit them. This did some good for the present, but how long I cannot tell. New money we have none, and some will not take the old on any account, and the poor cannot reach to gold. I have declared that I will trust any honest poor till new money doth circulate; other gentlemen will do the like, but some will not.

[*Postscript.*]—I wrote you about two months since about one Harrison of Worcester and other things. *1 p.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 62.

HENRY CRYMES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, June 16.—I enclose an order for Mr. Gellibrand to receive 50*l.* due to me. As to the taking one Mims, Mr. Ellis will give you the account I gave of him, and Captain Porter will tell of what service it is to have him taken. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 63.

ELIZABETH JONES to the SAME.

1696, June 16.—The subject of this letter is Mr. Thursby, *alias* Van der Mase, *alias* Alixander, an English Dominican priest, a scandal to his religion and a reproach to the Government in letting him live under it, who vents the most bitter invectives against the King's person and government. I desire that he may be examined upon these heads (first having seized his papers), whether he has not received letters from Rome, whether he does not hold frequent correspondence with one Grimes at Rome, a priest of his own Order, whether Bing at his departure did not substitute him a procurator of his body, whether he does not know one Mr. Warde that was solicitor to all the traitors at their trials and the most dangerous villain in all England; he has been convicted of two murders, so that he might be taken up also. Thursby should be examined if he knows not one O'Farrell, an Irish priest of his own Order who serves the Emperor's Resident, who with one Fitzharris and one Smith, Irish priests [*torn*] the Portuguese Envoy, as one Burk at the Spanish Ambassador's speak spitefully of the King. 1½ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 64.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1696, June 16. [Easthampstead.]—The wharfinger at Water Oakley has fir timber and deals. The charge will be 6*s.* per load the timber, and 8*s.* per 100 the deals. 1 *p.* Stubbs volume.

Dr. H. [?] MONRO to the SAME.

1696, June 17. Gatehouse.—I have endured my imprisonment since March 1 very patiently until my enemies (having nothing to object against me) endeavour to have me sent prisoner to Scotland for no other reason but that I have asserted the principles of the Christian faith against their errors. I have lived six years a housekeeper in Westminster. If I am obnoxious to the Government, my actions must fall under the cognisance of the English Judges and laws. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 66.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 19. Whitehall.—I have the Pensioner's letter to you about the usage of our merchants in Sweden, and a

project of retaliation, which will require time and consideration how necessary soever it may be in itself. A Commissary at least should be left in that Court when Mr. Robinson comes away, that the few English there may have some sort of countenance and a person to resort to on occasion, that it may not look as if we intended to break off all communication with them at this time. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 72.

THOMAS, DUKE OF LEEDS to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, June 20.—In favour of Mrs. Willoughby, to whom a pension is justly due. Lord Godolphin knows the hardship of her circumstances. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Mrs. Willoughby had in January 50*l.* and in March 50*l.* Ordered to have 60*l.* paid by hands of Lord Almoner. To send Monsieur le Vassor to Mr. Taylor to-morrow to go to Exchequer. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, p. 141, and *post*, p. 675. XXXI, 67.

WILLIAM SYKES to SAMUEL COWPER.

1696, June 20. Elsingore.—The Swedes persist still in their obstinacy, which is well pleasing to the Danes, who have already made propositions to the States of Holland for promoting ironworks in Norway, where they have plenty of good ore (or malm) between Christiana and Arendal. They have also much copper, attended with freedom of religion. I discoursed with the Danish Chief Burgomaster, who resides in Norway. He said that whoever would set up ironworks there would have free liberty, without paying any taxes for the first three or four years, and after, according to a reasonable agreement, and have free liberty of export without carrying to any staple town. This will make the Swedes rue their bargain. Communicate with your friends.

How is this concern of ours resented in England? If we return for Stockholm, I should be glad to have a companyship. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 68.

EVENTS AT ST. MALO.

1696, [June 21–]July 1.—The inhabitants of this place are under great consternation, expecting our fleet's appearing every moment to bombard it, and have removed their goods to the country and prepared their forts. The town is commanded by Marshal Pollestron, and there are here two great galleys from Havre de Grace, rowing 60 oars each, also 7 well boats of the same dimensions as ours. The people complain of taxation, and of having to be on guard every fourth night. The 10th ult. [n.s.] they had an alarm upon sight of a small fleet from Brest that they took to be the English fleet, and the scouts came in with their signals, hoisting English colours,

it being about 6 in the evening. The whole town was under great consternation, the inhabitants running about the streets like amazed people, crying out "*O Bogra les Anglois.*" There is now out of this place about 50 or 45 sail of privateers, and they frequently keep two or three together in company. The greatest part of them keeps to the westward out of sounding. The *Dartmouth* is here, and is now fitting out as a privateer, having a main mast and main yard brought from Nantes per land. She will sail in 20 days. The *Falcon* is now ready to sail as a privateer. The *Scarborough* parted from Morlaix 8 days past laden with linen for Lisbon and Pharoals [Ferrol?]. Between this place and Grandville is encamped 600, and at La Hogue 30,000. Four of their regiments came to them 8 days past from Flanders. The 19th ult. [n.s.] were executed two galley slaves concerned in that conspiracy to surrender the galleys to the English coming from Havre de Grace, and that they intended upon sight of any of our men to rise and destroy all their officers, which was discovered in Havre de Grace per a letter that came from England directed to one of those that were executed, but given to a soldier aboard of the same name. The one was hanged and the other bruised to pieces upon St. Andrew's Cross. Viscount Nesmond is now at Port Louis, and is reported here intends for Brest with his squadron. The greatest part of the fleet is disarmed at Brest; 10,000 seamen parted thence about 15 days past through the country for Toulon and Marseilles to their places of abode, being allowed 5 *sols per diem* each, and their lodgings throughout their journey defrayed.

July 2 [n.s.]—This day came in an account that Jean Bart had been to the northward and taken 5 Dutch men of war and about 30 merchantmen under their convoy, but being chased by Captain Benbow was forced to set them all on fire to make his escape; but here is no account of his arrival in France. About 10 days past was brought into Nantes the *Dove* galley, Captain Humphreys, Commander, bound for Smyrna, and a small vessel for the Canaries, Captain Peter Wale, Commander. They have at Sollidore, per the King's order, erected a new town to be built, in case our fleet doth bombard St. Malo, and if they destroy but one-fourth of the town, Monsieur Pollestron has orders to put the rest in ashes, and then they intend to make a citadel of it, and the King has promised them great encouragement to build a new St. Malo at Sollidore, beginning at the Windmills, and the streets are all laid out already with stakes stuck in the ground, and if St. Malo escapes this year, they intend a floating fort to remain in the Bay to the eastward of the Rance to prevent our fleet coming in there the next year.

July 3 [n.s.]—They have this day an account here, although they keep it very private, that the Duke of Savoy has taken

from the French 1,500 horse in a skirmish, and 600 men killed and 800 prisoners. The armies in Flanders are within a league one of another.

July 10 [n.s.].—An account from Flanders that the French are entrenched, and will not engage this campaign.

July 11 [n.s.].—This day an express came to Marshall Pollestron from Brest that the English fleet with their bomb vessels were coming in there. Eight days past was brought in the *Terra Nova*, merchant, of London, Captain Peter Daniell Commander, from Jamaica, and into Nantes the *Betty*, pink, from the same place. No news of Bart. Since the above is an express that our fleet is at Belle Isle and have been at Grey Island and destroyed the whole town. 2 pp. XL. 62.

OBSERVATIONS.

1696, June 22 [endorsement].—"1. Admiral Russell left Cadiz 2 October last with the greatest number and best ships of the Confederate fleet sailing for England, before Sir Geo. Rooke (who was ordered to succeed him) arrived there, which made the Spaniards believe themselves abandoned, and to prevent the ruin of all their towns upon their coasts (left naked from Catalonia to Andalusia) and the taking their galleons and flota (sent to the West Indies) they were disposing themselves to improve Monsieur Schonenburg's impudent proceedings, seize upon the English and Dutch effects, and clap up a separate peace with France, which Sir Geo. Rooke's arrival at Cadiz 17th November, and his prudent behaviour there, hindered them from executing.

"2. On the other hand the French having experimented how useless their main fleet was whilst cooped up at Toulon, caught at the opportunity of Admiral Russell's carrying away that strength that was capable to oppose them, and being informed of the weak state of our fleet at Cadiz, resolved for the Ocean, whilst Sir Geo. Rooke had with him too many ships, to be separated from our fleet at home, and too few ships to dispute the whole Toulon's fleet passing the Straits, which was the most proper place to fight them in, whenever so wished-for an opportunity should present itself; however, upon Admiral Russell's arrival in England, with that unexpected number of ships he brought home with him, no care was taken to send Sir Geo. Rooke a timely reinforcement which might enable him to effect that design he was sent upon.

"3. The plot laid to assassinate our gracious King was happily discovered the 22nd February, and a fleet of 50 sail or more men-of-war by extraordinary diligence were got to the Downs, the French knowing nothing of it at Paris the 1st of March. Yet instead of making the signs to encourage them and waiting for the French to put to sea with their transport ships, when

they might have been attacked and destroyed, our fleet (most of them great ships that could not come near Calais) put to sea to show themselves and warn the enemy of his danger.

"4. A like unanswerable thing it was to rendezvous a fleet of near 70 sail of capital ships in the Downs and let them lie till the 25th of April that Sir Geo. Rooke arrived there, where he ought not to have come, but to have been met in the Soundings or at Plymouth by a squadron of 20 or 30 sail of ships, fitted to have kept the sea two months at least (as those he brought home with him were), and then there had been a prospect of intercepting the Toulon fleet, though not so much certainty of doing it as if he had been informed whilst at Cadiz; all which miscarriages at sea (proceeding from designing malice or envy lest Sir Geo. Rooke should have done some brave action and thereby put it into our King's power to have given, not accepted a peace for Europe) are wonderfully detrimental to this nation.

"5. But our Ministers' suffering a National Land Bank to be set up, in opposition to the Bank of England, and the passing an Act to make silver of less value after the charge of coining it than it was before, is unaccountable. And now that the error is seen, felt, heard and understood, that no methods are taken to prevent the threatened ruin, is strange beyond measure, and can only proceed from those counsels which would necessitate the King to make a peace, never considering that the French King, sufficiently sensible that he cannot obtain his desired empire by his armies at land, will easily grant the Allies what terms of peace they can desire, provided he may keep his strength at sea entire, and be left at liberty to make himself master of Spain, which he will quickly and easily be, a peace once concluded, and by adding Cadiz to Toulon and Brest, give laws to all the trading parts of Europe." 2 pp.; *unsigned*. XL, 61.

Monsieur MARMANDE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, [June 22–]July 1. Brussels.—Suggests that news may be sent written in invisible ink on the margins of the Paris Gazettes. 2 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXXI, 77.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 23. Whitehall.—A late Act allowing hereditary officers who do not subscribe the Association to appoint deputies such as the King shall approve of, I send a warrant for his Majesty's approval of Mr. John Hall to be Deputy Sheriff of Westmoreland, which office is hereditary in the Earls of Thanet. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 73.

J. ROBINS to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL ?].

1696, June 25.—Mr. Webber is so close confined as not

to be spoke with but by order from Whitehall, and such as know him report him to be very hardy and resolute, but they give a different account of Sir J. F[enwic]k, who is supposed will not prove a Roman. Captain War [? Waugh, Alexander] knows much and hath had a constant correspondence abroad, and is thought to be a contemner of life. He always had early intelligence of home matters. The Knight continues his project, and from discourse with him I am convinced from what motives as I represented to you. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 69.

Memorial of the DANISH RESIDENT.

1696, June 26 [*date of receipt given on endorsement*].—Requesting that a Commission be granted to prove the ownership of the *White Lamb*, a Danish ship, claimed by Mr. Thermolen and Mr. Rye of Bergen, in spite of irregularities in the examinations at Bergen. 2½ pp.; *endorsed by Trumbull*, Lord Bridgwater, Sir H. Goodrich, Mr. Boscawen against Commission, Lord Dursley and myself for one. XL, 58.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 26. Whitehall.—I received yesterday yours of 18–28 from Corbais concerning my meeting with the Archbp. of Cant. to consult of a method to unite St. Catharine's and Greenwich Hospitals, with regard to Sir Hen. Dutton Colt's petition, and have this day discoursed his Grace on that subject, finding him almost as much a stranger to it as I am. I shall take some time when he is more at leisure, and that matter is brought before us wherein to ground a report draw [*sic*] up our thoughts thereon in order to the laying the same before his Majesty. ½ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 74.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, June 27.—If you please to see King Charles' letter for the grant of my 300*l.* a year, you shall command it. ½ p.; *holograph*; see p. 671, *ante*. XXXI, 70.

JOSHUA BOWES to the SAME.

1696, June 29. Kemp Court in Berwick Street, near Soho.—When I presented the libel I knew nothing of a reward for the discovery of the author, printer or publisher (though I hope to discover them), but was glad that I had an opportunity to show my zeal for the Government. Oh! that my body were transparent that Sir Wm. Trumbull might see what pure, sincere, unmixt love and duty lodges in my heart for King William: were it possible I would even make a chamber in my heart to secure him from all the malice and

hatred, plots and contrivances, gins and snares of his enemies ; for my love to the King is like that of Jonathan's to David, it passes the love of women. I was the first man that went from King James's army, and the only person that deserted the Scotch Earl of Arran's Regiment, and rode singly down with my armour on to the West. . . . Yet I must confess it has been some trouble to me to see the King's enemies flourish in the King's preferments, whilst honest, loyal men . . . have been discountenanced after unwearied applications. I am confident neither the King nor his Secretaries know it. Nay, even Knight the Messenger that has three bastards by another man's wife . . . and he a wife of his own, can be thrust into that honourable employment from a poor scull in a wherry, though his skull is almost as empty as the boat he rowed in. But whilst I am detecting libellers, it looks as if I had a desire to libel too. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXIX, 80.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, June 30. Whitehall.—By yours of 2 July, n.s., I learn that his Majesty has appointed Mr. Robert Jackson to be his Commissary at Stockholm, and by that of 3rd that the Earls of Montroth [Mountrath] and Drogheda were named to be joined with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the government of that kingdom, which I thought was to be kept secret, but it having got air (I know not how) many of the gentlemen of Ireland seem alarmed at it, believing that the Earl of Montroth will nourish the division now too much on foot among the English there.

In the hurry of the first breaking out of the late conspiracy, Major Hawley, Gentleman Porter of the Tower, was committed to the custody of a messenger, where he remained till a little after his Majesty went to Holland, and then was, by Order of Council, discharged, yet the next day suspended till his Majesty's pleasure be known. Major Hawley petitioning the Lords Justices in Council, I am to write to know the King's pleasure, but being in the country was not particularly informed to what effect I was to write till yesterday. Lord Lucas has been very solicitous on his behalf with the Council.

The Council of Trade meeting yesterday resolved as well by reason of the great hardships the Swedes had lately put upon our merchants, as that his Majesty ordered it, to take in the first place into consideration what may be the most effectual measures for providing naval stores in his Majesty's own dominions. 1½ pp. ; *copy*. P.B. b. 75.

The SAME to ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1696, June 30. Whitehall.—The Tewkesbury Charter is

stopped at the Great Seal on pretence of Lord Capel's death, who was steward. The Corporation wish to elect Lord Essex. 1 p.; draft. Misc.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 3. Whitehall.—Mr. Moor of the House of Commons earnestly desires me to represent his great concern that his brother, who has been appointed Commissary and went to Flanders upon a promise of succeeding Mr. Diodates, should be denied the King's favour in his pretensions upon account of some misrepresentations (as he alleges) of his the said Moor's conduct in the last Sessions; he assures me of his readiness to serve the King for the future, and promises to enter into measures with me next winter for that purpose. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. P.B. b. 76.

The SAME to ROBERT, BARON LEXINGTON.

1696, July 7. Whitehall.—I thank you for the copy of the Emperor's answer to the propositions made by Calières to Dickvelt and Boreel. I take the occasion of assuring you of my exact secrecy both in this and all other matters, though in this particular some others have made no secret of their transactions, and yesterday a copy of Callière's propositions at length, which were in your pocket [? packet], was shewn to me and others, as a piece of ordinary news.

I am impatient of news from Piedmont. In my opinion you acted very prudently in agreeing to [sic]. The *Quota* proposed in that conjuncture might probably have been of very ill consequence. 1 p.; copy. Same vol. 77.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

Same date.—I send you copy of an information concerning one Tilley (which Mr. Stepney gave me an account of last post), given in here by one Abner Bird of Dusseldorf, which I desire you will send to Mr. Stepney with the King's directions. Bird is gone back to Holland to return to Dusseldorf with a pass, recommended by the Duke of Schomberg. I could not prevail upon him to go to you.

I send likewise extract of a letter from Mr. Greg from Copenhagen concerning salt carried by the Danes to French Flanders for their army there, on which you will take the King's directions.

There are letters from New England of the distress they are in for want of a Governor, and my Lord Bellamont not being likely to go, my Lord Cutts has recommended to [sic] Colonel Dudley, as a person well known to that country. I have heard a good character of him.

Mr. Leyoncrona acquaints me that the King of Sweden presses for a conclusion of the differences between Denmark and Holstein, and desired me to let his Majesty know how much he is concerned for the preservation of the peace of the North. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; copy. Same vol. 78.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM, EARL OF
PORTLAND.

Same date.—I am continually importuned by the wife of one Griebe, who was taken away by the King's immediate warrant out of the custody of a messenger, by a file of musketeers and transported. This occasioned a petition last Sessions in Parliament, and will undoubtedly be matter of complaint in the next. I submit whether this may be worth the while in respect of so inconsiderable a fellow whether [*sic*] to take off any occasion of clamour, the shortest and easiest way will not be to remand him hither, or at least to send him to the Elector of Brandenburg, whose natural subject he is, to be there judged. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. Same vol. 79. See p. 693 *post*.

JOSEPH BEVERTON to [SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, July 9 [*endorsement*].—I have seized much wool bound for France and silk and lace coming thence, and also assisted to prevent the transportation of above 50 horses designed for France, some of which were brought to the King's stables, and those concerned taken into custody, and in this I have neglected my own trade. As yet I have received nothing but what I had from Mr. Renew, and have given him an account to whom I have paid it for acting under me, and what I have had from Mr. Baker being my expenses in going down to Romney and bringing up James Hunt and his letters and others with a guard all the way. But the whole of my own expenses and trouble was left to the discretion of the Lords of the Council, of whom I have had not one penny towards the payment of what I borrowed of the Lutestring Company and others. Before I seized Hunt I had affidavits of his transporting great quantities of wool to France for which I was presenting in the Exchequer on the penalty of the Act being 30*l.* as I did one Thomas Lad of Romney, who lately discovered Sir John Fenwick. The advantage which would have accrued to me by both these prosecutions would have been 1,000*l.* But upon their confession they are promised pardon, and my charges are lost to me. I therefore pray that in consideration of my many journeys abroad and long attendance here daily persuading Hunt and others to a confession (part of which my Lord Keeper is sensible of), some recompence may be allowed, especially as I discovered a counterfeit seal used at the Custom House upon foreign

Allamodes to prevent the importation of them from France. 1 p.; *holograph*; see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, pp. 106 and 199. XXXI, 79.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Dr. [ARTHUR] CHARLETT.

1696, July 9. Whitehall.—I thank you for the order of the University concerning habits, having a particular respect for the discipline of that body, wherein the smallest things are not to be neglected that disturb the harmony of the whole. I am pleased to hear the University is so full and regular; the more regular it is, the fuller it will be. The good account you give me of my nephew Phil. Dormer is of great satisfaction to me, as I doubt not by this change of his conduct is and will be to him. I am sensible of the great obligations both of us have to you for your prudent and affectionate advices. I thank you for your present of Cicero *de Oratore*. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 9.

Sir J[OHN] D[UTTON] COLT to the SAME.

1696, July 13. Bristol.—Begg that the King may be put in mind of him for Sir Patience Ward's place, who is dead. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 82.

ALEXANDER PENDARVES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, July 15. Dublin.—I hope for your interest with the present Governor of this kingdom. One word from Mr. Secretary before they come over would set me upon a sure foundation. I have prepared an enquiry to go down into the country at the same time the Judges go the circuit that we may have their opinions in it. I hope to make my journey worth while. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 80.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 17. Whitehall.—Mr. [Sir] John Dutton Colt, collector at Bristol, desires to be recommended to come into the Commission of the Customs upon death of Sir Patience Ward.

I send enclosed letter from Captain Sanderson, who was suspended from his command by Order of Council during his Majesty's pleasure, and implores to be restored, the accusation being only against some of his seamen for bringing goods into his yacht, it not appearing that he was privy to it himself. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 81.

The COUNT DE LA TOUR [*endorsement*] to [WILLIAM] AGLIONBY [*endorsement*].

1696, July [19–]29. Brussels.—Gives an account of the arrangements made between the King of France and the

Duke of Savoy, and admits the reasonableness of the complaints of the Allies. He has had an interview with the King [of England], who received him as usual. 4 pp.; *French*. XXXI, 88.

H. SPENCE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, July 19. General Letter Office [London].—The enclosed to Roberts is writ by one Netterville, an Irishman, who in letters passes by the name of Newman; he was (and may be still) secretary to the club or cabal of Sir John Knight of Bristol and Strode, High Sheriff of Somersetshire in King James's time. He had three or four years ago a great hand in framing all papers and declarations in favour of St. Germain's, and [is] a laborious and constant correspondent of that Court. But I take this to be the first that has passed by our mail for two years past. The Jacobites have a mighty opinion of his capacity.

2. That to Edmonson may be from Strode, at least it mentions Newman's writing. Roberts, *alias* Rowe, is King James's agent at Amsterdam, an Irishman likewise, and is endeavouring to strike in with the Dissenters.

3. That to Neerins is from one generally called Morgan, a zealous and dexterous manager of the malcontents' interest. In his enclosed he mentions one John Crofts, who being discontented may be made use of for further discoveries.

Mr. Browne's relations and friends have some time since lodged money in France for fear of miscarriages in their designs. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 84.

B. to the SAME.

1696, July 21. London.—My crime is not capital, but I have sinned against the law. I can make discoveries which will stop the intercourse which goes on with France, and will do so as soon as I see my pardon in the Gazettes. 1½ pp.; *French*; *endorsed*, Ignotus. XXXI, 72.

Sir JOHN DUTTON COLT to [the SAME].

1696, July 22. Bristol.—Having seen last post a proclamation against one Every for a rape and theft on the high seas at India, and here being one Captain Joseph Farrer come from the Island of New Providence in a vessel of 30 tons called the *Sea Flower*, navigated with four men and a boy, all Irish, in her passage hither touched at Dunfannacke, near Londonderry, there discharged about 20 passengers, 13 men and two boys [who] worked as seamen, paying 10*l.* each man notwithstanding for their passage; three more that went for gentlemen, and one woman paid 20*l.* each; their names

are Henry Bridgman, Henry Lewes, his wife, one Fawkner, a north countryman, but remembers not his Christian name ; none of these came to Bristol, but were all landed in Ireland ; the Captain Manning himself with four Irishmen from Londonderry to bring the ship hither, and the cargo she pretended here was four tons of Brazaletto. Upon rummaging the vessel we found casks in her for water such as usually belong to men-of-war, and turning one of them in the water out came a piece-of-eight, and five or six more were found in the ballast. The Captain upon further examination says that those people he landed had pieces-of-eight, and they took but one trunk ashore with them, which he believes was searched by a Custom House officer. Immediately upon landing they dispersed, pretending to be fearful of a press. I, being not satisfied with his confession, understanding there was a boy on board that came from New Providence, sent privately and examined him. He told me Mr. Trott was Governor of New Providence and that there was a great ship lying there at anchor about 35 or 36 guns, which he believes belongs to the Governor, but I take it to be the ship *Every* commands. My suspicion is by reason the Captain denied there was any man-of-war in the river, and finding such water casks on board, which he pretended to be taken out of a Dutch wreck in the Gulf, besides the great freight for the persons he pretends not to know, and who at landing dispersed in such a manner. The boy's name is Garret Fitzgerald, and the man-of-war in New Providence Island is the *Fancy*. I suspect that *Every* has dispersed his men and parted with his ship. 1½ pp. ; see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, *passim*. XXXI, 87.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 24. Whitehall.—My Lady Sandwich being advised to go abroad for her health, and my Lord with her (I think to the Spa), I desire you will move his Majesty to give them leave. ½ p. ; *copy*. P.B. b. 83.

H. SPENCE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, July 26. General Letter Office [London].—I offer for your perusal what last night's Flanders and this morning's Holland mails afford.

1. Those to Mrs. Jennings I take to be for Lord Castlemain. Their cant seems to cover the posture of affairs at St. Germain's. The old knight and Banks mean Sir Daniel Arthur, but I am at a loss as to the others. The writer went for France about two years ago, and writ his last letter hence at Mrs. King's, the mother of him lately executed.

2. Those for Hen. Waller are from Lord Galmoy to Lady Wal[de]grave his wife and come from Boufflers' camp.

3. That to Mrs. Jeffreyes is from Mr. Browne, and seems to intimate that he expected others to follow him.

4. That to Mrs. Gascoigne is from her brother Curwen. It speaks Mr. Pitt's zeal for that party. But his denying what Harris accuses him of is not much to be minded, for he certainly came with King James to Calais. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Returned Mr. Spence the letters he within mentions, as being by him conceived to be of no further use, and so better to be sent as directed lest they should write no more." XXXI, 71.

Monsieur VERCHANT to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, [July 27–]Aug. 6. Montpellier.—Asks protection for his relative Monsieur Monteils, who has been there two years. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXI, 91.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, July 31. Whitehall.—Having received from Mr. Stepney the confession of Captain Tilly, now prisoner at Maestricht, I herewith send you copy of one Skelmerdine's information here concerning Tilly and Berghese, which, if true, shews Tilly to be as much a villain as he represents Berghese to be, and now with Abner Bird's information you have all that has been yet said on this subject. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 87.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, Aug. 4. Whitehall.—His Majesty having promised leave to the Countess of Sussex and her daughter to return to England from France, as my Lord of Sussex says, he prays his Majesty will grant her his pass to come over in a transport ship, that shall be sent for prisoners to Calais, any day between this and 20 October next, and he takes so much time because of the uncertainty of the transport ships going to Calais, and that she may have warning enough to set out for that place, and yet not attend long its arrival there. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. Same vol. 88.

The SAME to RICHARD, EARL OF RIVERS.

1696, Aug. 4. Whitehall.—I have had so good a character of the two gentlemen of my name who ride in your troop that I desire for at least one of them some mark of your favour. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95–97.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 7. Whitehall.—I do not remember that in any former of mine to you I advised the sending of Tilly hither, but I have to-day laid that matter, with the depositions, before the Lords Justices.

I send copy of a Coroner's inquest upon Mr. Cates [Keats] of Wiltshire, which has found killing his servant manslaughter, and Mr. Blake, a member of the House of Commons, solicits that his Majesty will suspend the sentence of burning in the hand, in case he be found guilty of manslaughter only. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; copy. P.B. 89.

EDWARD RANDOLPH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Aug. 8.—I have lately heard something which may tend to discover Every the pirate's practices in the Bahama Islands. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXI, 92.

Sir J[OHN] D[UTTON] COLT to the SAME.

1696, Aug. 10. Bristol.—The Kingly promises are at an end for me unless he will advance my salary till a better place falls.

Sir Harry, who is now here, the Colonel, my son, present their services. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 93.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 11. Whitehall.—I have a copy of Mr. Hope's letter of 8th inst., n.s., from Amsterdam to Lord Villiers, concerning the bills of exchange which were sent back from London protested, which is a matter of consequence. It has been laid before the Lords Justices, who have under consideration the matter of Tilly, but have come to no conclusion. I send copy of certificate of the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, that if his Majesty grant his letter to Owen Hughes of Trinity Hall to be Master of Arts, it will be grateful to the society, and a letter to that purpose for his Majesty's signature, with this addition, that this matter is intended to make up a defect in Doctors' Commons, where there is want of one Proctor more who is to be a Master of Arts, and this Hughes is the person to supply that vacancy. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; copy. P.B. b. 90.

Colonel HARRY MORDAUNT to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696 [*endorsement*], Aug. 11. Yarinton.—Though the manner of our great Courier's coming over has alarmed most people in the country as well as the town, yet the occasion of it, I suppose, was no news, even before he declared it;

and considering our necessitous circumstances, it had been much more proper rather than have called my Lord Keeper out of church to have made a gathering there. Though we have been sensible of none here, yet I am sorry to find the King's dog days are like to commence so soon and that our rendezvous is to be at Loo instead of Dunkirk, but who can wonder at anything since the nature of the seasons is inverted, and instead of *Urit, friget Canis*.

I don't question but that as the necessities, so the complaints of the Army are great. But as it is just and requisite to pay and encourage men in time of war, so I take it to be no great policy when you can't do either to keep them poor and idle too. And if after all the glorious and many prophecies made and interpreted in our behalfs, the prodigious and certain charges, the too true and mighty losses we have been at, the glorious consequence of all is a dishonourable peace, I could wish myself (where you did but just when in the country last) among the honest Moguls, where we may be sure of sun, and a probability of money, honesty and common sense, all three great strangers in this floating island.

But when you put us in mind of our innocent diversions, and a prospect of being so happy as to see you amongst them, let things be managed as formerly, let our great Courier go back as he came, and let Savoy be a prevailing example to the next honest Allies. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 89.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 14. Whitehall.—I find from Lord Villiers' last letters to me that the Convention for searching men-of-war and yachts goes very slowly on, opposition being made to it, as I hear otherwise by the smugglers of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and being more and more convinced by knowing men here of the great advantage it will be to his Majesty's service and the nation that the importation of prohibited goods that way and the exportation of the coin of the kingdom in returns for them should be speedily stopped, I desire you to move his Majesty to interpose his authority for the despatch of it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 91.

The SAME to Captain Boys, Commander of
the *Nonsuch*.

1696, Aug. 17. Whitehall.—In behalf of Mr. Thomas Stubbs to be chirurgeon of the ship. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

CHRISTOPHER, VISCOUNT HATTON to [Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL].

1696, Aug. 17. Kirkby.—Complains that Captain Atkins of the *Greyhound* had pressed men in Guernsey. [*See Cal.*

S.P. Dom., 1696, p. 326.] The greatest use that can be made of the seamen of the island is to pilot H.M.'s ships to the coast of France. If such men are pressed, there will be no pilots when wanted.

The Islanders complain of the exacting there of a foreign duty on salt of the product of the island.

These people have always lived happily under the Government of England. If in addition to the suspending of free trade in time of war, their other privileges are needlessly invaded, the poor island will be very miserable.

They suffer all this time for want of one of H.M.'s ships, as has always been allowed to keep up their correspondence with England, none having been appointed since the *Swallow* prize was in February last taken by the French. 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 96.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT, EARL OF
SUNDERLAND.

1696, Aug. 18.—For a place in the Customs for the brother of Lord Chief Justice Holt. 1 p.; *draft*. Misc.

EDWARD RANDOLPH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Aug. 20.—Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer told me yesterday at the Committee for Trade that he had not time to consider my paper discoursing of pirates and suppressing them.

Mr. Popple likewise told me the Committee had prepared a report (I suppose upon my paper) to be this day presented to the Lords Justices in Council.

If such a regulation in the Government in the several proprietaries (as in the Act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation trade is enacted) be intended, then the several Acts of Parliament made for securing the trade to and from the Plantations to England *etc.* will be punctually observed, but otherwise 'tis not in the power of the Commissioners of the Customs and all their officers (if they appoint double the number) to suppress the illegal trade countenanced and carried on by Scotchmen, New England men and others from the Proprietaries to Scotland, Carasaw (a Dutch island) [? Curaçoa] and other prohibited places. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 98.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Aug. 21. Whitehall.—I have his Majesty's warrant for pardoning Mr. Keats' punishment of manslaughter. I acquainted the Archbishop of Canterbury with his Majesty's pleasure concerning provision to be made for Mr. Robinson. I sent you by last post Mr. Attorney General's opinion for

the trying Tilly on that side the water, which the Lords Justices agree with. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *copy*. P.B. b. 94.

EDWARD [?] EVANS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Aug. 25. York.—When I begged your favour in case any back friend should speak of my taking up the warrant against Thomas White the coiner (for which I gave you a reason) you asked me to inform you how we proceeded here in the Mint.

We melted yesterday of the bullion that the Lords of the Treasury ordered hither 164*cwt*. 11*oz*. 12*dwt*. 15*gr*., which we shall begin to coin next week.

The short money and plate come in cheerfully, and the people (though in great straits for passable money) are easy and quiet. The creating the out Mints has contributed to this. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 100.

Captain ARTHUR MOORE to the SAME.

1696, Aug. 28. Tunbridge Wells.—Yesterday I received a letter from Lord Drogheda ; he and my Lord Chancellor are apprehensive of the endeavours of some gentlemen lately come from thence to their prejudice. Colonel Woosley and the two Brodericks they believe will meddle in the matter. People in that country have not been better satisfied with any Government since his Majesty's accession, and he is like to find his Parliament there in very good temper. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 101.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
BISHOP OF BANGOR.

1696, Aug. 29. Whitehall.—Having been in the country, I could not sooner acknowledge yours of the 14th inst., and now confess myself to be surprised at the misconstructions put upon my award, and at reflections made on me as if I had done that which I ought to alter. I did not proceed without due consideration and information on both sides, and weighed very fully those objections you make. As to the law part, I take it to be very plain that by reason of the non-suit there was an end of the first action brought by the Dean and Chapter, so that no mesne profits could be recovered for a further time than from the bringing of their new action about January last, and whoever affirms the contrary to the Dean and Chapter, I think cannot have the boldness to assert it before any judicious person learned in the law. As to your charging Mr. Justice Rookesby with a mistake, I have a quite contrary opinion of him, believing him to be a person of worth and unbiassed justice. As to the time awarded for Mr. Spademan to hold the sinecure, I thought it reasonable because

he is in possession, and has by his tenants already received a good part of the profits of this year. That Mr. Hill's pension should be paid from Lady Day next quarterly is what is constantly done in such cases, where there is a rent for life; nor can I apprehend any reason in what is said, that 10 payments become due before any profits received by the Dean and Chapter, for, though payable quarterly, Mr. Hill is but to have his pension for that year, and they the whole profits thereof, so that I know not how to understand what you say, that I give away the year's profits to Mr. Spademan, and then order the Dean and Chapter to pay Mr. Hill for it, since I have ordered Mr. Hill nothing but from the time they are to enjoy the profits, and if tenants do not pay in reasonable time they know how to recover their rents.

The rest of your letter intimating the inclination of the Dean and Chapter to decline my award, concerns me not, for my instructions being only to make a fair determination, and having proceeded with great respects to the Church, I am very indifferent what the consequence is, and can only be sorry I have given your lordship and myself so much trouble. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE Sir JOHN HOLT to Sir
WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Aug. 29. Wells.—I thank you for favour signified to me in your letter received at Bristol. I hope my Lord S. has sent a letter, otherwise I shall be past all suspicion of sincerity. I hear that Lord G. [Godolphin] will endeavour to circumvent our design, but my satisfaction will be that I have used all reasonable means for the thing. I shall be glad if you will let me know by the time I return to Exeter what Lord S. has done. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 102. See p. 685 *ante*.

THEOPHILUS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON to the SAME.

1696, Aug. 31. Donington.—A warrant being out in April last to take into custody Charles Atkinson, a servant of mine, on suspicion of high treason, he attended several weeks at the Council Chamber without being examined, but lately Mr. Beake, a messenger, came down again with the same warrant to require his appearance. Please examine him as soon as possible. 1 p. XXXI, 104.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 1. Whitehall.—I am glad to find that from the discourse you had with Monsieur de Wildt that there is good

hope of despatching the convention for searching men-of-war and yachts. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 95.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 3. Whitehall.—The Archbishop of Canterbury proposes that I should move his Majesty to give me directions to speak to his Grace from him to give Mr. Robinson the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Robinson's services are so long and great that the Universities will have no reason to find fault. The sooner you move his Majesty, the greater will be the favour to Mr. Robinson, as he intends to return to Sweden with all haste. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 96.

The Commendatore DEL BENE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Sept. 6. Florence.—Expresses gratitude to Sir William and to Sir C. Cotterell for kindness while in London and since. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXI, 105.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 7. Easthampstead. [Berks.].—Major General Stuart going shortly into Ireland, where he has an estate, and being Commander in Chief of the Forces there, prays to be made of the Privy Council in that kingdom. It is usual to have the person in the Council who commands the Army, and decent for a man of his figure to be there when the Brigadiers Woolseley and Hanmer are of the Council. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 97.

WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696 [?], Sept. 7. [Postmark.].—I would have waited on you at Easthampstead if my wife had been brought to bed. I have almost a mind not to pay the 300*l.* but to yourself. But I will pay Sir Francis Child on or before the 16th, if you send up receipt for that sum as part of the principle of 1,300*l.* for which I am now a debtor. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 204.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE Sir JOHN HOLT to the SAME.

1696, Sept. 7. Exeter.—At Launceston I received a very kind letter from my Lord Keeper about the affair of my brother, with a promise of his utmost endeavours. I think there is little reason to doubt of success were it not for Lord Godolphin, from whom I expect all opposition; but the King may do as he pleases. I am resolved not to continue in my place under

these circumstances I am now. I have a great load fallen upon my shoulders by the death of my brother Powell this morning here. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 106.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 8. Whitehall.—I have your letters from Loo of 6th and 10th inst., n.s., in answer to which I have nothing to trouble you with, but that last week discoursing with the Duke of Shrewsbury I did very luckily give him the extract you mention of Lord Lexington's letter for the information of the Lords Justices. I say very luckily, having from you no expression of words to command my doing it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 98.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Sept. [15–]25. The Hague.—I have been very ill for five months and cannot write myself.

I know not what has happened to Monsieur le Vassor, who has contributed to your unwillingness to correspondence with me. It is reported here that he has said the disposition of those of his Order is indelible, and that in their hearts there has always been a prejudice against me. If I knew where he was, I would account for the 500 florins received by me. I gave 100 to poor Moyse [Pelart] on his return from England. I think I have 4 or 5 guineas left.

From Paris I hear that the King is still ill. It is a *fronde* or rather a *charbon* on the nape of the neck with much inflammation, and other *cloux* in different parts of the body, which prove corrupt blood. The conclusion of Peace is being pressed on. Utrecht or Breda may be the place of Conference, and it is said that you will be one of the Plenipotentiaries. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*. XXXI, 109.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SIDNEY, EARL OF GODOLPHIN.

1696, Sept. 16. Easthampstead.—Requests 500*l*. on his privy seal for secret service. 1 p.; *draft*. Misc.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 17. [Easthampstead,] Berks.—Mr. Desimberts, having been long under confinement upon suspicion of being a spy, has petitioned the Lords Justices in Council to be released. They ordered that he should be sent back to France, or at least to some other place except Holland or Flanders. I am requested to send his letter to Monsieur de Torcy, which the Lords Justices direct to be laid before his Majesty. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 100.

Captain W. C[OURTENAY] to Sir STEPHEN FOX.

1696, Sept. 17 and 28.—In the Gatehouse I felt the pulse of some of the hot-headed Jacobites there. One John Redmonds has printed all the libels against the Government since the Revolution. There is also Captain Courtenay, for whom I suffered. None of the King's evidence knows him. He and one Edwards, a Jacobite, "bubbled" the Government of 1,000*l.*, for Courtenay put Edwards upon taking of him and they "went snacks" for the 1,000*l.* If not paid, it should not be. Job Hewet removed arms and horses and carried letters for Sir Wm. Perkins; had he been kept a close prisoner or put a little to the torture, he would have discovered some persons that never were yet spoke of. There are two Scotch divines here, Mackentash and Monro. To order them to their country would be a great service. I have lately been in company with some of them that speak very violently of you and that you lent 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* to complete the 200,000*l.* lately sent to the King when he was on his last legs for want of money. They say the King of France treats him but as Prince of Orange. Packets have lately been sent to France saying that England is so drained that there is no money to carry on another campaign, and they feed themselves with the ratifying of a general peace excluding King William. To balance this I tell you the state of France is very low.

Sept. 28.—Since my suffering in the Gatehouse the Malcontents have caressed me to draw me to them. I have humoured them to serve the Government. Their design is the destruction of their country. When I came out Sir John Freind's two nephews thanked me for appearing for him. They have concealed his money, plate and jewels to the value of 4,000*l.* The younger brother does not appear for fear of being prosecuted, and the eldest told me he offered his uncle to get him over, and that he helped over in France several. He is one of the collectors of Kent. 3 *pp.*; *extract*; *endorsed*, Letters to be sent subscribed W. C. XXX, 113.

JOHN ROBINS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Sept. 18. London.—At the Old Bailey 20 persons received sentence of death yesterday, of which 7 were women who all pleaded their bellies and were found pregnant, 9 were for clipping and coining, being impeached by two of their gang. Mr. Emmerton, a grazier, was fined 1,000*l.* for corresponding with clippers and coiners and paying in their false clipped money into the Exchequer upon the account of the General Receiver of taxes for Leicester, who returned part of the taxes of that county into the Exchequer by him. Captain Waugh was convicted for procuring the escape of Sir James Montgomery out of the house of Mr. Sutton, the

messenger, but several points arose in his favour as whether a messenger's house was legal custody, whether, Sir James being detained there for some days only by Mr. Secretary Trenchard's warrant that apprehended him, could be justified and called a commitment, that without a legal commitment there can be no rescue, whether the treason that Sir James was charged with ought not to have been proved upon Captain Waugh's trial, whether the Secretary could grant a warrant without an oath or commit without an oath, and whether he could commit by virtue of his office, not being sworn a Justice of the Peace ; all which points were reckoned such difficulties in the case of Kendall and Roe, in the King's Bench, who were charged with the same offence, that the Court took time to consider of and at last gave judgment in favour of the power of the Secretary, but Mr. Recorder, before whom only Captain Waugh was tried, cut asunder the Gordian knots of law he could not untie, and the fact being proved refused a special verdict, and directed the jury to bring him in guilty, which they did, and he is fined 500*l.*, which fine, the fact being done within the liberty of Westminster, comes to the High Bailiff thereof. Then Sir John Fenwick was arraigned, who in July last had assigned to him for his counsel by Lord Chief Justice Holt Mr. Sergeant Pemberton and Sir B. Shore, but Pemberton refusing to appear for him at his trial, he moved to change him for Mr. Phipps ; it was argued a great while (Sir J. Tuton and Judge Rookeby being present) whether the Court could grant it, the new Treason Act giving power only to assign counsel not exceeding two, which was already done ; at last the Court was of opinion they could not alter his counsel unless unavoidable necessity prevented either of them appearing ; then Sir John told them he was like to have no counsel, for Sir B. Shore was at Exeter. At last it was agreed to change him for Mr. Phipps ; then Sir John moved that if Pemberton refused assistance, and Shore returned, he might be added to Phipps, to which the Court would give no answer, but told him he might move when his trial came on. Then Phipps moved for Sir John that he ought not to plead then, because the new Treason Law directs that the prisoner shall have a copy of the whole indictment five days before his pleading, and because the copy given him wanted the Caption, or style of the Court before whom the indictment was found, and the names of the jurymen that found it, but he was answered by the King's Counsel that the caption was no part of the indictment intended by the Act to have a copy of, the Act intending only a copy of the indictment as it was presented by the jury to the Court in order that the prisoner might know what he was to answer to, and when the indictment is presented to the Court their names is not to it, nor the Caption of the Court, that being

never added until after the trial, when the record with the whole proceedings thereon is made up, so the Court overruled the objection, and Sir John pleaded, and Wednesday next is ordered for his trial, when Sir B. Shore will be in London, he being now at Oxford, where he was to be met by Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Jennings, two Parliament men whose characters are not unknown to you, and some others of interest in the University went hence to meet him there; yet 'twas affirmed in Court he was at Exeter. The two Higgins were yesterday bailed, but Ferguson and Webber were refused. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 107.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [THOMAS TENISON,] ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1696, Sept. 19.—Requests him, at the King's desire, to confer the degree of D.D. on Mr. Robinson, whose absence from Sweden, where the mediation of great peace is now placed, may be prejudicial to England and her allies. 1 p.; *draft*. Letters of Sir W. T.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE Sir JOHN HOLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Sept. 20. Salisbury.—My business, by reason of being alone is so uncertain that I cannot determine to go to Farnham, but do think I shall not be able to go thither, especially having appointed an Assize for the town and county of Southampton, but if it falls off (which I hope) I shall return by Saturday. I think the time long before I wait on you to return my hearty and sincere acknowledgments. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXI, 108.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 21.—I have acquainted the Archbishop of Canterbury with what relates to Mr. Robinson's degree, as I shall do to the Lords of the Treasury about his money. I had formerly the same account you have sent me from Sir Paul Rycaut about Vaughan, and tried my little interest to procure him ready money for it, but in vain. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 101.

The SAME to Dr. [JOHN] WALLIS.

1696, Sept. 24. Whitehall.—I have your letter concerning a letter to Mr. Labadie, which is lately published, with remarks on it, and said to be deciphered by you, but how the publisher should come by the copy I cannot tell, for I have kept your books in my own custody, without permitting anybody to look into them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 25. Whitehall.—I am sorry that the Treaty of Peace meets with a rub at the threshold. I enclose a letter from Mrs. Griebe to her husband, who is a Brandenburger and was not long before his Majesty went last over sent from hence under guard to Flanders. My Lord Portland promised that the letters she sent to her husband should be conveyed to him. She is a busy and clamorous woman, and having lived long here, and being free of the City of London and having a great acquaintance there, has made all the interest she can that the matter of her husband being transported may be brought into the House of Commons, and she says the members for the City, as well as several others I know, have promised to appear for him, and if it come into the House it will make a great deal of noise. Therefore I could wish he might be set at liberty and permitted to come into England and be punished here for the fault he has committed here. It is a thing worth speedy consideration, the Parliament being to meet the 20th of next month.

If the Marquis de Gouvernet applies to his Majesty for a pass to come out of France into England, you will please put a stop to it, he being a Papist, and may be dangerous to the Government as well as troublesome to his mother, who is here. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 102. See p. 678 *ante*.

Sir J[OHN] D[UTTON] COLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Sept. 26. Bristol.—I had a letter this day from Captain Fisher, who has not been kindly dealt withal. I find some of our Parliament members have been dealing with him to make a discovery of the Plot at the Bar of our House, which if so I fear may be of prejudice to his Majesty's affairs at this juncture. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 167.

The Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1696, Sept. 27. [Easthampstead.—]“I forgot to give you an account of the Prince's hunting the day you left Easthampstead; after a long chase the stag first endeavoured to go into several houses, particularly Lamborne's near your north gate, where being repulsed, he entered in at your north gate, and came down before your house, where he was held with ropes till the Prince about half-an-hour after came in to see him killed . . . and gave the workmen a crown to drink.” 1 p. Stubbs volume.

GEORGE TURFREY to the SAME.

1696, Sept. 28. Boston, New England.—Remembering you to have been my schoolfellow under Mr. Henry Montague at Okingham [Wokingham], anno 1654, I enclose a copy of

verses translated by you at school. It is made by my son, who has been for 4 years sole clerk to his Majesty's Secretary of this Province. I myself being a decayed merchant, and a great sufferer by the devastation made by the Indians on the easternmost parts, now subsist by keeping books for merchants.

We pray you to recommend us to our Governor that is coming. 1 p.; *endorsed*, To be recommended to the Governor of New England. XXXI, 112.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 29. Whitehall.—The States General declining the convention for searching men-of-war and yachts is like to make a great noise here, it appearing to be done to no other end than that such as have a mind to bring hither prohibited goods as they have done, and do, in great abundance, may continue the same ill practices. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 103.

Monsieur DE CHENAILLES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Oct. [2-]12. The Hague.—Peace is passionately desired in France, though the health of the King is better, and though the entry of his armies into the Milanese gives him great advantages, it matters not. Madame de Maintenon who governs "*quasi toute seule*," wishes for peace.

The Emperor is drawing back, and has not yet agreed on a place for the Conference. He is against the neutrality of Italy, but will have to give way, since Valence [Valenza?], one of the best places in the Milanese is taken, or practically so.

Some think that the Allies cannot allow the treachery of the Duke of Savoy to go unpunished, and the Agents of France here seem less eager for peace, but Plenipotentiaries are named by her, *viz.*: d'Avaux, Amelot and the Abbé Morel.

I hear of schemes in Poland for the election of the Prince de Conti, who has sold 300,000 crowns of his Estate to have ready money if nominated.

[*Postscript.*] I hear the neutrality of Italy is settled and that the troops are to be withdrawn. 3 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXXI, 120.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, Oct. 5.—I have solicited the Earl of Monmouth to move you for a little money in my behalf. I have written a new book to present to the King, adding particulars wanting in the last which you ordered me to write. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 115.

ROBERT YOUNG to [the SAME].

1696, Oct. 5. The Fleet Prison.—Last week I gave you

an account of the clandestine actions of some persons against the King, and referred you to a letter I wrote to Lord Romney. I have no reason any more to appear as an informer, having so severely smarted by being wronged. I can only compare myself to the Franciscan Friar who discovered the surprising of Dublin Castle in 1641, yet had no recompense, save a confinement, where the Romish party murdered him.

I will give directions where to find the witnesses who brought the guineas together. I gave Lord Romney an account of how the King is cheated of vast sums of money. These bloodsuckers endeavour to make the Bishop of Rochester and Mr. Baker their advocates to suppress the prosecution for the King next term. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 116.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN HOLT to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1696,] Oct. 8. Lincoln's Inn Fields [London].—I cannot express myself suitable to the value of your great favours. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 117.

ROBERT YOUNG to KING WILLIAM.

1696, Oct. 9.—I discovered contrivances in 1692, and since have been barbarously used. I have lately been solicited to carry letters for France from London. Though this fountain of wickedness has been stopped by the discoveries of Mr. Pindergrass, etc., yet it seems to run underground still.

Your Majesty is cheated of vast sums of money by the Marshal of the King's Bench and the Warden of the Fleet, and that for a small bribe in hand to themselves. As they are like to be sued next term, they are endeavouring to make the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Vernon and Mr. Baker their advocates to suppress the prosecution. Of this I have evidence. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, I gave it [to the King] and he delivered it back at Kensington, 11 Oct., 1696. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXXI, 118.

Dr. KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Oct. 15. Burford, Oxon.—King James offered me the See of Bristol when he was endeavouring to retain his lost interest with the Church not long before the Revolution, and though nothing could be laid to my charge, it was otherwise disposed of, even when I was abroad by the King's direction in Flanders, and was instrumental in preventing the mutiny of an Army in a very untoward disposition of mind; where it cost me near 300*l*. The King assured me of his good opinion of me, and some other occasions I had of serving the public both here and in the North, which are known to some of the Ministry which are not proper to be put in a letter.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury, a little before his death, sent me word that he had wronged me, and desired but so much life as to do me justice to the Queen. The nobleman is in being by whom he sent me the message.

My family has lived upon the level with the greatest in England for 600 or 700 years, and had its original from the first William that conquered us. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 123.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Oct. 16.—Desires speech with the King, being ready to give names of dangerous people. Lord Monmouth knows what he would say. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 124.

P[AUL] BAUWENS to Captain JOHN HILL at the Navy Board.

1696, Oct. 21. Ostend.—Two merchants of Dunkirk with their companions have put to sea 16 to 18 privateers, amongst which is one of 54 guns, one of 32, and the rest 30 or 20 guns apiece, and still cruise on [? in] the name of 2 squadrons of Blue and Red flag twixt this port and England, and took a privateer of this town of 24 guns and several out-bound ships from Zealand to the Spanish West Indies and other places going towards the Channel.

In spite of the peace you should have some one of good intelligence here. If the news of the intended descent of the French on England at the beginning of this year had not been sent from here, it could not have come from Holland by reason of the continual West and South winds. I hope I may continue hiring express boats. With cordial respects to Sir Cloudesly. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 129.

Gunner JOHN LANDELE'S Abstract of what passed between the *Seaford*, *Bonaventure* and a French man-of-war on August 4, 1696.

1696, Oct. [24]. H.M. Ship *Seaford* in Catwater [Plymouth].—This morning near 8 of the clock, being about 20 leagues to the West of Scilly, we saw a French man-of-war of about 50 guns, and about 11 he came up with us, we being on stern of the *Bonaventure* and *Deering* frigate. He ran up with us on our weather quarter and gave us his broadside with several volleys of small shot. He shot away our fore-topsail runner that our fore-topsail ran down to the cap. We returned ours with what expedition imaginable considering our weak condition, having not above 20 hands on deck, the *Bonaventure* not shortening sail, but set his main-topsail. The Frenchman sprang his luff from us and went to windward of the Commodore, and fired the same broadside on him as on us, at

which time the *Bonaventure* bore down before the wind, and we shot a little way of head to get our other broadside in readiness. As soon as we got all our guns in order, the lieutenant being on deck called to the captain and gave him an account of it, who ordered the head sails to be braced to the masts. The Frenchman then bore away and left us. To the best of my judgment the captain and lieutenant behaved with a great deal of courage, the captain being all the time on the quarterdeck with but 3 hands and nothing of shelter. 1 p.; *endorsed*, Vera copia. XXXI, 126.

Of like date. Accounts of the same engagement signed by Morgan Jones, mate; George Forres, pilot extraordinary; James Mallison [Lieutenant]; Charles Chamberlain, surgeon. XXXI, 126, 2-5.

GEORGE STEPNEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Oct. 27-Nov. 6. The Hague.—Mr. Calière is a tall, lean, black man between 40 and 50. By profession he was an attorney or solicitor at Paris. Not much taken notice of for that business till he was brought into reputation by the Count of Morstein, who was formerly Grand Treasurer of Poland, but had to leave his country and settle in France. Having employed Calières to act for him in lawsuits, he recommended him to be sent to Poland on secret errands to the Marquis de Bethune, late French Ambassador there. His chief excellency is speaking his own language correctly and politely. I will enquire how Mr. Dickvelt became acquainted with him, and brought him to Maestricht, which was the first step. He produced a sort of credential by which he was owned to belong to the French King. He has commissions to the States, the Emperor, the King of Spain and other allies with full powers, but nothing has been yet produced. I am told Dickveldt was to see Calière at Delft last Saturday morning, but the latter pretended he was not well. I suppose the news of the generous proceedings of our Parliament, received that morning, might have discomposed him. In the afternoon he was seen here, and was from 3 to 6 at Mr. Boreel's house.

The Ministers at the Congress yesterday censured this way of proceeding, as not very fair and honourable. To-morrow Dickvelt is to have a rendezvous with me, and then we may expect to hear how the English news work with him; certainly if our wishes tend to Peace, the methods of the House of Commons are the most likely to obtain it.

A letter received last post from Mr. Blathwayt has given me heart again. His words are: "Your succeeding Lord Lexington when he leaves Vienna, I take to be a sure card; for I hardly see it possible that you should be dis-

appointed, it being not likely that Count Frize, who is sent for hither, should take upon him that Province." 3 pp.; *duplicate*. XXXI, 137.

[PAUL] BAUWENS to Captain JOHN HILL.

1696, [Oct. 28—?] Nov. 7. Ostend.—I have now only to advise John de Bart of Dunkirk was gone to the King of France and there were 6 heavy privateers fitting out besides those I mentioned in my last, which have brought up the *Portsmouth* galley, and if not "trowen" with the last South-West storms to the North is "taught" will cruise in the Channel and about the heads and Flanders coast. I understand you are offended in my last letter of 21st past. I assure you it is the zeal I have for his Majesty's service that made me write it and the fear of seeing a peace and France remain so great a Monarch. If cannot be brought down now so many allies are upon him, what could be done by him, he having separated them as he has done that Duke of Savoy? God knows if he will not fall with a great army next year into Catalonia to force those of Madrid to accept the Neutrality, for many ill-inclined people could persuade our good King of Spain to what would not be his own interest, and many of those grandees would with all their hearts abandon all this country to the French to be left at rest only themselves. For God's sake do not take it amiss I write my own opinion.

I hope that by Sir Cloudesly's and your means I will at last get my due according to my account, which will bring me to England shortly. I have settled at Nieuport that one living between Dunkirk and Nieuport will bring in all intelligence of Dunkirk once a week to General Fayde, as I told the Duke of Würtemberg last week in this town. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 138.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Oct. 29.—Innkeeper Jaqueman at Bracknell has dung to sell, 200 loads for 8*l*. Mr. Bateman lodged at the *Bull* at Bracknell (Earl's), and did sup there with the persons whose work he surveys. For dinner the same persons send to your house joints of meat which are dressed by Prise; perhaps they will pay for his horse too. 1 p. Stubbs volume.

Colonel M[AURICE] H[USSEY] to the SAME.

1696, Oct. 29 [*endorsement*].—I find by a letter lately come from the other side that King James and his Queen came very heavy-hearted from Fontainebleau to St. Germain's before their time, and that there was nothing more commonly spoken of amongst the Ministers than "*qu'il estoit absolument nécessaire d'avoir la paix pour bien des raisons*," nor every-

where in the Country than "*que le Roi Jacques estoit la cause de tous leurs misères*," which you will believe must occasion all the discontent imaginable at St. Germain's, and what adds to their affliction is an account it seems the King of France had, that our King was certainly able to make up 200 men-of-war, though the Dutch should make peace without him, and man them and maintain them as well he could wish, and as long as he lived.

You know I told you all that passed at Fontainebleau this time 12 months very early, and you found every tittle of my news true. I likewise foretold the peace of Savoy last spring. I hope the King will send me the money I have so long waited for. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 127.

PIERRE BAYLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696 [Oct. 29–]Nov. 8. Rotterdam. Sends a copy of his *Dictionary* dedicated to Sir William. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Received Nov. 7, o.s." [*The book is now at Easthampstead Park.*] *On flyleaf noted in pencil by Sir William, illegible in places*,

Sir G. R[ooke] called

at Cadiz . . . received K's orders of Jan. 27 [See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, p. 27.] . . . Feb.

29 March

Sailed from Cadiz 30 March

Received orders at Downs to proceed with whole Fleet to Spithead 26 Apr.

to fight French

If had stayed at Spithead

had additional strength

might have

F. Fleet

Impossible for me to intercept

The same day I sailed to

St. Ellen's, they sailed into Brest

We had orders

30 Apr.

Sailed from Spithead 4 May

got to St. Ellen's the 5

That day they got

into Brest

Received my orders 30 April

Could sail no sooner

Speak [*illegible*] Shall I ask any further orders

Mr. Waller desires dup. of his letter

Left Cadiz 30 March

Sir Sam. Barnardiston — what orders he received at Plymouth.
XXXI, 139.

JAMES CHADWICK to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, Oct. 30. Walthamstow.—I just now received the enclosed. It may be very convenient to set persons at the Town's end from Kent and Sussex, for this being but yesterday we may meet them. They cannot have reached London. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.;
XXXI, 128.

J. PARMINTER to ALEXANDER TREVETHERN,
at the Customhouse, London.

1696, Oct. 30. [Postmark Oct. 23.]—I enclose an account of the fishers' cargo from Newfoundland; we had last night 2 vessels more arrived, the one whereof Henry Perrin is master, the other was a ship belonging to the French, which they gave to transport the seamen that had left their ships for England; there is another expected every tide on the same account, and another which they gave for that purpose is bound up the Channel for London; this which is arrived has brought 182 passengers, some of them almost naked, and most belonging to this port, and I have discoursed our neighbour Penherwood and Wm. Marshall. The latter, being on the spot, tells me that on September 11th appeared 5 French men-of-war of 40 guns each with 2 fireships and some privateers in the Bay of Bulls, where lay the *Seaphaire*, Captain Clesby, who finding the enemy too strong blew up his ship and went by land to Ferryland, and left the harbour and shipping a booty to the French. At Ferryland he at first encouraged the seamen and masters of the ships, telling them he would assist and stand by them, if the enemy approached. On September 21st they appeared before Ferryland and landed in two places about 300 men, but our men having timely notice had raised a battery and planted 11 great guns, which commanded a beach as long and plain as our Key, whereon the enemy was, from which they fired 3 of them, and the shot falling amongst the pebble stones flew amongst them and killed and wounded many, whereupon the French sent a trumpeter for a parley, which our men refused as resolving to fight, but Captain Clesby shewed them the King's commission and threatened them that he that fired the next gun either from the ship or the battery should be present death, upon which they were quiet, and surrendered, though the English were two to one odds. This captain it seems had not long before received a present of some hogsheads of wine from the French Governor of Placentia, and had made him returns of some hogsheads of strong beer, and is gone for France in one of the men-of-war,

which makes all people believe he had a design in what was done. The French was also at St. John's, where lay the *Soldador* prize, whose captain they found in his boat fishing, and sent the long boat of the *Betty* (Mr. Lupin's ship) with 10 men on board, who soon woke the captain and made the captain and his crew tow their boat to their ship again, but it is believed the *Soldador* is safe, that harbour having held it out; but all the rest of the Plantation from the Bay of Bulls to Placentia the French are masters of.

I shall send you a copy of the masters' reports of the other ships by next post. I am taking care that no fraud be committed, as much as if you were present. The *Fisher* is upon freight, and the owners and freighters cannot agree whether to send her to the Straits to market or to discharge here.

I enclose a Bill of 100*l.* from Mr. Greenslade, which by reason the words in Spain are not inserted I refused, but he assures me that advice is given for it to be paid you in good money, and that he allowed you the exchange before you went hence, also that there is 53*l.* more due. Good money is now scarce than ever, and much more noise about it. The names of the ships that are lost are:

The <i>Milford</i> ,	master	John Strange, to Barum.
„ <i>Orange</i> ,	„	Daniel Berriman, to Samuel Berriman.
„ <i>Speedwell</i> ,	„	John Horkaday, Mr. Coldham's.
„ <i>Fidelity</i> ,	„	Peter Sennett, Mr. Baldwin's.
„ <i>Providence</i> ,	„	William Bale, Mr. Hammett's.
„ <i>Terra Nova</i> ,	„	William Bennett, John Polland's.
„ [<i>H</i>]ollowtree,	„	Christopher Browning, said Master and Tho. Power.
„ <i>Joshua</i> ,	„	James Osborne, to London.

2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 125.

Count AUERSBERG to ———.

1696, Nov. 1.—The news here from Paris is that they think of war as much as peace, and that the G. Signor has appealed to the Ambassadors of England and Holland to get him out of the war with the Emperor. If it is so, nothing would be wanting on our side. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXI, 130.

P[AUL] BAUWENS to Captain JOHN HILL.

1696, Nov. [1–]11. Ostend.—Besides the privateers that are fitted out of Dunkirk as advised in my last of 21st past there are now fitting out again one more of about 50 guns and also the *Portsmouth* galley and a ship of 24 guns they took of this town, and for the King is fitting out 4 flyboats of 36 to 46 guns, which will be manned by French seamen, and Captain John Bart stays at home till further order. There

are many sailing ships well manned that after having cruised some time are now to go and take in their lading at Bordeaux and Nantes. I am just now going to Brussels to get leave to go to England. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXI, 143.

Lord Keeper Sir JOHN SOMERS to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, Nov. 2 [*endorsement*].—The King commanded me to acquaint you with somewhat he would have done this day, and which he would have told you of himself, but that you were gone from Kensington last night as soon the Council was over. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *endorsed*, Received at 9 in morning per Mr. Adney. Went immediately to him and received directions for Sir John Fenwick. Also Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Portland, two Chief Justices, Attorney and Solicitor, at 6 to-night. XXXI, 131.

Monsieur MARMANDE to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 4–14.—Châteaurenaud's squadron arrived at Brest without any capture of importance. Off the Azores they waited for the Spanish galleons, but learning that these having been warned would not start, the squadron returned. It had been meant for the Mediterranean, but hearing of a stronger squadron under Russell, they received counter orders, and most of them will be dismantled. 3 pp.; *French*. XXXI, 145.

Colonel H. [*endorsement*, ? MAURICE HUSSEY] to the SAME.

Thursday. [1696, Nov. 5, *endorsement*.]—The French Ministers have told Colonel James Porter, who was employed to them by King James, that the King, their Master, would not fail serving King James when he could possibly help it, but that the accounts King James gave their Master of the English Navy was half and half less than they really are or can make upon occasion, which their Master was very well informed of; that a great many King James looked upon to be his friends are his foes in misrepresenting things and giving him a false account of matters to please him; that their Master could not believe any such thing as his having a great party for him in England till he saw some convincing reason for it, as some towns declare for him, an insurrection in some parts of the Kingdom and a considerable party in arms, but where there was neither of these, what reason could anybody have to believe that King James had that interest in England; once there were any signs as those made by England, their Master would not fail venturing a bold stroke to restore him, that

there were several steps to be made before that could be, as a general peace with the Allies, etc. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 133.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 5.—I lodge at Mr. Halfey's at the Pine Apple in Holborn Row in Great Lincoln's Inn Fields. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Sunday night at 12. Sir,—After many former attempts, at last the King commanded me to send you word that if you will go to my Lord Portland to-morrow in the evening at 7, he will bring you to speak with the King." XXXI, 134.

Sir RI[CHARD] NEWDIGATE to the SAME.

[1696,] Nov. 5. Arbury.—The late mischance which befell the Duke of Shrewsbury forces me to trouble you, to beg the favour of you to introduce the bearer to the King, for I have something conducive to his Majesty's service to communicate, and dare not stir from home at present for reasons with which he will acquaint you. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "To bring to the King." XXXI, 135.

J[OHN] ROBINS to [the SAME ?].

Tuesday night. 1696 [Nov. 5 ?].—Webber is discharged without bail, and Goodman is gone away with O'Brian, a person well known to Mr. Evans the messenger. Broomfeild is gone with them. If they are not gone over sea, they may be retired to O'Brian's country house, which is well known to Evans. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 213.

The SAME to the SAME.

Undated. [1696, Nov. 6 ?].—"Goodman, with Captain O'Brian, went hence on Thursday morning last, and are supposed that day to go towards the seaside in order to embark. I dined this day with O'Brian's wife (being unknown to her) with some that I can trust; she says her husband took with him 2 suits of apparel and 6 changes of all linen, and told her he should be absent for some short time; she pretends to know nothing further, but I take it that she is entrusted in their secret; lodging at this time opposite the Mews' gate at a new tavern—the *Flask and Hoop*—to collect there the sentiments of the Court of the absence of Goodman and her husband. His late seat was near Farnham in Hampshire, a private house which he hath lately parted with, the house where malcontents in their confusion used to retire; near it is a house of Colonel Legg's and Lady Dartmouth's, where O'Brian and Goodman are well acquainted. Mrs. O'Brian

seems very easy, and I have taken measures to discover what she knows of this affair. Goodman was observed to have several bank bills, which he hath lately discounted at great loss. Mrs. O'Brian had an account last Monday by a Penny Post letter, directed to her husband's Attorney, that her husband was gone as he hoped to the satisfaction of honest men, and desired the Attorney to gather in some debts and pay them to his wife for her subsistence, but in a day or two, if they are in England, I have taken methods to know it, and shall represent it to you." 1½ pp.; *endorsed*, "Warrant to be prepared, v. the Order of Council." XXXI, 233.

JOHN ROBINS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Wednesday night near 10. [1696, Nov. 6?].—Since my former letter of this night I hear that Thursday morning last Goodman and O'Brian went in the Ipswich coach from the Cross Keys Inn, in "Gracious" Street, to Ipswich, where they took another coach and went to Barnsworth Ferry, 15 miles from Ipswich. This comes from the coachman that conveyed them to Ipswich. ½ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Justices of Peace to be assisting, and give notice to the other Justices. Harry Baker to give the Justices notice of suspected places. At 1 o'clk. to begin, not sooner. Sir E. Phillips from Ld. Ch. J. Holt, if be not out of the Comn. of Peace. About Vice-Admirals. Ld. Castlemain obliged by Justices to leave England end [?] of this term, prays the K. pass. Officers for Westr. division to come to me at 7. XXXII, 114.

HENRY CRYMES to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 6.—I understand the Government has intelligence of some persons lately come from France and are yet in the dark about the matter. If the Government will equip me out with a good horse and servant, I will go down to Romney Marsh to one of the greatest owlers (now Hunt is gone) in England, and one that is under obligations to me; his name is Lansfeild, and the house where they are always lodged at their landing or going off one Monger keeps, who has a like obligation to me, which when I see your Honour I will tell you how they were contracted. I know I shall by that means let you know what the persons were who landed, if not their names and business. And if Goodman be not got off, I dare engage he shall not go that way without your knowledge. I have not had any money yet from the Treasury, though you wrote a letter to Lord Godolphin which Gellibrand carried. I can but return most humble thanks. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 136.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 7. [Easthampstead].—"Your tenant Martin has paid 30*l.*, but 6 of it hammered money, which he promised to exchange for milled, if I could put it off. 'Tis very fair, but though the late Act of Parliament has set all persons to weighing, and if the money be not at full weight at the rate of 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce, they will abate or refuse it, so that now is more difficulty and a greater damp on trading than ever before. . . . Perhaps now that broad hammered money will not go otherwise than by weight, your tenants . . . will bring in their rent in expectation of it being received by tale as formerly. 1 *p.* Stubbs.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 9 [endorsement].—Expresses thanks. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*; endorsed, "Went to the King by my Lord Portland's means that night." XXXI, 140.

Dr. ARTHUR CHARLETT to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 10. University College, Oxford.—Being satisfied about the character of Mr. Samuel Aldersey, of Brasen Nose, I told him I was engaged by a person of great honour to assist him to a Fellowship. It is not yet vacant.

We are in great pain for honest Dr. Bernard, fearing that he was taken in the packet boat by the French, it being a month since he embarked from Holland.

Your nephew, Mr. Dormer, continues to be very good and studious. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 141. See *p.* 679 *ante*.

M[ATTHEW] SMITH to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 11 [endorsement].—The King received me very kindly, and assured me that I should know his mind by you.

I moved my Lord [Portland] to speak in my behalf for some money, as I have a case in Chancery. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 142.

[RICHARD] HILL to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 12-22. Brussels.—I wrote you on the 1st inst., but all the letters went into the sea.

I told you how the French preparations were making at Brest and Cameret Bay, and how insolent the priests and monks and other disaffected persons were.

I found afterwards that these people were less insolent, and some who were ready to go for England have put off their journey, as if they had met with some disappointment.

However, the preparations in France go on. Du Bart is

to go to Court to receive some orders, and all the ships at Dunkirk are armed.

Monsieur de la Tour is here, very pert and saucy. I long to have orders to get him removed. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 160.

Dr. E[DWARD] BERNARD to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 14. Peterborough Court in Fleet Street London].—My return from Holland was tedious, sickly and very perilous. The old *Mitchel* packet boat was taken by the French the day after I quitted her to go in Captain Burleigh's new but foul vessel. The health I got at Leyden, where my affair well succeeded, I soon lost at Helvoetsluze. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 146.

Sir R[OBERT] COTTON to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 14. General Post Office.—I found this letter and enclosure upon my table at my return home, from an unknown hand, and finding a charge upon me to deliver it to his Majesty, I transmit it with the cover into your hand. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; XXXI, 147.

W[ILLIAM] C[OURTENAY] to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 16 [*endorsement*].—The design of Monsieur Ponti is about Kinsale; endeavours and engines have been set to corrupt the Governor; how far this works with him I am not positive, but it is proper to remove him to prevent a fatal issue, till the storm be over. I am informed by the same hand that Parker came over for the most part to effect that design. Pray let Dr. Harryot's house in Kent Street in Southwark be searched, for his son James, a Chirurgeon formerly belonging to the English Fleet, is one of those sparks lately come over on some design. He quitted the English service 3 years ago, and is since in France. His father is a disaffected person though he is a Chirurgeon to the Artillery, and reaps well by the Government. His house is so very remote, and several by-ways to it through the fields, that I hear emissaries and libellers have made use of it for sanctuary these 2 years past. He has been Chirurgeon to the late King abroad and at home these 30 years. He is a Scotch Highlander.

There is not wanting the medley of Priestcraft, and state artifices of the Courts of Rome and France, with their intrigues and projects, very hot underhand to break the League, and the petty descent of Ponti is to effect that design with all expedition. 2 pp.; *copy*; *endorsed*, W.C.'s information; duplicate. *The letter next following in the collection identifies "W.C."* XXXI, 150.

WILLIAM COURTENAY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 16.—The enclosed is what I can learn at present. For the future I'll subscribe myself but W.C. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 151.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to LORD JUSTICE Sir CHARLES PORTER.

1696, Nov. 17. Whitehall.—The arrear of 350*l.* should be paid out of hand to Colonel Maurice Hussey. It is for considerable services done, and to be done, by him. I am ready to do you service towards obtaining from his Majesty the grant of lands, and only expect the Earl of Romney and Lord Coningsby should first break the matter to him. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95–97.

[Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY, *endorsement*] to
Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Wednesday, Nov. 18 [*endorsement*].—Asks for interview. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *endorsed*, “Mails of 3rd and 5th. Fitzpatr. drowned in the *William* pacqt. boat and all 80 passengers.” XXXI, 152.

JOHN ROBINS to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 19.—The wives of Goodman and O'Brien have not heard from their husbands since they withdrew. Mr. Blackhall, who brought the charge against the Post Office, I have lately observed in the Lobby of the House of Commons telling his story to some members who, as he tells me, advise him to bring the matter into Parliament, because the late Lords Justices have made no report to the King. He has new matter, that the Commissioners of the Post Office are placing Mr. John Wilson, an innkeeper of Canterbury, to be Postmaster there, alleging that Wilson knew of Sir John Fenwick's designed escape in Kent, and furnished him and Captain Waugh with wine and victuals until they were taken. 2 pp.; *holograph*. For Blackhall see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, *passim*. XXXI, 153.

PAL[GRAVE ?] LACY to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 20.—I desire you will give me leave to wait on you before I go to my Chamber to-morrow. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *endorsed*, 21, “Sent for him with Captain Baker; he promised give all his letters of Correspondence.” XXXI, 159.

Sir RICHARD NEWDIGATE [*endorsement*] to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 20 [*endorsement*].—His Majesty has never been troubled by me but when great danger threatened, or some advantage appeared in view. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *endorsed*, “To

be given to Treasury," and in a later hand : "one in the pound on land, 5 per hundred in money. Judges never to go same circuit twice, and several good suggestions." XXXI, 156.

W[ILLIAM] C[OURTENAY] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 20.—Requests that Sir Stephen Fox may be spoken with for his charges in the Gatehouse for his namesake. The houses of the disaffected should be searched at 8 o'clock at night. 1 p.; *holograph*. Signed W.C. XXXI, 158.

Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 21. [Easthampstead.]—You are assessed 10s. for Park and copse at a parish meeting towards paying the share of the parish for a robbery in the Hundred a year ago. 1 p. Stubbs.

W[ILLIAM] C[OURTENAY] to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 21.—Gives information of finding at the house of one Barry in Clare Court, Drury Lane, an "unaccountable pack of barbarisms" drinking to the new Convert, the Duke of Savoy, and swearing revenge on some of William's adherents betwixt Kensington and the town. In London there are about 6,000 Non-Swearing Scotch and Irish, besides their Non-Swearing Titular Divines. They should be sent to their own country, where they could be eyed. Favourable terms are offered to our Allies to break off the League. The honour and defence of our country depends on the Fleet. 1½ pp.; *signed* W.C. XXXI, 157.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JOHN, BARON CUTTS.

1696, Nov. 21.—Hearing just now that the Lords of the Admiralty had signed a warrant for the execution of Vaughan (amongst others) on Wednesday next, I send to know whether you have received his Majesty's pleasure for the respiting of Vaughan's execution; if not, orders will be given to let his priests come to him, and then little fruit will be expected from him. ¼ p.; *copy*. See p. 714 *post*. P.B. 95-97.

The SAME to Count AUERSBERG.

Same date.—The King suspecting that the men-of-war and other preparations at Brest are to attack his American Islands and those of the King of Spain, has resolved to send swift frigates to warn the Governors, and thinking it well for the King of Spain that the Governor of San Domingo should be warned at the same time, desires a letter from that King to his Governor. The frigates are to sail in 3 or 4 days. ½ p.; *French*; *copy*. Same vol.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

1696, Nov. 23. Whitehall.—The enclosed from the Spanish Ambassador here to the Governor of Santo Domingo is to warn him of the French preparations to invade several Islands in America. It should be sent on without delay. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; copy. Same vol.

Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 23 [*endorsement*].—I cannot find anybody that will advance money upon credit or any bill that I can draw upon Mr. Waller under 15 *per cent.* and endorsed by a citizen. I wrote to Mr. Waller to send me credit here for 100*l.* The minute that comes I shall begin my journey.

The French King designs being much more powerful by sea and land next year than ever, and has of late repeated great assurances to St. Germain's. King James and his Queen are afraid that K. W. and the K. of France will come to an understanding at last, for it seems some of the ministers at Versailles are of opinion that if their King could secure our King here and the States of Holland, he could do what he pleased with Austria and Spain, and if so, it would be better for K. J. too, for their Master would certainly procure him a good pension to live at ease during his life, and have the Crown settled upon the Prince of Wales after this King. This I have had from the wisest and knowingest man of our party in England this afternoon.

The clergy of France have orders from their superiors to keep their flocks in good order, and to assure them that a general Peace is upon the anvil, and that they have but a very little time to live uneasily. 2 pp.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 161.

Dr. JOHN WALLIS to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 23. Oxford.—I begged that my son-in-law Mr. Sergeant Blencow might be made a Judge of the Common Pleas rather than in the Exchequer, the perquisites there being inconsiderable compared with his practice, and (I doubt) the salary ill-paid. This being refused, I ask for myself. The same sagacity which serves to decipher a letter, might be otherwise serviceable if thought worthy to be employed. How hard a service that has been (at the rate of cipher at this day) is not easy to judge. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 162.

JOHN WESTMORLAND to [the SAME].

1696, Nov. 23. Reading.—Mr. Vachell having declared that if the King should prick him as High Sheriff for the county for the coming year, he would serve, and offered me to be his gaoler, I came to Reading, and since I came home, I under-

stand that Mr. Thorpe has been with Mr. Vachell and has offered him a great sum of money if he would employ him, which Mr. Vachell refused. Since then he has been tampering with some of his relations, who have been with Mr. Thorpe to wait upon Mr. Vachell. Yet all this would not prevail with him. Now Thorpe has sent to friends here that he has so managed his affairs that Mr. Vachell will get off, and his business is done, for he shall be sheriff and gaoler too. Upon the first breaking out of the conspiracy, at the order of the Deputy Lieutenant, I took up a Roman Catholic and delivered him to Thorpe's custody, and he was suffered to go in and out when he pleased without a keeper, and another person committed per Sir Robert Pye did the like. I acquaint you in case any disturbance should happen that disaffected persons should be committed, they might be kept safe. It will be no expense to Mr. Vachell, for those that are to be employed by him have offered to bear all expenses as to the office and find all liveries, &c., and if Mr. Vachell does endeavour to get off it through the persuasions of some that desire Thorpe's interest, which you will be pleased to prevent. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 163.

WILLIAM BREWSTER to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 24. Dublin.—“You will be surprised at my being here, but thus far I am run from the Tories in Kerry, and had gone to England if I had not found my father here, who the Irish reported was gone for England, and would return no more, upon which O'Donoghoe got up with above 500 of his crew and beset the house, nobody being in it but myself, Teague Connor, and a poor fellow paying a little money. O'Donoghoe came in only with 4 or 5 at his back, threw me on the bed, and with my cravat and his Irish thumbs endeavoured to strangle me, and went so near as to a miracle I escaped, he forcing the blood out of my ears. A little boy in the house got out, and crying out murder, O'Donoghoe made his escape. Before this we were going on very well with the Ironworks and a Protestant plantation, but now all are run away, O'Donoghoe roaring out nothing but slaughter to any Englishman that shall come there, and repents he ever left the name of a Brewster living in King James's time. There is 27 several examinations taken against him and his clan, one particularly before the Lord Chief Justice in which is related a long story of his treasonable words, some of which were these: ‘Sarrah, how durst you come on my land? Your master, Sir Francis Brewster's King is dead or run away, and my King (meaning King James) will soon be here, and then I will hang you.’ Upon this the Lord Chief Justice issued forth warrants over his whole Province. O'Donoghoe was taken, and carried to gaol, and notwith-

standing by the warrant he was not to be bailed, yet Denny and Bateman, his old partners, bailed him and his countryman, the Lord Chief Baron Doyne. Then he came in his fury to murder me, giving out if he lives but till May, he fears no longer. What the matter is I cannot imagine, but the Irish were never so high, nor the English so low, and that which makes me mad is to see most of the English courting and making friends with the Irish. I cannot forbear scolding at some of them for it, and they tell me I am a young hot fellow and consider not what may be; things may turn, and so on my conscience many of our mongrels will to anything that is uppermost. My father is very melancholy, and I believe wishes he had kept his money and not laid out so much here. He hath put in a memoir to the Council Board. I asked him what he thought they would do, for there was no going back for me without some security; he answered, 'Just what they please.' He says little, stirs not abroad, keeps no company but when he comes to his Chamber, and that, I observe, he thinks too many both of Lords and Commons [*sic*]; he tells everybody he will be of no party, and yet I think they that come to him are more than both the other parties. I mean the Heads of them, but they are the Country Party, that have nothing to do in the Government that come to him. I verily believe the Irish and Jacobites here, for we have great numbers of them, now have some damnable design; they meet so much, and are so impudent. Thomas Connor, that old plotter, though he stands bound over to the next Assizes, went for England about 10 days since. It is observed he always go to England in time of plots. It is certain he hath a great deal of money and credit from the Irish, when he goes, and though he be an Attorney, never comes in Court, yet hath got abundance of money . . . You ought to have him watched and searched; some papers may be found; he was so impudent as to say publicly in a Coffee-house that he got a verdict against the King for the Knight of Kerry's Estate, and a gentleman saying 'twas wondered at, since the proof was so clear on the King's side, to which Connor answered that was true, but the Government had abused him, and for that reason neither less nor more was it found against the King. So impudent are the Jacobites, they think all's their own." Your loving Brother. 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 164.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 25 and 26 [*endorsement*].—Is in confinement for debt. 2 pp.; *endorsed*, "Sent Captain Baker the 26th in the morning to consider what can be done for him, and spoke to Mr. Solicitor in the House the day before, Mr. Attorney not being there." XXXI, 166.

JOHN, BARON CUTTS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 26.—“By the time my Secretary had found Mr. Ellis, and the warrants were drawn and brought to your house, you were gone. I desire you to sign them . . . and my secretary shall call for them by 7 or 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, “Received the 27th about 9 in the morning and sent away the messenger, King, with it” [*sic*]. XXXI, 165.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to EDWARD, VISCOUNT
VILLIERS.

1696, Nov. 27. Whitehall.—I have your letter of 4 December, n.s., with copy of the Treaty you have signed with Denmark. The enclosed letter to Rear-Admiral Neville, being of much importance to his Majesty's service, should go to him with safety and expedition. I likewise send a box with Mr. Cresset's powers under the Great Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

LEWIS GERVAISE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. 28.—On the dangers, financial and political, likely to follow the development of the Bank of England. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*. XXXI, 169.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 28.—The night I was surprised, I was upon the King's business, and yesterday having got some liberty I immediately entered upon business again, and have now a fuller account of the design against our Master. I am certain that this storm, if prevented, will settle the King in a lasting peace and give him time to distinguish his friends. And as his character amongst his worst of enemies is that he never forgets those that truly serve him, so it gives me hopes that I shall never be left without having his word. The minutes, reasons, &c., I have prepared in writing. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 168.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 29.—I am advised not to stir out this night. If speedy care is not taken by the favour of the King, I shall be incapable for further service. What I intend to bring, I am confident will give you great satisfaction. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXXI, 169.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, Nov. 30.—I will attend my Lord Portland this evening at Kensington. I suppose my Lord Monmouth gave you my last minutes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *seal*. XXXI, 170.

LEWIS GERVAISE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Nov. London.—Last Sunday I gave you copy of papers already handed to Lord Godolphin. They show a way of increasing his Majesty's revenue from tallies. The bearer, Monsieur Angelo Fermy, also offered a scheme for raising money without taxing the people. He has been promised a reward by the States, and deserves the like from the King. 2 pp.; *French*; *endorsed*, Received 15 Nov. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, p. 441. XXXI, 148.

E. B. to KING WILLIAM.

Undated. [1696, Nov. ?]—"I hope your Majesty will . . . not undo thousands of your faithful people at once by giving your consent to the Bill for settling guineas at 22s., for it was the Jacobite party such as Johnson and Floyer, your Majesty's melter at the Exchequer, as have been the greatest gainers, but it is the whole body of the trading part of the nation that will be the losers; it will be the utter undoing of many families, both city and country. There is not silver coin to carry on the trade considering what hath been melted and transported. If guineas were settled about 25s. or 26s. apiece you would find the taxes paid freely and money plenty. Your Majesty's signing that Bill will undo your friends and gratify your enemies and open a floodgate to let in King James and his bloody crew. The Lord direct your Majesty in this critical concern which is hearty prayers of all your loving subjects." 1 p. XXXI, 224.

Lord Keeper Sir J[OHN] SOMERS to Mr. Secretary
[TRUMBULL].

[Undated. 1696, Nov.] House of Lords.—"My Lord Archbishop tells me just now that Goodman is gone away, and that if care be not taken all the rest of the witnesses will be gone. I doubt this is but an ill preparation for this afternoon's business. Surely somewhat should be done to recover Goodman and secure the rest. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 241.

——— to a Foreign Minister at London.

1696, December [1-?]11. The Hague.—The Treaty with Denmark was signed here 8 days ago, and Monsr. Plessen has already left for Copenhagen. Some think that the Treaty has been made with French concert. People here with good correspondents in Spain expect a revolt there, judging by the general feeling against the grandees, the feebleness of the Government and the state of the finances, the King, who is very well, having granted to the Queen's confidant a sum of 11,000 ducats from the revenues of Naples, which the Council

of Italy has refused to ratify. 1 p.; *French extract*. XXXI, 179.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the Lord Keeper,
Sir JOHN SOMERS.

1696, Dec. 1. Whitehall.—The Committee of Council being to examine to-morrow the persons Vaughan has named in his confession, I desire you will let me know whether you judge it fit to have Vaughan himself brought thither at the same time to be further examined. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

MATTHEW SMYTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Dec. 1.—I was with my Lord Portland last night He mentioned my going to Flanders, and there wait an opportunity for preferment in the Army—I must say a poor comfort, and it cannot be presumed that I can serve in a mean station, having had the precedency of most that are now in service. I let him know upon what terms I have now my liberty from the Fleet, and in great want of money. He said I should have some money, and if it may be done by the time I am to meet the Warden of the Fleet, it will save my credit there, and then I will see to get a protection signed by some Lord that makes a trade of it for a pair of gloves. 2 pp. XXXI, 172.

COUNT DE FONTEAR to the SAME.

1696, Dec. 2. London.—Complains of the seizure by a Guernsey privateer of the *Nostre Seigneur De Piedade*. 1 p.; *French*. XXXI, 173.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, Dec. 3.—I will be at Kensington in the afternoon in the room adjacent to Lord Portland's lodgings either before or after the Council. On the 1st it was generally reported that Goodman was taken, but he is now in France. I am told that a descent is really intended with all possible expedition, within 2 or 3 months at furthest. 4 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Wants money. About descent told the King the next Council day. XXXI, 175.

SIDNEY, EARL OF GODOLPHIN to [the SAME].

[1696 ?] Dec. 3.—“I very well remember that when the King went over into Holland the last spring you . . . put the enclosed warrant into my hands, acquainting me at the same time that in case the Office of Comptroller of the Mint should be vacant it was his Majesty's pleasure to bestow it upon Mr. Ellis, who had served long and well, as indeed I can

witness if that were of any use ; if his Majesty continues in the same favourable intentions to him, this warrant must be altered, since it is drawn for life, and the King, I believe, will grant no office to anybody but during his Majesty's pleasure."—1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 177.

Intelligence from Paris.

1696, Dec. [4-?]14.—De Pointi's force is stronger than was stated, being composed of 22 ships of the Line. They are embarking such munitions as suggest a land campaign. The squadron of Châteaurenaud is also being re-fitted, and is to be reinforced by 10 of de Pointi's, and is to follow him. The latter is to sail on the 15th or 20th inst.

The Count de Tessé has stayed at Turin to negotiate a neutrality between the King and Spain for Catalonia. It is said that he has failed.

The seizure of the Danish ships at Dunkirk is due to the King having learnt that many French refugees in England and Holland trade with France under the Danish flag, and have seized French vessels in the North.

Letters from Marseilles speak of the arrival there on the 25th ult. of news that the Algerians were at sea with 18 ships, and had seized 8 English and Dutch Turkey ships.

Letters from Lisbon report the capture by the *Joyeuse* and the *Grifon* of a Flushing vessel armed "en Course and en Marchand." 3 pp. ; *French*. XXXI, 184.

Royal Warrant to EDWARD NICHOLAS.

1696, Dec. 4. Kensington.—To pay an annuity of 73*l.* to Monsieur de St. Helene, and to Gregory Genuiny one of 30*l.* *Signed*, Stephen Fox, Charles Montague, Tho. Littleton. XXXI, 176.

CHARLES, EARL OF MACLESFELD to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Dec. 9. Gerard House [London].—Requests a line to the Commissioners of Trade in recommendation of Mr. Corker to be Attorney General in Virginia. 1 p. XXXI, 178.

W[ILLIAM] C[OURTENAY] to the SAME.

1696, Dec. 11.—Describes the effect on the Jacobites of the King of France acknowledging King William ; they do not believe it, and talk of preparations for a French descent on Scotland in the early spring. 1 p. ; *endorsed*, Laid before the King. XXXI, 180.

Dr. ARTHUR CHARLETT to the SAME.

1696, Dec. 13. University College [Oxford].—I thank

you for recommending me to the Archbishop of Canterbury to be his Majesty's chaplain. I am informed that I have been represented as disaffected. The grant was made before my return to Oxford, but I had no certain notice of it, and having been so lately in London, and it being full term, I was advised to take my own time to be sworn in. During this while these characters have been given. The reason is to me unknown. It is not easy to imagine why I should be in haste to make room for Mr. Obadiah Walker, who is known to wish very heartily a return to some lodgings, which he says I have much mended for him.

[*Postscript.*] I guess these suggestions may come chiefly from the Recorder and his friends, who are professed enemies to the University and the Church, and perhaps not much better to the Monarchy. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 182.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. CHANCELLOR OF THE
EXCHEQUER [CHARLES MONTAGU].

1696, Dec. 14. Whitehall.—Mr. Henry Crymes being near going into the country upon particular business, I desire you will order Mr. Nicholas Baker to give him a talley of 100*l.* for his charges. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Dec. 14.—Encloses what he is sure is true. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*; *endorsed*, About Ponti's squadron, &c.; read to the King. But he styled it, as before, Jacobite news, saying not three men in France knew the design of Ponti's. *The next paper is the enclosure*. XXXI, 183.

Monsieur MARMANDE to [the SAME].

1696, Dec. 17 [*endorsement*].—News from Paris confirms the Brest armament of a strong squadron to sail at once under de Pointy, of another to be prepared for de Nesmond, besides that under Châteaurenaud, of which you are already informed.

From Dunkirk we learn positively that 4 vessels each of 48 guns sailed thence on the 2nd towards Brest. Three other vessels of about the same size are preparing at Dunkirk. Troops are being moved to the coast. Jean Bart is still at Paris, but is returning at once. 2 pp.; *French*. XXXI, 186.

TITUS OATES to KING WILLIAM.

1696, Dec. 20.—“I have a few things to acquaint your Majesty withall. I beseech you, therefore, to admit me one quarter of an hour's time with your Majesty; it shall be esteemed as a great favour done to,” &c. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. XXXI, 189.

HENRY CRYMES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, Dec. 21.—King James's friends are now extremely busy, and I am promised a considerable post if the French land, and the party know I have bought me a horse cost 25*l.* by your direction. I gave an account of this last plot the same day Mr. Pendergrass gave it to the King. If I had not been straightened in pocket and could have gone into the best company, the Government should not have missed Sir George Barclay, Harrison or any others they had a mind to take if in England. There are abundance of people lately come from France. I gave Mr. Ellis an account of the Countess of Sussex 5 or 6 weeks' since, who has been endeavouring to get a pass from the King to come to England these two years. I will take her in two or three days when you will have her. But I cannot make brick without straw. If I go down to Romney, the King shall want for nothing he would know of persons gone or brought ashore from France. There are abundance of horses bought up lately. 1 *p.*; *holograph*; *seal*; *endorsed*, "Spoke with him the 23rd, and all his discoveries ended about saddles, etc., in the West, which I ordered him to put in writing." XXXI, 190.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, December 22.—About 30*l.* would suffice to keep up his credit with the Jacobite party, if he could have got a protection. Is still at the Lowermost House, Mr. Wilkinson's in Essex Buildings. 2 *pp.* XXXI, 191.

[ROBERT] FEILDING to the SAME.

1696, December 22 [*endorsement*].—Requests that he may have the lodging in the Keeper's house, where he was when last a prisoner. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 192.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, December 23. Newgate [London].—Tofield, who is but Fell's clerk and deputy gaoler, lies in the best bed in Fell's house, while I am in the Press Yard. Give your directions to Sir John Woolfe, who is properly the sole master of this place, that I may have a chamber in Fell's house, which is part of the gaol. To-morrow my petition, corrected by Lord Sunderland, will be read in Council. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. XXXI, 194.

[Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY] to the SAME.

1696, December 25 [*endorsement*].—There is not so much as a thought of enlisting or securing army men, nor is there one Jacobite that knows or believes anything of a present descent.

The Lords Justices gave immediate obedience to your orders, but the Paymaster makes a difficulty. "He is a fit man to serve the King that will not obey the Government's order. For ought I know it were better for the King he were hanged than the loss of time his impertinence occasions at this time."

Something should be sent to-morrow to Mr. Dance, who is Mr. Waller's agent and mine in Dublin. 1 p ; *holograph*. XXXI, 193.

FRANCIS TURNER, deprived BISHOP OF ELY, to
[Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1696, December 23.—A gentleman who attended you in my behalf told me you enquired whether I had not thoughts of going beyond sea, if I might have liberty to do so. I have it much in my thoughts, but cannot yet shape my domestic concerns to take this course. I have a motherless child, and am very loath to leave her fatherless too. Were I rid of these cares, it is a melancholy thing for a man of 60 to put to sea and quit his native country, yet I would run the risk of it to be a citizen of the world. I request you to represent to my advantage that I have lived for the last five years in such retired inoffensive circumstances that, as general an acquaintance as you know I once had, most of my friends believed me out of the kingdom. Privacy, I thank God, is grown to be no trouble at all to me. Rather I ought to count it a hid treasure, and pardon so familiar an expression from your old friend and countryman, pity you all as poor that want it. If I am freed from this confinement I shall be so far from admitting any concourse to me, I mean to live as obscurely as I can in hopes of being suffered to die quietly. If you procure my discharge that I may celebrate the approaching Festival with my own little family, I shall bless God. But if I must keep Christmas in a Messenger's house and in a bleak, noisy, narrow room, I will bear this hardship, considering Who it was that for my sake was content at this Season with a meaner lodging. 2½ pp. ; *signed*, The Bishop of Ely now deprived. XXXI, 195.

RICHARD ALDWORTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, December 24. Stanlakes, [Berkshire].—In behalf of Dr. Lindsay, Bishop of Killaloe, for the See of Down and Connor. The late Lord Deputy intended him for the last vacancy, but Parliament meeting, he found Dr. Walkinton for whom the Commons addressed him, not provided for, and the King preferred their Chaplain before his own. Dr. Lindsay being a man of great moderation, will be agreeable to the Northern Dissenters. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *endorsed*,

"Archbishop of Canterbury moved the King for Dr. Ash, if Bishop of D. and Connor be dead, which he granted. I moved for Dr. Lindsay, but the King said he was engaged to Dr. Ash by the Archbishop." XXXI, 196.

W[ILLIAM] C[OURTENAY] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696, December 25.—All things are hushed up at present, impatiently expecting the resolution of Ponty. It is agreed that he designs to land in the Highlands, and all such as are qualified for marches are forecasting how to get there, but the solid part are of opinion that nothing can be effected if the King and some of his bosom friends be not seized. They are sure Sir Cloudsly cannot stay out long to hinder the sailing of the French. Others conclude the design is on Ireland, and that there is an understanding between the late King and the Governor of Galway or Kinsale. The Duke of Savoy will be active in the spring. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 198.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, December 25.—For two or three days is at Mr. Norris's at the *Sugar Loaf* a little above the *Fountain* tavern in Pall Mall. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXI, 197.

Monsieur MARMANDE to the SAME.

[1696, Dec. 27—]1697, January 6, n.s. Brussels.—By more reliable letters than I have had before I am told from Paris that alarm about de Pointy's squadron is needless. He has only 13 vessels, and is only meant to cruise like de Gennes and Renaut, who have had small success. From Flanders it is said that they wished to avail themselves of the ice and attempt Oudenarde or its environs, but thaw has ended that. Boufflers has only gone there as being his Province. Though King William is verbally recognised, to save their face, they wish to treat with the Emperor for the Allies. But with France impoverished as it is, the King may go on for a few years to retrieve his own revenue.

It is reported at Paris that the brother of the Count de Tessé, just come from Turin with the Grand Prior of Vendome, is charged with secret negociation going on between the King and his Catholic Majesty by the mediation of the Duke of Savoy. 3 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXXII, 5.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, December 28.—Last night at Kensington I sent in the minutes to Lord Portland, who said he would show the King my paper as this morning, and let him know that it came from me. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXI, 199.

WILLIAM, EARL OF PORTLAND to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1696, December 29.—The order for Vice-Admiral Evertsen goes to-night, so I beg you to inform Lord Shrewsbury's Office not to stop the packet boat for Corunna. The King will decide to-morrow on Sir Cloudesly's letter. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *French ; holograph ; endorsed*, "Came to my house at past 2 in the morning. I sent the letter for Evertsen to Mr. Vernon, but he never sent it till I called him up to the Council Chamber about 11." XXXI, 200.

Sir EDMOND WARCUPP to the SAME.

1696, December 29. London.—Recommends a general pardon to unite all interests to the service of the Government. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 201.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

1696, December 30.—I have obtained a copy of the material part of the letter that came from France on Saturday last with an account of the whole Naval strength, as their rates, number of guns, the design upon England, the time when and the reasons why Pointy did not sail according to their first intentions, the General's name, with an account of a Conference between the L[ate] K[ing] and the French King, with their principal Ministers, with their resolutions thereupon. The whole letter contains four sheets of paper, the other parts of it being instructions to persons here. I am sure no man yet hath a copy of what I have ; some have just seen it, and have received their private instructions. 2 pp. ; *seal*. XXXI, 202.

ROBERT FEILDING to BERNARD GRANVILLE.

Undated. [1696.]—Requests him to speak with Sir William Trumbull that he may have a better chamber in Newgate Prison. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXXI, 203.

The Case of FRANCIS STAFFORD [HOWARD], Esq.

[Undated.]—"That in January, 1688, Mr. Stafford had a pass from his present Majesty to go out of England, and being a younger brother he repaired to his brother the Lord Stafford's house in Paris, who had lived there ever since the year 1679.

"That he has continued in France ever since, having his subsistence there, and never took any Commission in the Army or Fleet, or did anything directly or indirectly against the Government, and being lately acquainted that he was with others ordered to be outlawed, he ventured into England,

and humbly hopes the circumstances of his case being considered he may be admitted to bail." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 208.

WILLIAM, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated. [1696 ?]—My Lord Sidney will sup with you on Saturday at 6 of clock where you must have a Turkish ragout, and he promised not to dine that day to leaven his stomach for it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 210.

The SAME to the SAME.

Undated. [1696 ?]—My Lord Sidney being your chief guest, I leave it to you whether you will not think fit to prorogue from 6 to 7 of clock and then go to supper, and leave room for Ld. Ch. Justice when he cometh. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 211.

——— to KING WILLIAM.

Undated. [1696.]—There is a design to bring in King James immediately after your Majesty's departure for Flanders. The French fleet is to engage your Majesty's fleet, and in the meantime the Toulon fleet is to land King James with 20,000 French, Irish and English, and 30,000 more are to join them on landing. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*; *part of seal*. XXXI, 216.

B[ERNARD] GRANVILLE to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL ?].

Undated. [1696 ?]—The King's gracious reference upon my petition not having yet been laid before him at the Treasury, and having received a message from the Earl of Portland by Mr. Guy relating to Mote Park [Windsor], I trouble you with another Memorial. 1 p. XXXI, 221.

Mrs. E. HIGGONS to the SAME.

Undated. [1696 ?]—Requests that her brother being sick may be removed from jail to a Messenger's house. 3 pp. XXXI, 225.

——— to ———

[No year or month, 1696 ?] Thursday the 20th.—As to the *Institute*, Baron Scarlati can give you an account. It is called *Institutum Clericorum in communi viventium*. Some priests in England have entered into it. It was set out by a Bull of Pope Innocent XI. The design is to reduce Priests to a more regular course of life; it began in Germany. Mr. Saltmarsh, a sober, honest gentleman, may have given an account of it, to persuade others to join it. Bishop Smith lives in Yorkshire. Eckersall is not known here, there never

was a word mentioned of that tradition of the 15 months. There is no such man as du Laurens amongst our people. I am sure no such man came over.

As to the mighty matter that was to be undertaken against his Majesty, there is nothing in it. One of the four we do not know—Henry Crimes—but Bartram, who never was a captain, Major Layck [Lowick] and Lee I know ; the two last were officers with us in Ireland. You may rely on it, that no such thing was ever mentioned to Major Loieck. 2 pp.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 228.

JAMES KITSON to ———.

Undated. [1696 ?]—"I went into the *Black Posts* in Suffolk Street and demanded the names of those that were then in the house, and the first man that I spoke to was the Spanish Ambassador's Gentleman, and I axt him who was there besides himself, and he returned me answer that there was none but that man I had the warrant against, and he called him down out of the garret to me, so I axt him which was his home, which he brought me to, and then I told him I had a warrant to search his chamber and also himself, by virtue of Mr. Secretary Trumbull's warrant." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXI, 229.

H[UMPHREY] H[UMPHREYS], BISHOP OF BANGOR, to
Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated.—Protesting against Sir John Wynne, Custos Rotulorum for Merionethshire, being turned out of that Office. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *enclosed in a letter from the Revd. William Hayley*. XXXI, 232.

Colonel M[AURICE] H[USSEY] to the SAME.

Friday morning.—Refers to preparations at Brest. He does not believe that a descent is intended. Wants money. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *seal*. XXXI, 234.

Colonel [MAURICE HUSSEY] to the SAME.

Undated. [1696.]—I find that a "curvett" or packet boat came to Fort Louis the 1st April from Châteaurenault that reported their fleet would be immediately at home, and that the English Admiral was not like to come home this summer.

King James continues with his army t'other side of the water, with a design (as they give out) to make a descent, when all their fleet joins and comes into the Channel. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*; *seal*. XXXI, 238.

SHIRLY PRETYMAN to [the SAME ?].

Thursday morning. [1696 ?]—Sent for to your Office yesterday I found Lord Lucas and Dr. Kingston. The latter

produced a paper containing false and frivolous accusations, but chiefly was urged against me my promise of doing great service to the Government for 2,000*l*. I waived the discourse as well as I could, not thinking it convenient to make myself so public. I am content to stay till I shall have merited my reward. I beg that I may not be removed to a prison. 1½ *pp*. XXXI, 239.

SHIRLY PRETYMAN to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

[1696 ?] Thursday.—Offers to give intelligence about Roman Catholic Priests and Jesuits, among whom he was brought up. Since his coming to England they have given him much money, asking no account till this year. Encloses schedule of the amounts. If the King will discharge half this debt, he can give notice where Lord Montgomery and the rest named in the Proclamations are. 1 *p*. XXXI, 240.

M[ATTHEW] SMYTH to the SAME.

[1696.] Thursday morning.—It hath been with great difficulty that I have kept myself from the Marshalsea, and I was obliged to make a colourable feint as if I would bring a *Habeas Corpus* to get time. ½ *p*.; *seal*. XXXI, 243.

B[ERNARD] GRANVILLE to the SAME.

Undated. [1696.]—Since I delivered Mr. Feilding's letter I have received the enclosed petition from him to the King. I am informed that besides the hardship of his case in general he is threatened to be laid in irons, and is kept close in a room where he can have no fire, and it is so dark that he cannot see by daylight without a candle. 1 *p*.; *holograph*. See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1696, *p*. 456. XXXI, 246.

Mrs. A[nNE] FITZHARREY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated. 1696.—I had in the Letters Patent but 200*l*. a year settled. Mr. Fitzharrey desiring the quit-rents of his father's estate in Ireland, and the King refusing it gave me 40*l*. a year in the place of it, which you will find by Lord Arran's letter, being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which my Lord paid me until the King was angry for my flying into the City. This King renewed it to me, although I never received but 658*l*. and paid fees, so that there remains due to me 1,022*l*. Please speak to the King to give me 25*l*. for which I have been in confinement a whole year. I contracted this debt during the time I absconded, to support myself and children till I got them into the King's care, but since this Government two of them were sent me; my eldest continued in Sir Stephen Fox's care, but proving extravagant has been a greater charge to me than the others, and now lies sick of a "consomcion."

[*Postscript.*] “The man that wright the order of parlement I left with yo mistok and in stid of fortey he has set 4 pound but the true copey is a hundred a fortey.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 247.

Dr. ROBERT GORGE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Undated.—Prays for a hearing before the Treasury Board of a petition in two parts, (1) for his salary as Secretary to the late Duke of Schomberg’s army, (2) relating to a purchased annuity of which he has the original Patent, confirmed by King Charles and his Council’s order and by the late King’s Government of Ireland. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, “To get a day appointed for hearing him.” XXXI, 248.

Undated. [1696.]—I find that the design of Ponty is upon Ireland and about Kinsale, that endeavours and engines has been set to corrupt the Governor by promising him plentiful rewards; how far this worked on him I am not positive, but it is my opinion that it is proper to remove him, to prevent a fatal issue. I am informed that Parker came over for the most part to effect that design. Let Doctor Harryot’s house in Kent Street in Southwark be searched, for I hear his son James, a Surgeon formerly belonging to the English fleet, is one of the sparks lately come over on some design. He quitted the English Service a year ago, and is since in France; his father is disaffected, though Surgeon to the Artillery; his house is so remote, and several byways to it through the fields, that I hear several emissaries and libellers made use of it for sanctuary this two years past. He was Surgeon to the late King abroad and at home; this is 30 years past. He is a Scottish Highlander.

P.S.—There is not wanting the medley of priestcraft and State artificers of the Courts of Rome and France with their schemes and projects very hot under hand to break the League, and the petty descent of Ponty is in order to effect that design. 1 p.; *unsigned*. XXXI, 251.

CHARLES, EARL OF MONMOUTH to the SAME.

[1696.] Monday, two a’clock.—I proposed to pass an hour with you this evening, but the difficulty of disposing of the Tallies your Treasurers bestow upon us makes me fear I cannot get out of the City before it be late. I cannot go out of town till I have eased myself with a friend, and whatever compliment I make our Kings [*sic*] before I go, in [*sic*] intend to assure you that a letter from you shall bring me to town in 24 hours after I receive it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 252.

Dr. [RICHARD KINGSTON] to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

Undated. [1696 ?]—This week will afford you a sight of what the Malcontents are doing, if Mr. Spence has his eyes about him. On Saturday last I saw a letter from Monsieur Robart (whose writing I know very well) directed to Mr. Tankard, domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Leeds, dated at Ulm, July 25, from the house whence the Prince of Denmark's corps went away the day before.

I have finished the list, corrected the errors of the original, and added above 200 names.

If Mr. Spence could be persuaded to do your Honour justice, by casting your eye on the enclosed book, you will see of what great use it will be to you, since no other Minister has had one but you. 1½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXII, 110.

JOHN TUTCHIN to the SAME.

Undated. [1696 ?]—I was employed by Sir John Trenchard in procuring intelligence from Spain. Nothing conduces more to the safety of a kingdom than a good understanding of the designs of its enemies. This made Oliver Cromwell great; he bought keys to look into the Cabinets of Princes. This method the French tyrant has followed.

The design Sir John and I had agreed on was that I should have a small frigate of 5 or 6 guns, that might sail and row well. It was to be built in one of the King's yards, the Commission given by the Lords of the Admiralty, but the ship charged neither on the books of the Admiralty, Navy, nor Victualling. But all the necessities from these Offices, as orders and provisions, to be given or paid by the Secretary of State, money being allowed out of the Treasury or elsewhere. The commander to receive his orders from the Secretary of State. Had you had such a frigate upon the discovery of the design against his Majesty, several of those conspirators might have been taken who made their escapes from Romney Marsh. Sir John Trenchard was well satisfied with the proposal. 1 p. XXXII, 111.

MEINHARD, DUKE OF SCHOMBERG to KING WILLIAM III.

1696.—Requesting payment of part at least of 100,000*l.* promised to his father for the purchase of an estate, and a Great Seal for the whole sum. 1 p.; *copy*. XL, 50.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

[1696.] Sunday night.—“My Ld. Aylesbury's letter to you having been laid before his Majesty by me, as you desired in your absence to-night, his Majesty does not think it

unreasonable my Lady should be permitted to go to him in the manner proposed, but for some particular reasons the King cannot give such a license so immediately as is desired. Therefore it is hoped my Lord will have some patience, and in a little time a way will be found out to grant what my Lord desires.

"His Majesty does not think fit that the Oxford Address or Association should be published in the *Gazette*, no more that of Cambridge was before, they neither coming up to those rules his Majesty in Council prescribed himself before either of those Addresses were made to him." 1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 138.

Sir S[ALATHIEL] LOVELL to [ELIZABETH [?],] BARONESS SAND[Y]s.

1696[-7], Jan. 3.—I mentioned the case of Mrs. Pinkhard and others to the King last Sunday. He is inclined to transport all those that he shows any favour to, doubting they will turn counterfeiters of the coin. No Newgate pardon will pass this Session. Let this poor woman know that in my opinion there is not any damage of her life, nor any great hope of her absolute pardon, but upon condition of transportation only. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXX, 133.

Colonel MAURICE HUSSEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696-7, Sunday, Feb. 3.*—I visited a great many of my friends, and can find nothing of that matter amongst them; they laugh at anybody that should seem to believe it. "If that ever happens, during K.J.'s life, which is a great hazard, there is a great many steps to be made before that day comes; first there must be peace with all the Allies before the K. of Fr. ventures upon making a descent into this Kingdom; that peace must exclude England, and he must be master of the seas; this they all say and believe.

"I saw a letter out of France from a good hand giving . . . great hopes of things in general terms, in some short time; it marks that K.J. sends plenipotentiaries to the Congress who will do mighty feats; that before Callière's preparatory Commission for 5 months was expired, all the difficult points were agreed on, which is a great secret, and that those now going from France to the place of Treaty will complete the happiness of Europe and crown all with a lasting peace, but questions whether England is to have any share in it."

I am glad you have secured the rogues at Newgate. I hope Clancy will be continued along with them.

"I forgot to mention one thing that is in that letter that the game is to begin in Scotland; the Scotch who command

* An error for January corrected in the endorsement.

in chief in St. Germain's make K.J. believe that they have invitations and very good encouragements." 1 p.; *unsigned*; *seal*. XXXII, 3.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Rev. ROBERT STUBBS.

1696-7, Jan. 5. Whitehall.—Mr. Morden will come to fix the globes, and mend places spoilt in carriage. He is to be lodged and dieted at some tenant's or at Bracknell, "only let him leave no scores in the neighbourhood." 2 pp. Stubbs.

Lady [CATHARINE] TRUMBULL to the SAME.

Same date.—Thanks for hogmeat, in particular for liver and crow, which was very welcome. Fine, fat pork as I have seen. . . . You are to thank Major Clark "for his excellent collar of brawn he sent us. . . . Chide Pryse for me. . . . I cannot say what I complain of is news to me. I thought I had warned her enough when I found a tub of drink in the old brewhouse, but now to spoil my strong beer is what I am very angry at, and to cheat me of so much as to have given John [Huck] if he would have taken it." 2 pp. *Incomplete*. Stubbs volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [PIERRE] BAYLE.

1696-7, Jan. 5. Whitehall.—Letter of thanks for the Dictionary. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *Latin*; *copy*. P.B.

WILLIAM PENN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696-7, Jan. 4-11. Warminghurst.—"Here's breach like to be made upon us in our Colonies in America by an *imperium in imperio*; two independent Deputations, Powers, Courts and Administrations in the same Province, one by Proprietaries, the other by a Court of Admiralty set up by the King's immediate authority, among our own tenants and people; which will so alarm and baulk the People and Planters, that they will halt, both in their trade and improvements, and ruin me that have spent and lost above 30,000*l*. already, and extremely pinch the rest in my circumstances. We have general powers as well by sea as land, and it must be presumed that being for a Province, the beginning of a Nation, all is meant thereby that a Government, lying upon bays and seas, could want. Also the nomination of all sorts of Officers is given us, and all Courts; then Courts of Admiralty; for if the King has excluded himself from such a nomination, how can Courts be erected but by the Proprietaries; that being the way by which Powers by grant operate in those Colonies. We are ready to erect Courts and appoint Officers, for the Service of the Crown, and Revenue of it; and I think we have a better stake for the King's

security than any Inferior Persons that will constitute those Courts, or the usual temporary Governors, who are his Vice-Admirals, where they are his Governors. Let me beg of thee to dispose the King, not to discourage and bruise us, who make Colonies at our charge for his advantage; every man there being worth three times more to him at the year's end than to us. We venture lives and fortunes upon public faith and Protection, and hope not to be shaken in them by lawyers' niceties. The equity, the necessity and nature of the thing is for us. In short if we have not the powers in the question expressed so fully, as might be, let us have them better expressed for us. The King is never the farther off from all we have, if we misbehave. But just now when we have done wonders, and deserve statues instead of checks and retrenchments, to frighten us will be very uneasy. The business comes on the 7th inst. Mention it to Lord S. to speak, as he promised me he would, to the King and all the Lords of his acquaintance, to use us well and not, at the most false information of a little officer, to examine our Patents, arraign our Powers, and try to put upon us an independent Government in the very heart of ours. I leave it, begging thy excuse; my notice was short, or my letter should not have been so long, time digesting into less compass. Pardon its abruptness, and accept and believe me ever . . .

[*Postscript.*].—"I wish Pontie has not run away with the hair [*sic*] and ruined our Plantations, for we hear he is gone with 8 sail to America." 3½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 4.

JOHN MEARE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696-7, Jan. 11. Oxford.—In the Vice-Chancellor's absence your letter was brought to me. I communicated it to the Heads of Colleges and Halls. At a meeting this morning they unanimously desire you to move the House of Commons that they might be excused from parting with their Plate, and exempted from the Tax. We hear the estimate of the Plate in the University has been very much over valued in the House; for upon the best computation it will not make in this whole University above 7,000*l*. We fear the delivering up of our plate will be a reflexion upon us, and a means to deter others from being benefactors in that nature. And the Tax will be so hard upon many Colleges that they will find great difficulty to raise it. 1 p. XXXII, 8.

A Prisoner to his Relations.

1697, Jan. [12-]22. Dunkirk Gaol.—Yesterday the Admiralty Court informed us that the King of France having been informed that, Captain Vaughan having been hung in England, he might have inflicted the same penalty on the 13 officers, his

prisoners here, but he contented himself by condemning one to the Gallies, to be chosen by lot drawn by all except Mr. Cruzel. He would let it be known in England that if the Irish in his service were still executed or ill used, he would treat more severely all the French whom he took, and that he had condemned a Hamburg Captain in reprisal for the people of that city having given up Vaughan to the English. The lot fell on Monsieur de Bourdenave, an officer in the *Melonnière*, who was at once put in a cell. Our Judges were shocked. They advised us to write to our friends in England to stop the executions, or we should receive worse treatment. We replied that we could be exchanged for ordinary prisoners, but for traitors or malefactors we were too good servants of the King to ask liberty for men unworthy of it. The Judge said we had better write, and that difficulties would be minimized. They seemed anxious to release the son of Chevalier Jennings, whose father is back from Paris, where he went to ask the King to grant three of us in exchange for his son. The King said he would grant not only three, but all 13. Speak to our friends to represent it to the King. His goodness will do all he can for us. I am perfectly well; do not pity me. God has consoled me, and will give me strength to bear the worst when my turn comes, and keep me always faithful to Him and our good King. Our *Aide Major* has written to Lord Galloway, and I am writing to Messieurs d'Auverkerque and de l'Etang. 3½ pp.; *French; unsigned*. XXXII, 12.

JAMES VERNON to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

169[6-]7, Jan. 12. Whitehall.—Mr. Baker telling me there will be occasion for the information of Joseph Sanders (a person employed in carrying over Goodman), which was taken by you 12 months since, I have desired him to wait upon you for it. ¼ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 9.

Colonel M[AURICE] H[USSEY] to the SAME.

1696-7 [*endorsement*], Jan. 12.—Paris is quiet. The Jacobites dare not be free nor trust one another as formerly, seeing the King carries everything before him.

Madame de Maintenon is the only staunch friend St. Germain's has in France, for the Ministers were absolutely of opinion that making peace with England and the Allies, upon certain conditions, was for the King's advantage, but Madame de Maintenon has lately assured the Queen at St. Germain's that the King would never flinch from his promises to K.J.

It is feared of that side that the K. of England will be sooner in Holland than they expected, and will hinder the Treaty from making any sudden agreement. They speak of very great preparations against next spring by sea and land, and seem

to believe that England cannot maintain war much longer for want of money.

Madame de Maintenon has told the Queen that the K. of Fr. would never depend upon any intelligence that St. Germain's could give him out of England; he would employ people himself for that purpose that he could rely on, and no other, which K.J. is much troubled at, believing he has a vast party here, and the K. of Fr. does not believe it. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 10.

Lady M[ARY] FENWICK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696-7, Jan. 18 [*endorsement*].—"My fears are great, by a report that the King had given the fatal order about Sir Jo. last night; if it be not so, I beg you will put me out of pain, and if it be, let me know; it can be no secret, so I hope you'll pardon this trouble." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Sent answer by her footman that the Warrant signed last night for Saturday." XXXII, 11.

GEORGE STEPNEY to the SAME.

1697, [Jan. 22-] Feb. 1. The Hague.—By what I have heard of yesterday's Congress the place of Treaty is not yet named; Caunitz only acquainted the Ministers that since France did not approve of Aix or any Imperial City, the Emperor proposed Nimeguen, Breda or Maestricht, adding Zwoll or Arnheim. It seems he has not yet received (or will not own it) an answer to the expedient of Ryswick. The Emperor insists that no peace can be made without the restoration of Lorraine in another manner than what France has offered hitherto; but that no time be lost in coming to a negociation, the Emperor desires the Mediation may be immediately deferred to Sweden in due form, which I believe will be done next week by Caunitz in a visit to Mr. Lilienroot in the name of the Congress. I believe they depend much on what the King of Sweden will procure for Lorraine. At present Mr. Dickvelt is adjusting with Mr. Callier the formulaire in which he is to dictate to the Mediator the Preliminary Conditions. On the other hand Mr. Schmettau (the Brandenburg Minister, who has been here many years) is entrusted (at least by the Germans) to draw up a formulaire of what the Allies demand, which will be called their Declaration or Proposition, and not Counter-Project, for they seem inclined to take no notice of any secret negociation that has been carried on all this while by Mr. Callier with Messrs. Dickvelt and Boreel, but begin as if this were their first Act addressing themselves directly to the Mediator and accepting the offers he made (in his Declarations of May 29 and June 8, 1696) to settle a peace upon the foundations of those of Münster and Nimeguen.

The Elector of Saxony has had a fall at hunting, which I do not tell you for news, for he is never without bruises and plasters.

The Elector of Trèves is apprehensive that the French preparations are designed against Coblenz.

[*Postscript.*]—In your discourses with Mr. Prior and in your letters to Lord Villiers, please do not mention me. They may think I am encroaching on their province. 3 pp.; *holograph.* XXX, 136.

JOHN, EARL OF BATH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696[–7], Jan. 23, Saturday.—Wishes to wait on Sir William before the latter goes to Kensington the next day. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph.* XXX, 126.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696[–7], Jan. 24, noon.—Since you think it sufficient to send my petition without troubling you otherwise, I send it, desiring that the whole may be read to the King, which I could not make shorter, there being several things necessary to refresh his memory after so long time. If you see Lord Keppel, acquaint him with it, and desire him to go with you to the King when it is presented, I thought it necessary to mention the vile practice in Newgate whereof I discoursed with you. 3 pp.; *holograph.* XXX, 127.

The SAME to the SAME.

Same date.—Begs pardon for not waiting on Sir William that forenoon, and desires to do so after dinner, as early as convenient. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph.* XXX, 128.

Monsieur MARMANDE to the SAME.

1696–7 [Jan. 28–]February 7, n.s. Brussels.—They are arming at Brest and Rochfort; 30 ships of the line are reported at Brest.

Tallard is going towards Landau with 9,000 men. At Nieustadt are many gunners waiting for guns; de Meline is moving on the Mayence side with 4,000 horses roughed for ice, and other troops move on Spirbach.

A courier has gone through with the King of France's last words on the Peace. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French.* XXXII, 6.

THOMAS BULKLEY to the SAME [?].

1696[–7], Feb. 2.—Cadwallader Jones, who was confined for high treason and rescued from justice, is now aboard the *Colchester*, who goes Commodore of the Barbados fleet. With him is a servant who is capable of being a good witness for the King. 1 p.; *holograph.* XXX, 137a.

Dr. ARTHUR CHARLETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696[-7], Feb. 3. University College, Oxford.—I am obliged to you for giving me the opportunity of conversing with Mr. [Denzil] Onslow. He will do his country credit in all foreign countries.

I understand from the Bishop of Oxford how heartily you espouse the interest of our Press, which at present is very flourishing, but if the imposition on paper proceeds on, it must sit still, without some favourable clause, at least in behalf of the dead languages, which seem to have a good title to the mercy of the King, otherwise we must not publish any more Greek or Latin. 1 *p*; *holograph*. XXX, 138.

ETIENNE SEIGNORET to [the SAME].

1696-7, February 4. London.—Offers further intelligence, a statement of ships at Brest, a printed paper about King James and a letter. 1 *p*.; *French*; *endorsed*, "5th. Agreed 1, A trial for 3 months at 100 crowns a month, at the end of the first month from the receipt of his first letter. 2, To write to Mr. Hill, Envoy Extr. at Brussels, to be sent directly to me." XXXII, 13.

GEORGE STEPNEY to the SAME.

169[6-]7, Feb. 5.—Perhaps you may lay the other part of my letter before his Majesty; I therefore give you in a paper apart the further progress made towards a Peace.

Last night a main point was adjusted; Caunitz visited Lilienroot, and in the name of the Congress deferred the Mediation in due form to the King of Sweden, but with this proviso that he having been Guarand of the Peace of Münster was not dispensed from that Guaranty before this Treaty should be brought to perfection. The place must be Ryswick, and Callier will have given the due form to which he is to dictate to the Mediator by way of preliminary. He has added one condition more than was contained in his paper of January 7, *viz.*, that Luxembourg shall be restored *dans l'état qu'elle est presentement* instead of *dans l'état qu'elle a été prise*. Yet this condition has little effect on Don Quiros, who insists on having about 1,500 villages restored, which he formerly specified in a list he gave to Mr. Dickvelt, whereof he swears he will not abate one tittle, nor consent to the Mediation before those parts be clearly adjusted.

"Hopes are given that Dinant will be restored likewise in *statu quo*, and some composition be made for the Duchy of Bouillon, not by way of preliminary, but hereafter by negociation when the Assembly shall be formed. And notwithstanding Callier not long ago declared most peremptorily that the House of Lorraine should not expect *un seul hameau* more

than was offered by the Treaty of Nimeguen, some faint hopes are likewise given that *something more* may be granted to this young Duke. But wherein this *something more* consists I cannot comprehend unless they will contrive a match for him in France, but this must be referred to the Treaty itself, and not be laid down in the Preliminary.

“The Germans are labouring at the form of their pretensions, wherein they mean to explain that Article of the Peace of Münster (which was never rightly understood) by the execution of Nuremberg, and some think a deduction should be added, and a specification of such places as they expect to have restored under the name of Reunions, thereby to cut off all handle of chicane with the French; on the other hand, many think this nice discussion will cause *aigreurs* and inconveniences. Besides what is designed for a Memorial only will by this method swell insensibly to a volume, the whole will grow Preliminary, and nothing be reserved for Treaty.” 3 pp.; *unsigned, in Mr. Stepney’s hand.* XXX, 141.

ETIENNE SEIGNORET to Monsieur HUGUETAN.

1696-7, Feb. 5-15. London.—States the kind of intelligence required. There have been inconsistencies in the accounts sent, especially about Pointi’s squadron. Brest is the main point as to which news is desired, and the real intentions of France as to peace. The Ministers can only pay for good intelligence, but will do so at the rate stated [*see p. 732 ante*]. 2 pp.; *French; copy; endorsed by Sir William as p. 732 ante.* XXXII, 19.

COSIMO, GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

169[6-]7, Feb. 5. L’Ambrogiana.—Have had letters written to Leghorn that my Tribunal there may give justice to the widow of William Upton in her claim against Arthur Martin. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *Italian.* See p. 737 *post.* XXXII, 17.

ETIENNE SEIGNORET to [the SAME?].

1696-7, February 6. London.—Encloses copy of what he has written according to instructions, and has told them to give reasons for their conjectures. Requests the return of the printed paper about King James, to show to his friends. 2 pp.; *French.* XXXII, 14.

R. DOBSON to the SAME.

1696-7, Feb. 8. The *Stirling Castle*, Spithead.—I was unable to wait on you since I brought the letter of recom-

mendation from Colonel Villiers and the salmon from Newcastle. I was Lieutenant of several of his Majesty's ships these six years, and was made First Lieutenant of the *Advice* by Mr. Russell when we burnt the ships at La Hogue and Sherebrook [Cherbourg]. I hope you will speak for me. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 15.

MATTHEW SMYTH to KING WILLIAM.

1696-7, Feb. 11.—Has his Majesty's word that he should be provided for; his appearing in the Lords' House was without his consent; claims to have been the first discoverer of the late plot; has received orders not to come to Court, and begs to be re-examined. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 18.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. BOHUN.

1696-7, Feb. 12. Whitehall.—In favour of Mr. Baptist Watson as a Writing Factor in the service of the East India Company. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to Colonel [FRANCIS] NICHOLSON
[Governor of Maryland].

1696-7, Feb. 13. Whitehall.—In favour of Mr. Benon Thomas, who has many plantations, and much tobacco standing out in debts, to have justice according to the laws of the country. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. Same vol.

[SIDNEY, EARL OF] ROMNEY to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

[1696-7,] Feb. 16.—Whilst I was sick a man came to me, knowing something of importance concerning the King's life. He desired to stay till I was well, and I will bring him to you to-morrow. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 20.

SAMUEL CARLETON to the SAME.

1696-7, Feb. 21.—“Underneath is the survey of Mr. Hall, the bricklayer, of the ground in the Park; he could not perform it according to exact rule, by reason notice had been taken thereof.”

“From the corner of that tenement late in the tenure of Mr. Gaunley the painter, adjoining to Arlington Street, to the south corner of St. James' Park wall over against Hide Park Gate, consists of 900 yards, and from the said south point to the cross wall which separates the enclosed ground behind Arlington House garden consists of 500 yards. So that the depth is 30 yards and the length 1,400 yards more or less. 1 p. XXX, 154.

[RICHARD] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696-7, [Feb. 22]-March 4, s.n. Brussels.—Since I wrote I have been labouring, as you told me, about the admission of the Bohemian into the Electoral College, according to the plan which Abbé Stephani had formed. I found the treaty between Count Kaunitz and our Elector quite broke off, and was useful to bring it on again, by employing the name of our King and assuring the Elector that his Majesty concerned himself very much in this affair. The Elector was very positive that he never would consent to the admission of Bohemia, unless he could obtain an equivalent for his own family; all the proposals hitherto made were agreeable only to one side. The Emperor would not consent to what the Elector demanded, or the Elector accept what the Emperor offered. I ventured to speak plain at last, that money was the price of all things, and now the difficulty is only at what rate to fix the consent of the Elector. The sum proposed is 200,000 *florins d'Allemagne*, which is not yet quite agreed on, but there we are at present. Kaunitz and Quiros are glad of this negociation to be absent from the Hague, being much averse to all that is doing there. The Imperialists will never consent to treat at Ryswick, though the French plenipotentiaries are on the way to Delft.

I have pressed the Elector to declare himself in regard of our poor prisoners at Dunkirk, and he has sent word to the Governor of Mons that he will enter into the resentments of our King and treat all French prisoners which come into his power just as the King of England's officers are used at Dunkirk.

The reason why Marmande has failed to settle a good correspondence with France for you is because the person whom he would have employed is already engaged to one of our own Ministers, who gives him a regular pension.

Monsieur Hervart, of Paris, sends word that he has sent four demi-muids of Hermitage and a carteau of Champagne to my address at Ghent for Madame de Gouvernet. 3 pp.; *endorsed by Trumbull*, "To write to him if he can take bills from Madame de G. and receive the money there and send it over in specie hither. The wine to be directed to Jo. Bridges, Esq., Solicitor to the Customs." XXXII, 22. See p. 849 *post*.

[Undated.] 1696-7, Feb.—Whereas by an extract taken out of the Protocol of the Sieur Lillienroot, Minister from the Crown of Sweden at the Hague, of the date of 31 January-10 February last, it appeared that the Sieurs Dyckvolt and Boreel had the same day in the dwelling house of the Sieur Boreel declared to the said Minister of Sweden,

Mediator in the intended Treaty of Peace: "*qu'ils étoient convenus que moyennant la conclusion and lors de la signature de la Paix le Roi T.C. reconnoitra le Prince d'Orange Roy de la Grande Bretagne sans y faire aucune difficulté, restriction, condition ou reserve: en suite de quoy le Sr. de Cailieres lui a déclaré qu'il confirmoit au nom de S.M.T.C. ce que Messieurs Boreel et Dyckvolt luy avoient dit de la dite convention*; it is hereby agreed by and between . . . in the name and on the behalf of . . . that we will not proceed to sign such Treaties as we shall have respectively agreed to with the most Christian King, until the said most Ch. King shall have acknowledged the King of Great Britain, as by the said declaration is promised on the part of the sd. Most Ch. King, and shall have concluded a treaty of Peace with the said K. of Great Britain." 1½ columns; endorsed by Trumbull, "Secret article prepared for the King. Lord Keeper, Lord P. Seal, Sir Jo. Williamson, and myself. Went into the K.'s closet the 22 Feb., 96-7, upon the subject of this." XL, 86.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Major-General STUART.

1696-7, March 2. Whitehall.—I laid your two former letters before the King that he might see in what condition you found the Army in Ireland, and might be sensible of the pains you were taking to put them and the Militia there into a better posture. I have moved the King for a brevet for your brother to have the same command he had in Colonel Gibson's regiment, but his Majesty being generally very cautious in those matters was not pleased to grant it. ½ p.; copy. P.B.

Monsieur BARBOT to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL?].

169[6-]7, March [3-]13.—I must remind you of your promise to induce the King to give me a special order upon the Treasury for the 6,331*l.* which he owes to my partner and me for the use of the 19 ships in 1693. By this debt and the loans I have made to the King's Exchequer of all I have and more, I can no longer carry on my business. 2 pp.; French. XXXII, 24.

ANTHONY HENLEY to the SAME.

1696-7, March 6.—The Fellows of Winchester College are in much concern. The Bishop has sent the Association to his diocese at a time when the Warden and most of the Fellows are absent. Those present assured me that all would sign it, and have signed in their respective abodes, being mostly beneficed elsewhere. I assured them that it should not be ill taken. 1 p.; holograph. XXX, 188.

[RICHARD] HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1696-7, March 18-28. Antwerp.—Is sending four demi-muids of wine and a carteau of champagne.

All our purposes at Brussels to bring the Elector to consent to the admission of Bohemia failed, and now Kaunitz is returned to the Hague to let the Pensioner make a peace for him in spite of all his oppositions. "I for my part am resolved to give over warfare the next week, if I receive no succours. I have held out to the last extremity, and must yield at last. I wish I were so happy as to be your gardener at Easthampstead." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXX, 209.

ARTHUR MARTYN to the SAME.

169[6-]7, March 18. Leghorn.—Madame Katherine Upton pretends a jointure out of the effects of the partnership between her late husband and me.

Upon the war with France I removed from Marseilles hither, and put into his hands very considerable effects, and contracted a partnership.

After his return to England and death there, I was unable to comply with my obligations, those concerned accepting 30 *per cent.* of their credits. Those who acted for the rest had made some progress in recovering the effects, when an attachment was made on the greatest part of these by Madame Upton, and the case came before this tribunal, when it appeared that Upton had put in no stock, and sentence was given against the widow, who appealed to Pisa, where the Cause is still pending.

There is not a word in any of the books of the 1,000*l.* said to be paid him for a portion, much less of 3,000*l.* jointure pretended. 2½ pp.; *see p.* 733 *ante*. XXXII, 25.

[Mr. STRATFORD, *endorsement*] to [the SAME].

[1696-7 ?], March 19 [*endorsement*].—Gives warning of suspected persons, and adds that Mr. Roper and three others seized by Evans have too much liberty.

The Malcontents fancy that the many horses seized in and about London (which no persons come to own) were not intended for a traitorous design, but are the horses of City apprentices, who dare not challenge them for fear of their masters' displeasure for keeping horses without their privy. 2 pp.; *unsigned*. XXX, 223.

WILLIAM HOUSLEY to FERDINANDO BURLEIGH, Attorney.

1696[-7], March 21. The *King William and Queen Mary*, St. Edward's Lane, Cambridge.—"After a long search to find a man so honest as to do one act for public good without hiring, I was informed of you, that fears no unjust frowns; wherefore

I humbly desire that this enclosed may be presented to his Majesty, being a proposition to prevent his Majesty's personal trouble and danger, the loss of men's lives, and the waste of men's money in defeating the enemy by new and surprising unexpected force [or ?] intelligence." *In another hand*, Pray let the letter be delivered according to the superscription, and further let Mr. [illegible] have the [illegible] Church book this week. D. Love. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed by Trumbull*, "23 Apr., 96. Gave the enclosed letter to the King." Misc. 130.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGETT to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1697, March 31. Constantinople.—According to your last of October 31, I have represented to the Vizir his Majesty's concern at the disorder committed in the Port of Limasol by one of his subjects contrary to his instructions, that to do the Gr. Sigr. justice he had appointed his consuls on the Mediterranean to seize the French ship and take the offender, that he might be brought to punishment, and this should content the Vizir, but he is so much inclined to favour the French and so closely solicited by that Ambassador, and importuned by Captain Boissons that he is unsatisfied and says that since the ship and lading was taken in the G. Signor's Port, the latter expects it should be restored or made good. He purposes to write to me about it, that the G. Signor's mind may be signified to his Majesty. I have done what I can to divert this, and have purchased the Captain Pasha's assistance, but the Vizir has given him a Khaya, a French renegade, who is a check upon him.

Yesterday the Captain Pasha pressed to know the King's opinion about the G. Signor's purpose to establish limits for his Ports of Smyrna, Constantinople, and all these parts, to begin at Andros on the European, and Co on the other side. The Captain Pasha calls it the G. Signor's harem, wherein he will have no violence committed, and requires my consent to it. I tell him the shot of the cannon has always determined the limits of ports, so I do not know how the practice can be allowed, that his Majesty will agree to what is reasonable, provided the French King does so, but that I fear the proposition is not practicable, as it will occasion differences and disputes which no Court of Justice can determine; yet I think he seems resolved to have his orders observed.

Another matter is Captain Moodie's taking a French tartan within said liberties after the publication of the G. Signor's will at Smyrna. On this I desire orders. 3 pp. XXXII, 26.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to MATTHEW PRIOR.

1697, April 13. Whitehall.—I have yours of the 9th inst.

n.s., and am obliged for your free communication upon the present transaction, which I desire the rather because, to be free with you in my turn, the accounts Lord Villiers gives are very imperfect. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. 95-97.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to KING WILLIAM III.

1697, April 14. Whitehall.—For directions about payment of bills drawn by Dr. Robinson, Resident in Sweden. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. Same vol.

JOHN ROBINS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, April 16.—Yesterday at the Old Bailey a return was made to the writ of *Exigent* against Lord Montgomery for treason, on which it was expected it would have appeared that he was outlawed, but the Sheriffs thought fit to return that they had done nothing on the *Exigent*, so that his Lordship is safe from his fear of being outlawed, and must be bailed this Sessions. That he is not outlawed proceeds either from a neglect or collusion of an Officer under the Sheriffs of London called the Secondary of the Counter, for if due care had been taken before he surrendered himself, he might have been outlawed according to the common proceedings in the Law. The Attorney General is to have notice of the proceedings, and I presume the Sheriffs will be questioned about their return.

I hear the King nominates Commissioners for the Duty on leather, and I should think myself very happy in being one. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 29.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir WILLIAM ASHURST.

1697, April 24. Whitehall.—Recommending to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Mr. Samuel de Paz to be admitted Broker, pursuant to Act of Parliament. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, April 30. Whitehall.—I send warrant for the allowance of Rear-Admiral's pay to the Marquis of Carmarthen. His Lordship desired that the three-decked ship of 80 guns, now building at Deptford, might be finished according to his directions, and that he might command her, with authority to carry the same distinguishing pendant that was allowed him on board the *Royal William* before he was a Flag. He says his Majesty granted this at Margate. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 105.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, May 1.—The Taunton coach passes Bagshot every Monday about noon. Requests money to pay Seignoret,

who advanced to him money due to the King for Customs. 1 p.; *French*; *endorsed*, "King's plate. Nep[hew] Bridges; about double Customs. Write to Mr. Stubbs about my coming. Q. What provisions to be got?" XXXI, 18.

Sir H[ENRY] HOBART to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, May 7. Blickling.—A country gentleman, who wishes well to the Government, would gladly have a letter now and then out of your Office.

All things are well here, the King's faithful subjects in heart, the Jacobites despond, and the taxes are cheerfully paid, even the duty on malt, so terrible at first to this County, is no longer a bugbear, nor Sir H. Hobart so criminal now, who voted for it. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Answered the 17th [*see p. 741 post*]. And sent for him to town upon Mr. Chadwick's death by Ld. S's order the 20th." XXXII, 32.

EDWARD, VISCOUNT VILLIERS to the SAME.

1697, May [10–]20, n.s. The Hague.—"The bearer is a gentleman of Hungary and a Protestant. My Lord Lexington has desired me to be civil to him, which I cannot be in a more advantageous manner for the traveller than to give him an opportunity of being known to you. . . . Count Tekeli is the stranger's name." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 35.

Mr. Speaker PAUL FOLEY to the SAME.

1697, May 11.—In favour of his cousin, some livings being at the King's disposal when the Bishopric of Meath is filled. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 33. *See p. 751 post*.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL ?] to the SAME.

1697, May 11–21. Rotterdam.—I thank you for the trouble in my business, though the success was not answerable.

The Prince of Sweden, 15 years old next June, comes not to the Crown before 18. The Queen is left Regent with 5 nobles, she to have a double voice. They continue their Ambassadors as Mediators.

Great disorders in Poland. If money will do it, Conti carries the Crown, there being 1,600,000 livres formerly remitted from France, and lately another great sum, but not to be dealt till the work be done. He is mightily opposed by the Moscovite, Emperor, and Princes of Germany, especially Brandenburg, lest he coming up there make peace with the Turks, which is part of the design. But if friends do it, Prince James, or Prince Lewis of Baden, stand fairest, though their great divisions may induce them to choose a different person from them all,

In France, 40 chief farmers of the Revenue have undertaken each to lay down 100,000 livres, so that within a month or six weeks the K. will be supplied with near 4 millions sterling. His armies are punctually paid that small pay he allows them, which I wish I could say of our own.

The Treaty began on Thursday, 19th, o.s., when the credentials were presented to the Mediator. On Saturday following they concluded meeting twice weekly, *viz.*, Wednesday morning and Saturdays in the afternoon.

His Majesty was after his landing feverish, and let blood, but now perfectly well; went to Zulestein Monday following, intending for Loo. He wants money extremely for the Army; hath desired to borrow of the States, which some say they have not, but will speedily take up a round sum upon life-rents. The news of the French investing Ath caused his coming last night to Breda, and so for the Army. It was thought here as well as in England that the enemy would have bent their main force towards the Rhine, against Mentz or Coblenz, to exchange for Strasburg, by the preparations they made with boats, *etc.*, for the rivers, but they design it now this way to force us to their terms. For Catimat commands the Leager, and the other two, Villeroy and Boufflers, are to cover the siege. Whether the King will attempt the relieving that small place, a fort rather than a town, or in the interim attack their lines in Flanders to break through towards Dunkirk, time will shew. I conjecture that Ath being our frontier between Mons and Brussels, they presume to master it shortly and proceed on, so that I think the K. will not hazard Brussels, Ghent, *etc.*, by leaving those parts.

I observed the French came not to the Hague the week the K. was there, though both that before and after. They own not our Plenipotentiaries, nor will meet the Confederates if they be present, so that the whole Treaty is like to be managed by the Mediators going between them till it be concluded, and they all meet to sign it, if it ever get so far, for which doubt I have reasons, both from the French carriage here and the motions of their armies. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 37.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir HENRY HOBART.

[1697,] May 17. Whitehall.—The Lord Chamberlain will use his utmost interest in your behalf. We are in great expectation of news from Flanders, and I cannot be at ease till I hear what this great crisis will produce. By the last letters the King seemed resolved to attempt the relieving Ath; though to us here it appears so terrible an enterprise that it is impossible to be out of pain till the success is known. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy in Trumbull's hand*. XXXII, 32 reverse.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 18. Whitehall.—I send extract of letter of 8th inst. from Lord Lexington concerning that dangerous assassin the Count Bosselli, and the design he may have upon his Majesty's person, if not prevented by due care. Also copy of a proposal for keeping of horses three or four days without meat, without impairing of their vigour, made by one Beck, a German, and presented to the King before he went hence. His Majesty referred him to the Duke of Schomberg, from whom he has not received the satisfaction he expected. The French, I learn by an intercepted letter, have a mind to treat with him.

The Swedish Resident tells me he is to acquaint his Majesty that the King of Denmark may have a mind to put in execution some ill intentions against the Duke of Holstein, and to declare his mind in the point of the Duke's *jus armorum* according to the Treaty of Altona.

Mr. Pinsier, the Holstein Commissary, has desired Mr. Cresset to remind his Majesty of the money due to his master.

I enclose copy of letter from the Duke of Somerset to me about sending two horses to France and receiving a Barb from thence, according to his Majesty's promise, also warrant for Arthur Upton, Esq., to be a Baronet, granted at the Earl of Galway's request. 1 p.; copy. P.B. b. 108.

The SAME to the SAME.

1697, May 21. Whitehall.—I send for his Majesty's hand ratifications of a Treaty and secret articles made with Denmark in 1690, which being by an article in a late Treaty with Denmark to be ratified by the King, we could not find any authentic Instrument to do it by till we sent to Copenhagen for the ratifications signed by her late Majesty which were left there unexchanged by Mr. Molesworth. They are now come, but the ratifications and warrant to put them under the Great Seal, which goes herewith, are dated at Kensington, April 23rd, the day before the King went from thence.

Lord Lonsdale entreats that his kinsman, Mr. William Lowther of Maske, may be made a Baronet.

I send also copy of petition of the owners of the *Orangeflower*, his Majesty's subjects, complaining of wrong done by the Admiralty of Zeeland, which is confirmed by the Judge of Admiralty's report sent herewith, the Zeelanders not having done them justice according to the Treaty concerning Salvage made between the King and the States-General. 2 pp.; copy. P.B. b. 110.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL ?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, May 21–31. Rotterdam.—I do not wonder you have not better information, because I know none of the Con-

federates, save the Dutch, know the intrigues with the French. I gave a hint of this to-day to Sir J[oseph] W[illiamson], who sent for me, that ours might penetrate more into the affairs. Boreel lies in the Hague laid up of the gout, with whom they especially deal, visiting him frequently publicly and privately. Your fears have been the same with many's here, of hazarding all by a battle (for no mortal can foresee the consequences), which the K. as Athlone and others wrote, and was generally believed till this very day. And to tell you my opinion, I think the K. was so chagrined that he would have ventured it, though the enemy surmount us 26 or 30,000 in number. But this day we understand by the Brabant letters that our army retires to Brussels, whether by want of provisions to go further, having their magazine there, or for that they hear by some deserters from the French camp that Ath was all in flames, or that the enemy betwixt Hal and Ath was entrenched, or perhaps upon some expresses gone from the Hague to Hal, one from the States and one from Boreel, which some say gave hopes of fairer concessions from the French I determine not. Some would hence conclude a speedy peace. You are mightily complained of that you supply not the K. with money for the army upon such pressing emergencies. And I may add your bad husbandry, he having but 9*g.* 10. for 1*l.* sterling, whereas others have 11*g.*, which is above an eighth part less. All the armies are better paid than yours, though their pay is small. 1 *p.*; *holograph*; *endorsed*, If K. borrows any money in Holland, he will know of it. Also, how far the Dutch are resolved upon a peace without it and if can conclude it without taking in England, notwithstanding the K.'s instructions. This is the great point. XXXII, 40.

Sir J[OHN] D[UTTON] COLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, May 22. Bristol.—I am sensible by my brother of your continued kindness to me on the death of Mr. Chadwick, but I find later promises are to be kept. The time draws on that friends may be wanted, and though the former plot has been hushed, and some executed of the smaller rank, the time draws near that the bigger shall not be hid.

I find necessities are nowhere fit to be thought for, but supplying an Army, and filling the pockets of unsatiable men, till a resumption be to help all. I find a very great loss of the hearts of most of our friends, by the heavy taxes and decay of trade, and want of money, and increase of beggars, so these taxes cannot be continued. God send peace.

The leather mob have been with our Speaker, from Hereford, and very rude, even to threaten pulling down his house, and affronted his son and lady at Hereford. I believe will not salute Lord Coningesby well at his return; have

affronted Mr. Morgan. All things looks like confusion in the countrees [*sic*] through necessities for want of money and trade. I let you know this out of the true love and service I owe you, not to be made other use on, as to one I unbosom my heart [*sic*]. I think we have now ten enemies for one friend. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 38.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

1697, May 25.—Congratulates his arrival at Ryswick. Laments private transactions between French and Dutch Ministries, and would be pleased to know what the French intend about passports for our packet-boats. 1 p.; *draft*. Letters of Sir W. T.

The SAME to [WILLIAM] AGLIONBY.

Same date.—His acquaintance with Monsieur de la Tour will enable him to penetrate into the French negotiations. 1 p.; *draft*. Same vol.

The SAME to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 25. Whitehall.—The Swedish Resident told me yesterday he had orders to acquaint the King in relation to the late transactions at Mecklenburg, about putting in execution the Imperial Decree, that his Master was not concerned as King of Sweden in what was done there, but as a Prince of the Empire, and that he will always be ready to preserve the Rights of the Empire; that he desires the Peace should be preserved in the Circle, and that the Mecklenburg matter may be amicably composed by the interposition of any Prince, but more especially of his Majesty, if he pleases. The Resident further said that he had orders to repeat the representations he had formerly made concerning the Duke of Holstein, and that though his Master desires to keep all former Treaties with Denmark, he will not abandon the said Duke, but will stand by him, which you will lay before his Majesty. The peace of the North seems to be of very doubtful continuance as long as these differences are on foot, and I enclose extract of letter from Dr. Robinson of 8th inst., not knowing whether you have duplicates from him. On the 1st inst. he says the Emperor was so incensed about the business of Güstrow that it had been intimated to the Court of Stockholm that he had thought of declining their mediation, and makes mention of it again in his later letter. But Lord Lexington, in a letter of 8th—18th inst. writing that he finds the Court at Vienna in the same disposition towards the mediation of Sweden, and not willing to take any other Mediator, that heat, if any such there were, seems to be over. 1½ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 111.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 28. Whitehall.—Two bills drawn by Dr. Robinson, which the King ordered to be paid, are likely to be protested, which will break Dr. Robinson's credit in Sweden.

The Lords Justices of Ireland transmit to me Memorial enclosed presented by Monsieur Van Homrigh, Lord Mayor Elect of Dublin, for a collar of S.S. and his Majesty's effigies to be worn by the Lord Mayor of that city. The Lords Justices here approve. 1 *p.* ; *copy*. Same vol.

Sir STEPHEN EVANCE to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1697, May 28.—I have enquired about the Talleys of 1,500*l.* struck in June, and find they will not be paid till near three years hence, and the last that was discounted of the same Talleys struck in Burton's name were sold for 46 *per cent.* discount. Yours are the last of the parcel but 3,000*l.*, and there is struck that day 40,000*l.* before yours.

I enclose a letter to the Governor of the East India Company for you to sign. To the best of my remembrance it is what he promised when he was to wait on you, and they have had a great sale since then, so cannot deny your desire. 1 *p.* XXXII, 39.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to the SAME.

1697, June 1–11. Rotterdam.—Ath capitulated last Thursday and surrendered the 7th, n.s. A cessation of arms has been talked of ; I wish it had been, before the campaigns, concluded of, not so much for Ath, or what may befall us in these parts, as for Barcelona, fearing that it is taken. For Nesmond is gone into the Mediterranean to block it up by sea, as the army doth by land, the Spaniards' army not half in number, besides the discords among them. I take it for granted you will not assist them with your fleet. And what a loss it will be, for the French to have such a port, and advantage also for overrunning a great deal of the best of Spain, easily to Madrid etc., you know.

The private correspondence between the French and Dutch is still continued if not increased, Boreel having been at Delft last week and some of them at the Hague. But all will be as our Master will, with whom the States must and will stand or fall, though it is hoped, he knowing their low condition, we must have peace. For they dare not impose further taxes than those on foot, nor upon the meaner sort for fear of the mob. 1 *p.* ; *holograph*. XXXII, 43.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Colonel THOMAS COLLIER,
Lt.-Governor of Jersey and the STATES there.

1697, June 3. Whitehall.—I hope to make use ere long of your memorial of 20th March last touching the trade of

your island with France for stockings, an article to which purpose you desire inserted in any Treaty of Commerce made with that nation. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; copy. P.B.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, June [4-]14. The Hague.—The election of a King of Poland, which has begun with much trouble, and the presence of the Czar in Prussia, furnish enough matter to divert a Minister who has haunted nations bordering on these. You will hardly believe that the Czar is reported to be at Königsberg incognito. His presence is due to a desire to see countries more civilised than his own, and especially nations who have developed a Navy, which is his master passion. He will not stay with us, but will come here to see the King, for whom he has great esteem. This is a strict secret, and I beg you to keep it so. It is an extraordinary thing for a Monarch like him to travel hundreds of leagues from his dominions when he has on his hands a great war against the Turks and the Tartars, but whether it is an example for imitation is another matter. A firm friendship has arisen between him and my Master. He lives as he pleases, and sleeps on a yacht of the Elector's on the river, keeping up his incognito except when he is with my Master.

As for the Polish election, the Prince de Conty's party is daily weakening. The money promised by the French Ambassador is asked for, but I doubt his ability to pay, and even if he did, the Poles are capable of taking it, and not keeping their promises. Prince James has little chance; his second brother, Prince Alexander, has more support, but the *petite noblesse*, whom I compare to your Lower House, hates all the family of the late King. The Margrave of Baden would have a good chance for his personal merits, but in Poland he requires *rationes auratas*, which are wanting. Of the other candidates Prince Sapieha, Grand General of Lithuania, has occupied the Vistula and the Great Bridge with 9,000 men, and the Grand General of Poland, Jablonersky, has an equal force, so unless God is merciful to this people, they may have two Kings. 7 pp. ; French. XXXII, 47.

Sir WILLIAM BEESTON to the SAME.

1697, June 13. Jamaica.—This is the duplicate of what I wrote by the *Concord* of Bristol, sailed 29th ult., and the *Lewis* of London, sailed 6th inst., both small vessels and without company, and the taking of Cartagena must be made known. "The *Reserve* at the beginning of the chase lost her main topmast, which put her into Carlisle Bay to repair, and the captain reports that the chase began Thursday at 12 at night, and Friday in the evening he saw some of our

ships near the strangers, by which long chase I do think they are a parcel of the French sent out of Cartagena to overtake the galleons, and that they all tacked that Friday night and are stood over for Cartagena again, for we have heard nothing of them since. This I conjecture because the galleons could not sail so well, but our ships would have been sooner up with them. And also because a fly-boat (which we suppose one of their company) having lost her topmast, stood down along the south side of this Island, and met the Vice-Admiral's tender ketch and took her, plundered her, and carried away the officers, and left the ketch to the seamen. Yet I cannot hitherto learn from them whether it was a Frenchman or a Spaniard that took them, but I have sent to learn more particularly, they being at Bluefields Bay, 30 leagues to the westward of Port Royal, and the intelligence came to me by land.

"We are now in the 13th, and this day came in the *Princess Ann* and the *Hollandia* from the Fleet, whom they left designing for Hispaniola. It was Monsieur Ponty's Fleet they met, who outsailed all ours and escaped, except the ship the French got formerly from the Barlaviento Fleet, which Meinheer Banton took and said to be worth 200,000*l*.

"The Frenchmen deserted Cartagena and carried away the guns, so that it seems their whole design was plunder. The loss is great and the charge of our Fleet added to it by the many delays before they got hither. We have no news of the galleons, but I suppose they are gone for the Havanna, and the French home with all the speed they can make." 1 p. XXXII, 44.

TAN[FIELD] VACHELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, June 14 [*endorsement*].—"Since the same Judges are appointed for the next circuit that came the last, I had partly a promise from them to keep the Assizes here at Reading, but for fear they should be influenced another way, I desire that favour from you to write a line to engage them for this place, you will very much oblige the Town, the Gentlemen of this side of the Country and much more," etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Sheriff of Berks." XXXII, 45.

CHARLES WHITTON to the SAME.

1697, June 17. Orchardly.—Requesting that his brother-in-law, John Champneys of Orchardly, near Frome in Somersetshire may be left out of the Commission of the Peace the next Assizes, being sick. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 46.

JAMES MONTAGU to [the SAME].

1697, June 17.—I have your letter to Mr. Dobyns and the

inventory of Mr. Warren's goods, which are in the hands of Mr. Stubbs, and will endeavour the achievement of so difficult a matter as finding Mr. Warren and speaking with him ; and to get him to be so just as to execute a Bill of Sale of the goods to Mr. Stubbs and the money applied to satisfy your neighbours.

I thank you for the favour of being employed for your kinsman, Mr. Whitton, whom I will serve to the utmost. One of the Earl of Lindsey's Agents declares his Lordship will stand on privilege, and Mr. Whitton has been forced to give Bond with security for indemnification. 1 p. XXXII, 48.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 18. Whitehall.—I will put his Majesty's commands in execution concerning the passing of the Tewkesbury Charter with the name of Mr. Tracy to be Recorder, as soon as anybody appears to look after it, as no one yet does.

Monsieur Leyoncrona has received directions from the King his Master and the Regency to desire his Majesty may be moved to put in execution the guarantee of the Treaty of Altona. I find Sweden will expect that something be done to repair this violation of that Treaty by the Danes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; copy. P.B. b. 114.

The SAME to HENRI, EARL OF GALWAY.

1697, June 24. Whitehall.—I am glad that Ireland is now in so good a disposition that you have called a Parliament, and that misunderstandings which have disturbed the minds of that people are like soon to be utterly taken away. 1 p. ; copy. P.B.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL ?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, June 25. Rotterdam.—As for the Treaty, the French and Dutch still carry on the intrigues, being almost daily together, and often very privately. The House of Austria in both its branches is thought by many to hang off from the peace, being influenced by others, they having more need of it than any of their Allies. It is said the French offered to refer their differences with them to the Dutch, and that the Emperor refused. And if Barcelona be taken, the Spaniards will be forced to a cessation of arms or worse. Here are also great fears for their galleons, valued at 15,000,000*l.* sterling ; 20 or 30 per cent. is offered on our Exchange for insurance on them. The Dutch have their difficulties. Bart ready to put to sea with a strong squadron, who hath three northerly prizes before him, the Muscovy, Greenland and E. Indy fleet, and how they can all be defended, I know not. Upon the surrender of Ath our Armies divided, the K. with 65,000 in Brabant near

Gennap, and the El. of Bavaria with 45,000 in Flanders about Deinse; but the enemy decamping, and making towards us, they are now united again, and come to cover Brussels and the adjacent cities. This day letters from Brabant say that both armies are in sight of each other, and an engagement is expected. I think it too great a hazard for either side to adventure, and us especially. For should we be worsted, many of those cities would lie at the enemy's mercy. I fear how many of ours and of the Bavarians would fight, if it came to a battle. The K. is greatly in want of money, and the Duke pawned all his jewels at Amsterdam and Antwerp, which is already spent, and his returns from Spain scarce serves for his fortifications. The Dutch send provisions for their men, and the Duke had contracted for his, but when it came to it, could not obtain them for want of money, being so indebted for former that none would trust him. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 49.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM, EARL OF PORTLAND.

1697, June 29. Whitehall.—I have been twice to view your Lordship's garden in Windsor Park, and had great satisfaction to see the very fine avenue to the Lodge so well ordered and in so good a forwardness. When the fruit there is ripe, I will give you the best account I can of it. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B.

The SAME to MATTHEW PRIOR.

Same date.—I shall be glad to hear your hopes of peace may begin to ripen with the fruit which has been very backward this year, and though I could wish our Plenipotentiaries might have some larger share in the management, yet I shall joyfully embrace it, from what hands soever it comes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. Same vol.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL ?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July 2. Rotterdam.—In my last I mentioned the armies were in sight of each other. The Fr. K. having given orders (seeing we went not to relieve Ath, as they expected) that they should follow us, and fight us wherever they found us, so they marched towards us, which the K. having notice of, very happily hasted towards Brussels, lest they should get betwixt him and his provisions there and at Mechelen, and to cover those cities. For which end he has strongly entrenched his army, expecting more forces from Germany and England. In the interim we must bear the insults of our enemies. Whether they will coop us up, attack us in our trenches, stop our provisions coming by the canals, or besiege some of our cities, a little time will shew. If they fall upon

Oudenard, as they seem to threaten, by Catinat's approaching near, they think probably to drive all before them, that being the frontier garrison in Flanders, which though well manned, yet all the Duke can spare having joined the K., especially horse, cannot be relieved. Great complaints here that our Confederates will neither help us out in the war, nor comply with us for peace, which we hope, if we can hold out this campaign, will follow in time. However, I think we may obtain it; but how you will come off, if anything happens of consequence amiss, I know not. In my first letter I hinted my fears, both from the French Ambassador's carriage here and their army's motions. And the more I hear and consider, the more my fears are augmented. For whatever civilities pass to others, they have none for ours, though I perceive the Dutch help us all they can. This last week Heinsius hath been daily with our Plenipotentiaries, and is gone through this city privately Sunday night to the K. I hear that K. James hath published in Latin a protest against what soever shall be done in the Treaty to his prejudice. And some fear his tampering with some of our officers here. Several new Plenipotentiaries have come to the Treaty, and in time enough. For I expect no peace till they see what's done with the galleons and Barcelona, and who will be K. of Poland. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXII, 50.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July [2-]12.—Gives an account of the success of the Elector of Saxony in the contest for the Kingdom of Poland. 2½ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 52.

The SAME to the SAME.

1697, July [6-]16. The Hague.—The new King of Poland will hold his own, the Prince de Conti's party being unable to face him. But if we gain in Poland by the new King and the ruin of the French party, we lose heavily in Germany by his change of faith, and the Romish clergy are building on it. But the Treaty of Westphalia forbids changes in *Ecclesiasticis* contrary to the status of 1624. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 53.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 9. Whitehall.—The matters which the Swedish Resident proposes for his Majesty's consideration appear very unreasonable, as that of the guarantee of the Treaty of Altona at this time is, as I acquainted Monsieur Leyoncrona in the best manner I could, when he made application to me upon the bringing into Plymouth a fleet of Swedish merchantships coming from France.

The Hudson's Bay Company have put into my hand a petition concerning a quantity of goods belonging to them laden at Archangel on a Swedish ship which is stopped at Copenhagen and condemned as belonging to Lubeck, praying his Majesty will interpose for their goods.

I enclose extract of a letter from Dr. Foley, in Dublin, to Mr. Speaker, who is his kinsman, concerning the obtaining for him a benefice in Dublin. I would have his Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Since writing the above I have a memorial from Monsieur Leyoncrona on the subject of the Swedish ships brought into Plymouth. I presume you have an account why they were stopped. His Majesty will not perhaps be displeased to hear both sides. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 119.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July [9-]19.—I hear the Polish coronation is put off till St. Michael. From the Upper Rhine nothing of importance; the two armies face one another near Rastadt. From Paris we hear that on the 7th inst. several mines were exploded at Barcelona, and that there is little hope. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 55.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU.

1697, July 13. Whitehall.—I thank you for your letters of the 2nd and 9th, s.n. They contain the most circumstantial account I have had of Polish affairs, and most useful touches on those of Germany. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French*; *copy*. P.B.b. 118.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July [16-]26. The Hague.—I wish the new King of Poland would get himself crowned before his money is done. The Poles are for him who gives the last. In Upper Hungary the Imperialists have put down a revolt. It is high time these troubles were settled before the Sultan is at Belgrade. I believe we shall get a peace—of what sort is another matter. The Allies ought to show their will and ability to fight on, if France is not open to reason. We show our weakness, and France knows how to profit by it. If peace is to be real, it must be general. The Allies are only formidable to France when united. No news from Barcelona, which is a good sign. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 57.

Colonel T[HOMAS] WINDESOR to the SAME.

[1697,] July 19, o.s. Brussels.—Lord Portland had Friday last his fourth conference with Marshal Boufflers; the subject is unknown to me, but the consequence is the King

sent the Dutch troop of horse guards yesterday towards Loo, and your nephew Dormer with Mr. Larin, another esquire, and some of the King's horses follows to-morrow. Mr. Boufflers is marched towards Alost, and the King has sent the dragoons and a detachment of foot to secure the Canal of Vilvorde, and so has the Elector another to Dendermond, which I suppose can join if there be occasion. The last news from Catalonia says it holds out still. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 54.

WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July [19-]29. The Hague.—The Spanish at Barcelona have let themselves be surprised and defeated, although their loss is not what Brussels letters make out. In Hungary the Imperialists have defeated more rebels. The deputation to meet the new King of Poland is to be at Cracow to-morrow. 1½ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 58.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to the SAME.

1697, July 20-30. Rotterdam.—The contest in Poland continues, both sides proclaimed their King, both sang *Te Deum*. The French endeavour to draw off part of the Polish army with promises, to declare for Conti. All which occasion a neutral party to sign patents for a new choice August 18th next.

Tekely's rebellion in Upper Hungary will soon be damped.

The fifth conference past between Boufflers and Portland, which seem, to give a fairer prospect of peace than those conferences of the treaty. For the new project the French delivered the 10th-20th of 37 or 38 Articles are [*sic*], several of them so ambiguous (as if on purpose to spin out time), and several different from the former "Preliminaries." But the conference with Boufflers, being moved by our K. and the Fr. K. consenting to the carrying it on, gives hopes they are both inclinable, though I am jealous the French design the prolonging the Treaty to drive us into the straits of time for raising money and consequently carrying on the war. It is said our King gave Portland order to declare that he would not lie under the imputation of obstructing the peace, and to ask the French demands as to some private articles, as to K. J. and his Q.'s jointure, &c. The States, now assembled, are raising moneys upon life-rents. We have rumours that Barcelona is over, but I have a letter this morning that the French surprised in the night the Viceroy of Catalonia's camp, which they routed, slew 400, took 1,200 prisoners, many horses and mules and great booty of gold pistoles of the Viceroy's, who very hardly escaped in his shirt, but says nothing of taking the city. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 60.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL ?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July 23. Rotterdam.—I acknowledge your kindness and the two honourable persons that you joined with in speaking to the Archbishop concerning my affair. I am the more sensible thereof in regard Mr. Th. Coxe is dead and buried at Hamburg, by whom I have lost, by what I lent to his father and him, 2,000*l* [?] but no remedy but patience.

For the K. of Poland there are 32 Palatinatships have the choice [*sic*], and at the first, when Saxony by the Emperor's and Pope's recommendation was set up, and Pr. of Baden by Brandenburg's proposal, Count Conti seemed to carry it, and his party would proclaim him, and seeing the other two joining, left the field, and sung *Te Deum* for his election. But the other kept the field, and being more numerous voted for Saxony, and proclaimed him King. The terms of Saxony by his Ambassador, and their proposals he agreed to, were great. As 1, to enlarge the Polish dominions; 2, to reduce Caminick with his own forces; 3, to maintain 6,000; 4, to allow 100,000 florins for artillery; 5, so much for the redemption of captives; 6, to maintain an Academy for the exercise of their young gentlemen; 7, 10,000,000*fl.* to pay the army before his Coronation. However, the Cardinal Archbishop *etc.* stand by Conti, have sent an express to France of his Election (at which much rejoicing), and are sending Commissioners to invite him to come and accept the Crown. The armies have by the King's order made three salvoes for the Election. Du Bart at Paris, whose squadron was first to convey Conti for Poland, the Fr. having desired free passage for him and 6,000 or 8,000 with him thither of Dantzick whereof the former for himself is granted, the latter denied. It is said he desires to go, and the K. detains him for the present. I think whatever the dispute may be *de jure*, Saxony *de facto* will be King in regard of his nearness to Poland and his army, and Brandenburg's in Prussia (whose Ambassador, not able to carry it for Baden, consented for Saxony, to keep out the French), he having three of the four generals for him, and the greatest part of the nobility or gentry (which is all one there), and being on his way thither, will be beforehand. It is said he will make no changes in Religion in Saxony, his Duchess stiffly opposing the Popish designs, and gives out she will not stir thence for Poland nor accept the title of Queen.

As for the interviews, it was given out that Boufflers desired it, and that it was about the Prince of Chimay, neither being true, for it was desired by us. Boufflers, by the Fr. King's order, accepted it. When past, sent his Master word, and, having received answer, they met again the 6-16th prest. My poor opinion is that it is about the private Articles between

the two Kings, that are not to come to public debate, as concerning K. James, etc.

On Saturday last, July 10-20, the preliminaries of peace were laid aside, and the French delivered their project. Callières having proposed the terms, and the Swedish Mediator signing them as preliminaries, Callières protested, saying that no more was to be granted, though the extent of the pretensions might be debated. Whereupon they have been hitherto wrangling, and all agreeing but the Spanish to come to a project (which occasioned Heinsius' going to the K.), they have now consented. And now the Treaty will *de novo* proceed upon this project, which the French declare, if not agreed to before August 31st, they will not be obliged to abide by them. I will not censure, but wish our Plenipotentiaries had not consented to be contented with owning our K. at last (*nos inter nos*), for but for that, the Treaty had been *coram*, and not in this tedious way they are in, for that alone, of not meeting with ours. What this project is, I hope you will have a copy from our Plenipotentiary to judge thereof, which I cannot promise you, though I have the perusal in a day or two. You know how I feared a civil war in Poland and how doubtful I have been of peace, and in other particular, different from the sentiment of most. We have no news of Ponti; Barcelona still holds out. You can gather from the premises about the preliminaries that it is now more dubious what the armies will do. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 56.

GILBERT BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to
Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, July 28. Salisbury.—After your kindness to my Cousin Douglass, I come to you again. I see a clause in a late Act of Parliament is thought to cut off all Scotchmen born from employments in the Plantations, so that must be no more thought on. But for the vacancy by the death of Mr. Eager in the Commission for the Victualling, I crave your favour for him. ½ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 70.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 30. Easthampstead.—As to the memorial you mention as most requisite at present from the merchants of what they desire for the advantage of their trade in Muscovy, I have directed a letter to be written to the Council of Trade. ¼ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 121.

ROBERT HARLEY to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL?].

1697, August 4.—“My distemper hath, according to its usual custom, left such relics in my face as to render me unfit

to pay personally those respects which I am obliged to. But since you are pleased to offer me so great an honour I will attend your commands at six a clock this evening at Lincolns Inn." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 62.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, August 6. Rotterdam.—The conferences between Boufflers and Portland (first motioned by K.W.) have concluded the main articles of peace, as to England, Holland and Spain, and some months' time to conclude with the rest is reported with great confidence. The French decamped last week, and the K. came to Breda, for Loo, and so for Zell, to hunt, 'tis said.

In Poland the D. of Saxony's party set the 17th of September for his Coronation, which they think will end the contention, though the French gives out for Conti, cost what it cost. The Queen Widow goes to live at Rome in the Q. of Sweden's palace. Barcelona holds out. No certain tidings of Ponti, but that he is still before Cartagena, which makes me think the French design is greater than for the galleons (which they never looked after in Portobello), by reason of the land militia, *etc.*, they took with them.

We are certainly informed the Czar of Moscovia is coming *incognito* from Hamburg, by Bremen and Amsterdam, as well as his Ambassador to the Hague, to see these parts, the K. and Princes *etc.* intending to take patterns for civilising his own rude people. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 63.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, August 6. Whitehall.—The application you inform me is designed to be made to the Czar when he comes into the Low Countries, for the restitution of the privileges his Majesty's subjects trading into those countries enjoyed in the time of King Charles I may be of great advantage to the merchants and this kingdom. I have desired the Council of Trade to let me know what they have by them on that subject, and likewise the Russia merchants have promised to send me an extract of the Charters granted them by the Czar, which shall be transmitted to you. There is one thing the merchants think of great importance to them tho' not mentioned in their former Charters, that is that they may have liberty to import tobacco into the Czar's countries, paying a small duty of 1*d.* or at most 2*d.* a pound, and this they rather desire because they say some Dutchmen have obtained a privilege of carrying tobacco into Muscovy for one year duty free, and they believe it would be a great prejudice to them and this nation to be wholly excluded from that trade, as now they are, and they do not doubt but they

shall have a good share in so beneficial a commerce if once they are admitted to it, by reason our tobacco is much better than any the Dutch have, unless they buy it from us. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 123.

Dr. JOHN ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, s.v., August 8. Otterden.—Intended to recommend purchase of the ground rent of Paul's Wharf, which Lord Bolingbroke was willing to sell—but it is now sold.

Has secretly enquired about Sir William's estate in reversion. In his uncle's time "it went for 300*l*."; it is not advisable to part with it, being now underlet.

Having two sons and a daughter, he has made provision for them out of his small pittance, the elder son being in Catherine Hall, at Cambridge, "a pregnant forward youth in every way."

Under the present prospect of peace and settlement at home, would accept of a situation in Spain, Portugal or Venice, being master of those languages, especially Italian. 1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 82.

JOHN ROBINS to the SAME.

1697, August 11. London.—There is given in a list of persons in Northamptonshire and counties adjacent which are in the late King's interest and ready to appear so when opportunity offers.

Captain May frequently passes between England and France, and at his landing or going lodges at Mr. Richards', a minister, or Mrs. Gibbs', near the seaside in Romney Marsh. Mr. Edwards, a carrier from Ashford in Kent, often brings his packets to London. They are directed to Mr. Gibbs, a perwigmaker near Drury Lane, or to Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Roberts or Mrs. Wheatshaff, which three names mean Mrs. Scott, who sells Indian wares at the Seven Stairs in Piccadilly, niece to Mr. Nevill Pain, in Scotland, and to her house resort many disaffected persons. Stephen Lansfeild, an owler in Romney Marsh, assists despatches to and from France, at a salary of 50*l*. *per annum*, which he complains is much in arrear. There are many men subsisted for the late K.'s interest, and Captain Lewin, formerly of Dragoons, is a great undertaker that way. The Earl of Y[armou]th owns himself to be in K. James' interest, and is known at his Court by the name of Wells, formerly as Brown; he has a grant from K. J. of the Wood Farm. Captain Roberts proposes how the Castle of Dover may be seized for the late K. The Earl of Melford subscribes his letters to England by the name of Mills.

These accounts are justified by Mr. Aubery Price, a false

friend to, but much trusted by, the Jacobites under the presumption of his coming from and speedy return to France. Sir H. C. [*sic*] hands these and the following accounts to the Regents in the handwriting of Mr. Price, who is ordered this day to go into Kent to Captain Roberts about the Dover business, and at his return is to go to France ; he got yesterday 20*l.* for expenses ; he has a petition to carry with him from Steph. Lansfeild to Lord Melford for his arrears ; for his fidelity refers himself to Birkenhead ; he has also a letter from one Fleming Grey in the North to Lord Melford to assure him of many hands there against the harvest and in words relating to a harvest the letter is figured. He has other letters and tokens for France, and lists of the Members of both Houses that were for and against the late Bill of Attainder. He says the Malcontents are impatient for answers to despatches sent about 5 weeks past, to know if anything is to be attempted this summer for the late King.

Next week I go to Hereford on my affairs. 2 *pp.* ; *holograph*. XXXII, 64.

THOMAS BRODRICK to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, August 15. Dublin.—Parliament was adjourned to July 27, about 16 days before which day my brother and I went to Cork for the Assizes, when we met letters of an intention to further adjourn Parliament for a fortnight or three weeks. Upon my return hither I found this report spread through all the remote parts of the Kingdom, and so timed as to make it impossible for those at a distance to have answers to their letters, whether this were so or no, before the day of meeting. It was plainly a design to make up a House without some Members. On the 27th there were not above 50 present. It must have remained so had not the Lord Chancellor written to every part, taking notice of this design to prejudice business. On the 2nd inst. the House was full. On the 27th the House had adjourned till the 30th, but before the adjournment a very unparliamentary motion was made, pursuant to a concert at the *Fleece* two nights before, that Grand Committees might sit during the two [days'] adjournment. This was proposed by some of the Club, but could not be wrought to what Mr. Savage desired, of putting my brother out, and him into the Chair of the Committee of Elections ; which last, however, they consented to, my brother being absent, but declared it must be done without any reflection, and only by reason of his absence. This being known to the Lord Chancellor, he apprehended it might revive the old quarrel and continue parties, to the avoiding which he sent for some of them, told them the whole discourse, which they could not deny, and proposed should not my brother come to town, to put some

man into the Chair who stood the clearest from being of a party. This answered not Mr. Savage, but since he could not be the man, Mr. Coghlan and Sir John Meade were proposed by some of them, both being out of town, to which it was answered that old Singleton of Drogheda should be put in the Chair, who had promised to resign it to Meade when he came to town. On this the Lord Chancellor proposed Mr. Molesworth, into which the greater part came. He at first refused as a wrong to my brother, but later agreed. Savage took an opportunity of saying that if the Solicitor General were there they would turn him out of the Chair, he having played tricks with the House, but was not seconded.

Coming to town next night we found the town rung of this speech. The Lord Chancellor sent for my brother, and told him that the Lords Justices and he were sensible that such proceedings were not for the King's service, and that they had told Mr. Savage so much. The next day my brother attended the Lords, and was asked by Lord Gallaway what steps he intended to take, and replied that he would take the Chair as his right, and it would be seen whether what Savage had said was calumny or not, the Committee determining the question. Lord Gallaway, persuaded of Savage's great interest, laid before him the danger of the attempt should he fail of success. My brother told him he thought he could judge of the House, and was so sure of his own innocence. During the whole conference my Lord Marquis [of Winchester] was absent. At parting, Lord Gallaway ordered my brother to attend them both together that evening, when I was sent for. The Lord Chancellor spoke much to the same purpose as Lord Gallaway, and received the same answer. They then seemed to believe that this must make a great division in the House, and that the consequences might be very ill. My brother said they had a wrong impression as to the temper of the House and of Savage's interest, by whom he said 20 members would not stick. However, the Justices told my brother that if any heats arose in the House, they must lay them at his door; he said that the man who without grounds gave the occasion was answerable, not the man who lay under a necessity of vindicating himself. Lord Gallaway then said that what Savage had done (though not to be justified by anyone) was past recall, but, "Mr. Solicitor, it yet remains in your power to prevent disappointing us in all our measures, and therefore at your door lie it, if what I fear happen." This strangely startled my brother, who, after pause, told my Lord he had laid on him a load, heavier than he could bear, and that he would never stir this matter in the House nor let his friends do so.

After leaving the Castle, my brother sent Jemmy Barry with a message to Savage, who being at the Castle, Barry

did not deliver it, but waited his coming thence, before which, Mr. Justice Cook came to my brother from the Lord Chancellor with a message to attend their Excellencies next morning, when Savage should do him right.

Next morning it was proposed that the Lord Chancellor should write down what Savage was to say. My brother desired that Jemmy Barry, Charles Oliver and L. Clayton might be admitted as his friends to consider what was reasonable, and then these words were written:—"Mr. Solicitor, I am sorry I said anything affecting you in the Committee of the House of Commons. I beg your pardon, and desire you to forgive me." My brother insisted that these gentlemen might be by when Savage read what had been written; this Lord Winchester thought unfit; and my brother then proposed that the Lord Chancellor might afterwards acquaint them that Savage had read the words. Savage then came in and read them, and my brother said he was sorry that Mr. Savage had done anything that required his giving and my brother receiving satisfaction, but since their Excellencies thought that sufficient, he accepted it.

It was difficult to appease my brother, for every one of our friends looked upon themselves as absolutely concerned in the matter. I hoped all had been here ended, but found Savage's friends labouring to put him back into the Chair of the Committee on Supply, of which I was in possession. This again alarmed the Lords Justices, and sent for I was by the Lord Chancellor, who apprehended that this would have been a near business, on supposition that all the Chancellor's friends would have stuck close to Mr. Savage; but I assured his Lordship the contrary. I begged leave to shew him that Savage was not what he pretended, and that his deportment had not increased his interest. He was strangely concerned. Late at night he sent for me again, told me he did not think the numbers would be so near an equality as at first he apprehended, but dividing the Committee would have a very ill effect; that he had an expedient, and if I went into it, he believed it would salve all. I told him that as to my own part I would submit to anything for the King's service, but was confident I could never bring my friends to consent, who were not satisfied that public reparation was not made my brother by Savage, and that adjusting Chairs and the like without doors had given offence, and I should be unwilling to hazard the loss of my interest with my friends by declining them who had, or would stand by me, and that I could see no way of effecting what he desired but one, which was that Savage's friends should call my brother to the Chair, as a public reparation to him, and that if this were consented to, all our friends should sit quiet, without a man opening his mouth for my brother.

After some time I heard that all this was agreed to, but in the Lobby I was told that Savage still persisted, upon which I sent L. Clayton to him, and his answer was that he would not stir in it at all, but that if his friends called him to the Chair, he would not decline it; upon which a great many crowded about me, saying they would try his strength; this put me to great confusion, for I had just before promised the Chancellor that I would not on any terms divide the House. After an hour, the Chancellor sent for me to the Lords' House, and told me that all the party now agreed to my brother on the terms I proposed. I told him I had very little time to acquaint my friends. He then proposed my staying out of the House, but to that I said I could not trust Mr. Savage, so in we went. Mr. Savage sent to me that if I went out, he would follow. Both of us went out, and my brother was called to the Chair by Savage's friends.

Savage has had the ill success of being on the wrong side in two divisions, in one of which he laboured beyond measure, and spoke ten times, and after all had not 20 people of his mind. He has done his work more effectually than we could have done it.

You will have had an account of a motion made to know what was become of Bills; you were named, but Lord Capel chiefly intended, and the Bill of Rights hinted at, and all this by the people who pretend such zeal for the King's service.

We have in Committee agreed to a poll for two years, which will probably make up about the 150,000*l.* agreed to be given.

We are contented the King's business goes well on by what hand so ever; they cannot be contented without having everything pass or done by them. Should we meet in another Session, the likeliest way to have anything cert. would be to have these pretenders espouse it, for upon my word their arrogating so much to themselves has raised a devil they'll never be able to lay. 10 *pp.* XXXII, 65.

JOHN ROBINS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, August 15.—Mr. Blencow, Provost Marshal of Jamaica, died last night. Sir H. Colt advises me to address my Lord Chamberlain for the office. I desire your interest. I have to go to the country to adjust some matters with the Bishop of Hereford. Lord Peterborough and Lady went Thursday for the Bath, yesterday the Duke of Shrewsbury for Gloucester, and to-morrow my Lord Chancellor for Tunbridge. Yesterday died the Marchioness of Normanby, and the famous Beau Norton shot himself. 1½ *pp.*; *holograph*. XXXII, 66.

PAULET, EARL OF BOLINGBROKE to Dr. JOHN ST. JOHN, at Otterden.

[1697,] August 17 [Postmark].—"I . . . was extremely glad to hear . . . that you have admitted Powlet into the University and particularly into Katherine Hall. . . . I hope in few days to depart for Melchborne, whither my sister will go with me. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 108.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, August 17. Whitehall.—What was signified by me to the Council of Trade concerning what might be offered to the Czar in favour of our trade into his countries, was done out of my own inclination to serve the public, as I thought that was the surest way to do it, there being no mention made of the Council of Trade, but Mr. Vernon having been several times at my office to enquire for my Lord Carlisle's instructions and other papers relating to that affair, you will have the effect of them from him by my Lords Justices' orders.

I will acquaint the Judge of the Admiralty with his Majesty's further intentions concerning the Swedish ships, and with what Dr. Robinson writes on that subject, and likewise the Judge shall inform his Majesty what the Confiscation may amount to, but till their appeals are over, it is not certain whether they are liable to confiscation. The Hudson's Bay Company will be very hardly used by the Danes if they detain their goods laden in Muscovy upon the *Golden Pelican*, and they have not found such treatment here in relation to six of their ships brought in amongst the Swedes to Plymouth, who are all discharged, but if this does not work upon them to do his Majesty's subjects the like justice, I will inform myself of what may be fitly asked of the King in order to the bringing of the Danes to reason.

I send petition of several of his Majesty's subjects, owners of the *Beaver* and her lading, condemned in Zeeland contrary, as is alleged, to the Treaty of October, 1689. I have a memorial from Monsieur Leyoncrona concerning the restitution of the *Bestendigheten*, condemned here, for his Majesty's pleasure. $1\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 124.

JOHN DRYDEN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697 [*endorsement*], August 18.—Two of my best friends who have contributed much to my recovery, have requested me to give you this trouble in behalf of their Brother Mr. Metcalf, who is commanded to appear before the Council for printing a pamphlet of two sheets in Latin concerning a project of some of our Clergy to live in common, that thereby they might be helpful to such of our Communion as are in

want. My Lord Archbishop is pleased to represent this action as dangerous. I have not read it, but request your moderation in it. He is a young man, and this his first offence. 1 p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXII, 68.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, August 19. Whitehall.—I enclose a memorial of the Swedish Resident, given me at his Master's orders, concerning the Swedish ships brought into Plymouth, and a petition of the Hudson's Bay Company concerning their pretensions in Sweden. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 125.

EDWARD, "VISCOUNT" CORNBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, August 19.—I am like to be exposed to the greatest affront imaginable for so small a sum as 7*l*. The only goldsmith that I have any dealings with, one Coles at the Three Cups in Lombard Street, will not be in town till Tuesday at noon, so that my father, nor my Lord Rochester being neither of them in town, I venture to beg you to lend me that sum till then. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 69.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, August 24. Easthampstead.—I have yours of 16th—26th from Dieren, wherein you say that the Lords Justices have transmitted to you the report of the Council of Trade and other papers relating to the trade of Muscovy. However, I once more give you the trouble of what the Russia Company have desired me should be laid before his Majesty. And since their request is of so public a concern, I hope it may not fare the worse for passing through my hands, since at present I cannot but be of opinion that it properly belongs to my office.

It is none of my fault that Monsieur Leyoncrona sends so many memorials about the Swedish ships to be laid before his Majesty, for he is not satisfied, as Sir C. Hedges assures me, with any part of the proceedings in the Admiralty in favour of the Swedes, unless everything be granted contrary to proof. Neither have I ever failed to acquaint the Judge of the Admiralty with his Majesty's pleasure you have signified to me, as well as what Dr. Robinson has wrote in his several letters. Last week he told me that not one of these six or seven Swedish ships had been condemned, and I will now again press him to inform you how the Hamburgers and Dantsickers are proceeded against. 1 p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 126.

The SAME to the SAME.

1697, September 2. Whitehall.—As to the opinion you

expect from hence, and what may be done to bring the Danes to reason about the Hudson's Bay Company, there being some Danish ships in the Swedish fleet that was brought into Plymouth, that accident seemed to furnish us with a fair opportunity to oblige the Danes to do us reason in relation to the goods of the Hudson's Bay Company which are stopped at Copenhagen, and upon discourse on that subject with the Judge of the Admiralty, it was concluded that it would be expedient to enter an appeal against six Danish ships that had been cleared in the High Court of Admiralty, and that it should be intimated to Monsieur Pauly, the Danish Resident here, that justice should be done them, but that it was reasonable to expect the like should be done to his Majesty's subjects touching the goods in Denmark; when that point is obtained, it is easy to let fall the appeal. This I have let Mr. Greg know.

As to the Swedish ships, the Judge of the Admiralty says that several ships mentioned by Dr. Robinson in his letters as true Swedes should be restored if any claim were put in for them, but that others are brought to trial that are really not Swedes, only to raise a clamour, that two of the said Swedes being claimed last week were actually adjudged to their owners, as the rest will be, when claimed, which is all that can be reasonably desired from the Judge of Admiralty. 1 p.; *copy*. Same vol. 127.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, September 4. London.—I might have obtained the late Blancard's place as Agent for the House of Hesse Cassel had not Mr. Stepney worked for his Secretary de Plantemour. I hear there will be posts as Controller, Secretary, *etc.*, in Greenwich Hospital. Failing this I must become Porter at Easthampstead, or plant cabbages in Ireland. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 71.

JOHN EDGORTH to the SAME.

1697, September 6.—In behalf of his son Robert, who desires a saving in the Bill of Attainder sent from Ireland. 1½ pp. XXXII, 72.

Sir J[OHN] RUSHOUT to the SAME.

1697, September 8. Northwick.—When I first spoke with you about my going to Constantinople, you told me of 1,000*l.*, which you advised me to prevail with Lord Shrewsbury to speak to the King for. I suppose it was for my equipage. The time being at hand for my going, please put me in the way to obtain it.

Mr. Chamberlain, son to the Author of the *State of England*,

now with our Plenipotentiaries at the Hague, is recommended to me, and you are appealed to for his character. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXXII, 73.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, September 10. Whitehall.—Monsieur Leyoncrona gave me yesterday a memorial concerning the Duke of Holstein's affairs, of which copy is enclosed. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; copy. P.B. b. 128.

[KING JAMES, endorsement] to WILLIAM GIBSON.

1697, September 16. Geneva.—At Ryswick Portland pressed hard with Boufflers to have K. James sent out of France when peace should be concluded, which was positively refused, being answered that in point of honour it could not be done, and that that did not hinder the keeping religiously the peace when made. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; unsigned ; endorsed, Copy of a letter under King J.'s own hand, brought by Mr. Spence, directed as above, *i.e.* (as he thought) to the Lord Montgomery. XXXII, 74.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, September 17. Whitehall.—I have yours of 9th—19th with a letter from the King of Sweden to his Majesty concerning the Swedish ships brought into Plymouth. I enclose copy of a memorial given me this morning by the Swedish Resident, which being of an extraordinary nature, and about passes, I have desired Sir Charles Hedges to give me his thoughts upon it, that we may have something in answer to it to lay before the King. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ; copy. P.B. b. 129.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, September 18. Hinton St. George.—I should be glad of some account of the life and work of your late grandfather, who ought to be mentioned in Preface of the French translation of the letters of Vargas, which he took to England. 1 p. ; French ; holograph ; seal. XXXII, 75.

The SECRETARY to the DUTCH AMBASSADOR [ESTIENNE COURALLET] to Mr. [JOHN] ELLIS.

1697, September 25. Westminster.—His Excellency is ready to pardon insults if assured that in future his character will be secured from the like. 2 pp. ; French ; copy.

On back in Sir William's hand.—You may send him word that if he is not contented with the pardon to be asked by the offender, he may represent his further demands to the Lords Justices. My opinion is that if any other affront should happen to his character, I doubt not but His Majesty will give orders to have as much satisfaction given, and as great care taken to

secure him from any insolency hereafter as ever any ambassador received at any time. His demand being so extreme as well as general, no other particular answer is to be given, neither can I imagine what he means (if he means anything) by having his character secured from the like insolences hereafter, unless he expects to have a Troop of Guards appointed for him. I suppose you sent his Secretary word that Mr. Bridgeman was ordered by the Lords Justices to attend him with the offender, when his Excellency should signify how and when he would receive the submission. XXXII, 75.

[RICHARD] HILL to [SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1697, September 28—October 8, s.n. The Hague.—Our Austrogoths are very angry at the Peace and at us, but it is very glorious for us, if we would be wise enough to think so. The King of France gives back more good places than were ever restored by any Treaty perhaps, even when he was in a condition to take more from us everywhere. I am assured that they restore to us what did yield to them near 20,000,000 crowns yearly. I am sent down hither to borrow money, is possible, for paying and discharging our foreign troops, and sending the English home.

I find our Ambassadors pretty much at leisure here now. My good Lord Pembroke studies hard all morning, and does nothing all afternoon. Sir Joseph [Williamson] and Lady Katherine quarrel and chide all day long. My Lord Villiers prepares to leave as soon as he can, in order to get to Dublin before my Lord Galloway has done all that is to be done. I know not who desires to succeed him here, as Envoyé, or whom the King intends to leave here. I will not ask it of the King, but I am ready to remove hither. I am pretty weary of serving, and indifferent where I serve, but I would not have the least thought of serving in your province without your consent. 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 80.

ESTIENNE COURALLET to [JOHN] ELLIS.

1697, October 7. Westminster.—The Dutch Ambassador wishes the Bailiff who insulted in his house to be brought at 8 this evening to give satisfaction. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French*. XXXII, 78.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WOLFGANG VON SCHMETTAU.

1697, October 8. Whitehall.—Regrets that the Elector of Brandenburg should be annoyed at anything in the Peace. No alteration can now be made without the express orders of his Majesty. Your “*remarques par raport à la Paix de l’Empire sont fort justes, et je conviens . . de la nécessité absolue de l’union des Alliés après la Paix autant peuestre que pendant la guerre.*” $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *French*; *copy*. P.B. b. 137.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, October 8. Whitehall.—I have yours of 11th, with extract of a letter from Mr. Pryor to you of the 9th concerning the difficulty the French then made upon the King's style, which his Majesty having been pleased, as you say, to refer to the latest precedent, you had that precedent transmitted to you by the last post, being the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace and Neutrality in America with France in 1686, tho' that whole matter seemed to be over by the French admitting the provisional Ratification under the King's signet, wherein I presume his Majesty made use of his ordinary style. I enclose copy of memorial from the Judge of the Admiralty to me, whereby you will see how the six ships recommended by Dr. Robinson, as belonging to Stockholm, have been proceeded upon by him. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. Same vol. 131.

Sir JOHN RUSHOUT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, October 9. Northwick.—In behalf of John Sheldon, a "child" at Winchester, to be chosen Fellow of New College. "This is a boon never denied to the Secretaries of State." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 81.

J[OSEPH ?] H[ILL] to the SAME.

1697, October 17. Rotterdam.—We now have the ratifications from the Emperor and Diet in Germany as well as France, notwithstanding the protest of several Protestant Princes, both here and at Regensburg; which now signifies nothing for the present, the exchange being made and sent back to their Principals. Which I am sorry for, because there are 400 Churches thereby lost, filled with priests, the Protestant ministers turned out. And also because I look on this as a foundation industriously contrived at Rome, and laid by its instruments, for a Catholic war to follow in time, when peace with the Turks is made. Which if it be true that is reported, is now in the Emperor's power, for it is said that the Sultan hath writ, if the Emperor inclines to peace, he will treat. Though I am very well assured the Pope is all for prosecuting the war against the Turks, and promises his utmost assistance to him and the Venetians, who have a project, I hear, of venturing through the Dardanelles to bombard Constantinople. For whatever is gained from the Turk comes to the Pope, you know.

We hear from Flanders that the Prince of Conti came ashore at Nieuport (Bart's fleet being separated in the late storm) the 9th s.n. of this instant, having been delayed at Gottenburg by contrary winds, the Dane having kept the Dantzickers' ships, in regard the French promised in passing no hostility should be used in the Baltic. Whether the French

will acquiesce, or in the spring pursue Conti's interest, time will shew, there being great discords in Poland, though this winter many will come in to the King. It is thought the States will allow the Reformado officers a pension. The E. Indy Company have 17 ships come safe, besides three lost, they fear. The Commissioners for settling trade with France are shortly to go thither. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 82.

RI[CHARD] NEVILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, October 19. Billingbear, [Berks].—I sent the contents of your letter to Sir Richard Cocks, that he may know how much he is obliged to you, and hope he will desist from giving his friends trouble in a business that hath no probability of taking effect. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 79.

HUGH GREG[?] to COUNT REVENTLOW.

1697, October 21. Copenhagen.—The cargo of the *Golden Pelican*, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, has been restored, but taxed so severely that it has been left here pending reference to the King. 1 p.; *French*; *copy*. XXXII, 92(b).

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM BLATHWAYT.

1697, October 22. Whitehall.—I recommend a petition of Mr. Ellis. I dare venture to say of my own knowledge that he has very faithfully and heartily served the King. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *copy*. P.B. b. 133.

J—— C—— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, October 23.—Desires to supply the whole of England with certain religious books at a cost of 5,000*l.*, to be collected at the County Feasts held in London. For Wales, 10,000 copies should be printed in Welsh. All soldiers and sailors should have copies of the *Christian Monitor*, when they are paid off. Suggests that such men might go to the Plantations, where employment might be found for 10,000. Ten or twelve regiments might be sent over and disbanded there. Proposes also that monthly lectures preparatory to the reception of the Holy Communion be established in all towns. The same course may be adopted in Colleges, Inns of Court and Schools. 4 pp.; *covering a letter to the like effect to the Reverend Doctor Cornelo in Abingdon for Sir William's frank*. List of books appended: "Dr. Scott's *Christian Life*, Dr. Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying*, Dr. Sherlock on *Death and Judgement*, Bp. Patrick's works, Dr. Cave's *Primitive Christianity*, and Dr. Bray's *Bibliotheca Parochialis*." XXXII, 83, 84.

Sir J[OHN] D[UTTON] COLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, October 25. Bristol.—In behalf of himself and, his Cousin Arnold for Mr. Knight's and Mr. Burton's places. He prefers the former.

"Lord Sunderland has never yet failed his promise, nor those who depended of him." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 85.

J[OSEPH] H[ILL] to the SAME.

1697, November 1. Rotterdam.—Few here are transported with the Peace. They think France should have been brought lower. The Muscovy Ambassador desired to borrow 5 millions, 20 men-of-war, and much ammunition from the States, and was answered to the first they had it not. The war-ships they could not spare, but he might build or buy what he pleased, also ammunition.

The Prince of Conti waits to see what appearance there will be for him. If in France, he would scarcely stir, but being so far engaged cannot in honour return without a brush, though some think the French King is willing to be rid of him, yet I doubt not but that he would gladly see him King of Poland to take the Moscovites off the Turks and make peace with the Porte, for promoting French interests there. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 86.

J. BONHAULT to THOMAS, EARL OF FAUCONBERG.

1697, November [2-]12, n.s. The Hague.—Thanks for the present made to him by Mr. Ireton, and wishes employment Since the King has been there, he has been twice to see Mr. Dickvelt in vain. 1½ pp.; *French; seal; endorsed by Trumbull*. "Spoke to me by Sir Tho. Frankland to go with me into Holland when I should be Ambassador there." XXXII, 90.

HUGH GREG [?] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, November 6, 9 and 13. Copenhagen.—An English convoy is arrived at Gottenburg, which puts the Ma[riners?] out of pain.

Yesterday the Prince of Conti arrived in the Island Amack [Amager?], about four miles from here, on his return from Dantzick, the frigate on which he was, and another with his baggage, having grounded. He had intended to go strait through the Sound as he came. He was escorted to the French Ambassador's house *incognito*, as the Comte d'Alais, after staying one night in a village to see to his goods.

De Bart has brought with him four or five Dantzick ships, taken there by way of revenge for the Prince's followers not being allowed to provision themselves there on ground of having plague on board. The Court here is embarrassed

about this, having had letters from Dantzick demanding this King's protection.

Monsieur Bartholdi passed here for Sweden as Resident for the Elector of Brandenburg. I enclose his protest against his goods in England not being restored when other Ministers' were so.

November 9.—De Bart has left one or two frigates some leagues behind, waiting the French Ambassador's advice what to do with the prizes. The Ambassador has been told that they cannot be permitted to pass the Sound publicly, but that they might by connivance by the Great Belt, or may give themselves out as the Toll House at Newburg for French merchantmen, paying the usual Sound Custom.

Conti went to Court with the French Ambassador on his usual Sunday visit. The Prince thanked the King for saving his goods, but did not see the Queen or any of the Royal Family, though the Prince Royal was very differently received at Paris. A special assembly was appointed here for Conti by the Queen, but he sent an excuse.

November 13.—The Prince sailed from the Sound yesterday with four frigates of de Bart's squadron for Dunkirk. As to the Dantzick prizes, it was arranged that the King would receive them and not restore them until the town of Dantzick has made satisfaction for their insolences to the Prince. One of them, the *Gedult*, was laden with goods of some London merchants. Of this I notified the French Ambassador and the Danish Ministers. The Ambassador replied that the Dantzickers had declared war against the French there, that they had complained of this to the King of England and to the States, who had answered that they would not meddle in the matter. To this I replied that I had no account of this yet from Holland, but certainly this answer could not have any relation to the English effects on board the ships. He allowed this, and promised the same care should be taken of these goods as if they belonged to French merchants, as some of the goods on board did. Monsieur de Jessen told me yesterday the goods were secure enough, the ships being to stay here in the King's hands. If the English merchants desire their goods to be sent on by other ships, I would know his Majesty's pleasure on this.

The day that the Prince left, Count Lewenhaupt arrived here on his way to succeed Bose as the King of Poland's representative in Sweden. He was received by this King, and addressed as the "King of Poland's" Minister, Bose having only been addressed as servant of "*votre Maître*." Lewenhaupt declared that Moreau would never be employed by Poland at this Court. The French still regard him as Envoy of the Polish Republic.

Bonrepaux is to be moved to Holland.

All the while that de Bart has been out, he has received his orders immediately from France, the Prince being obliged to comply with his orders. 8 pp.; copy. XXXII, 88.

WILLIAM LOWNDES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, November 19. Treasury Chambers.—It is his Majesty's pleasure you attend him at Kensington to-morrow at 10 of the clock in the forenoon. His Majesty having appointed his Royal Highness Prince George, the late Lords Justices with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Earl of Portland and others to be there at the same time. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 91.

H[UGH] GREG[?] to COUNT REVENTLOW.

1697, November 22.—Presses the case referred to in his letter of October 21. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; French; copy. See p. 767 above. XXXII, 92.

WILLIAM VAN HULS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, November 29. Whitehall.—For fear of missing the opportunity to speak with you to-morrow morning, I take the liberty of making use of this note to acquaint you that my Lord of Albemarle hath had the honour to inform the King of what you desired yesterday, but that his Majesty had been pleased to defer his answer till to-morrow morning, when he intends to see and to speak with you, either before or after the Council meets. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; holograph. XXXII, 94.

ROBERT, BARON LEXINGTON to [the SAME ?].

1697, November 30. Vienna.—I have leave to return, and Mr. [Robert] Sutton is to remain as Secretary. They are wholly busied in seeking money for next campaign, but find it very difficult. What would they have done if the war with France had continued? 1 p. XXXII, 95.

WILLIAM, EARL OF PORTLAND to the SAME.

1697 [endorsement], December 1–11. Whitehall.—His Majesty desires to see you at Kensington this evening at 8, after the Treasury is closed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; French; holograph; endorsed, Upon which I carried the Seals, with an account of what passed. *Olim haec meminisse juvabit.*

JOHN MEARE, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, to
the SAME.

1697, December 3. Oxford.—I send the Lemmas of the performances at the Theatre yesterday. The day was solemnised with all decency possible. We went to Church

at nine in the morning, the whole service being read by the Vice-Chancellor, set off with very excellent music; after that a very excellent sermon and suitable to the occasion. A bonfire was lighted as we came out at the Church door, with the bells ringing. A little past 12 we went to the Theatre, all things having been disposed before by the Curators and Proctors. After music, the Vice-Chancellor signified to the Orator to begin. The whole exercise after was performed by handsome young gentlemen of quality with very great applause, which ended not till near four. The Theatre was very full. There went a vein of loyalty and affection through the whole performance. The evening was concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires and illuminations. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 97.

Colonel M[AURICE] H[USSEY] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, December 11.—Lord Portland spoke to the King about my business, and gave Mr. Secretary Vernon his Majesty's orders about it. He has signified it to the Lords of the Treasury, which it seems is the only way to be paid any money in Ireland. I have not half-a-crown at command. I beg you to send me your note to some friend to lend me 20*l.* till I have my money paid me. 1 p.; *signed* M.H. *Endorsed*, "Sent for him and gave him 2 guineas." XXXII, 99.

HENRI, EARL OF GALWAY to the SAME.

1697, December 13. Dublin Castle.—I know not how to compliment you on your retirement from Office. I believe Lady Trumbull is much more happy to have you with her undistracted by so much business. I am interested in all that happens to you. $\frac{1}{2}$ p; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 100.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT to the SAME.

1697, December 14. Hamburg.—Yesterday de Bonrepos departed hence for Holland in all speed, lest the sudden thaw should make his passage over the ice dangerous. I never knew so sudden a change of weather.

The Elector of Hanover is reported here to be dead.

I have given order to Sir William Gore to present you with a barrel of Mum. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 101.

The SAME to the SAME.

1697, December 24. Hamburg.—I was not a little surprised that you had delivered up the Seals. I was, I must confess, very sorry for it, but so burdensome an employment as that of Secretary joined to that of Parliamentary attendances

is, as I imagine, so great a weight that I cannot blame you for easing yourself of a double burden. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 104.

HENRY WARREN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697, December 27.—Is parting with his Southhill Estate, and gives Sir William the refusal of it. Has paid for tangling himself in matters outside his element. Has a certificate from the Inns of Court, where he studied 14 years, as also of the Judges, and hopes for employment in the Exchequer, or to go as Attorney General to some of the King's Islands. Has ordered a large drag-net to be left at Easthampstead. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 106.

H[UGH] GREG to the SAME.

1697, December 28. Copenhagen.—On receiving news of Trumbull's resignation, desires the continuance of his favour.

P.S.—Mr. Gunther, director of the Sound's Customs, having lost a son, the account of expenses pretended to be incurred for the Hudson's Bay Company's goods has not been obtained. 2 pp.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Letters from some of the Public Ministers after my resignation. XXXII, 107.

Captain JOHN HILL to the SAME.

Undated. [1697, December ?]—The Lords of the Admiralty having appointed the *Gloucester* of 60 guns to carry the Ambassador for Turkey, but she being at present commanded to go with Sir Cloudesley for Holland to convey his Majesty, desired Mr. Lydall, one of our Board, to acquaint you with it. I have been all the week paying ships in Broad Street. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 108.

Sir H[ENRY] HOBART to the SAME.

Undated.—Am sorry you placed your favours upon one so undeserving, since I have not been thought fit to be anything but the town talk. Sir John Austen supplies the vacancy in the Customs. I thought the King had promised me the first vacancy. I will go bury myself in the country. Would I had been so long since and not have been the theme for news. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 109.

JOHN ROBINS to [the SAME ?].

Sunday morning.—When I attended on you I recommended for the use of the public the service Sir B[artholomew ?] S[hower ?]. The term draws on, and he must take measures in his practice according to the answer. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 115.

S[AMUEL] DE PAZ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Sunday morning.—When Mr. Van Huls took leave of me yesterday, he desired I would let you know that at the King's return to Kensington or Windsor, Lord Albemarle shall be ready to wait of you to his Majesty, who (unless he altered his mind) goes to-morrow to Newmarket. If you want any other information from Mr. Van Huls, he may be met at his lodgings at Whitehall, or at Mr. Boucheret's in Ax Yard. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 116.

PROPOSALS OF FRANCE for a GENERAL PEACE, communicated by Monsieur BONREPAUX, Ambassador Extraordinary in Denmark.

[Undated.]—As to the Emperor, the Electoral Princes and States of the Empire, the Dukes of Savoy and Lorraine, France will hold to the conditions already offered.

To Spain she will give up Rosas and Belvise and all that she has taken in Catalonia in the last war, and, to make in the Netherlands a barrier to relieve the States-General of all alarm, will give up Mons and Namur in their present condition, and destroy Charleroi.

She will give up the town and castle of Huy to the Bishopric of Liege, and give compensation for Dinant and Bouillon by making over to the Bishopric such part of Luxemburg as lies between the plain and the Bishopric. She will re-establish trade with the States General on the terms of the Treaty of Nimuegen.

Further, to assure them and the other Powers, in case of the death of the King of Spain *sine prole*, the Elector of Bavaria shall have the Netherlands, provided the Emperor makes a like declaration, and that the Renunciation of the late Queen be null, and to confirm this both for himself and the Dauphin.

N.B.—In the communication made by the Count d'Avaux to Sweden, it is said that the French King has only supported King James from motives of generosity. 2 pp.; *French; copy*. XL, 40.

WILLIAM PENN to Secretary TRUMBULL.

1697, [illegible]. Bristol.—In favour of a person that served Sir John Trenchard. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 120.

The Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697-8, January 1.—I have been heartily vexed at the scandalous reports spread concerning your leaving your late station. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Stubbs.

DAVID, EARL OF BUCHAN to the SAME.

169[7-]8, January 8. Carinne.—I cannot say that at present

any new vacancy of employment has presented itself, but some persons of quality, my friends here, think that what I shall now tell you may be done.

There are ordinarily when the Treasury is in a Commission six Commissioners. Though that number is now complete, yet the King sometimes add a seventh. The salary is but 500*l.* a year, and I am apt to believe by your favour and the Archbishop's this may be obtained. It may be told the King that whereas I have now a pension of 300*l.* a year, by giving me this place, he gives me but 200*l.* more, which the Scotch Secretaries have told [me] they would obtain to be added to my pension, but I, who got that granted me at first when my age rendered me unfit for public employments, do now little regard it, but am ambitious of serving the King. It cannot be objected that I am too young, there being others little older than I am of the Treasury, and I being of the Privy Council, which seems as much to require an advanced age. If you cannot accomplish it, I shall beseech you to ask for the same thing as you did last time I was with you, an Extraordinary Lord of the Session, as we call it, a place of no profit. But if possible the other is much to be preferred. 2 *pp.*; *endorsed*, Received 19 April, 98. XXXII, 121.

The Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697-8, January 11.—It is reported that the King turned you out, and was resolved to do so before his return. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* Stubbs volume.

HENRY GUY to the SAME.

[1697-8, January 9, *endorsement*.]—I have written to Mr. Lowndes; if the Lord you mentioned has fully settled it with the King, it is well; otherwise I fear Mr. Lowndes will obtain such an order. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *holograph*; *endorsed*, About my arrears. XXXII, 7.

The Rev. ROBERT STUBBS to the SAME.

1697-8, January 16.—At the funeral at Okingham of Mr. Gregory several [*names given*] manifested their assurance that you voluntarily resigned, two declaring that you spoke of so doing long before the King's return. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* Stubbs.

WARRANT of King WILLIAM III to the COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.

1697-8, January 16.—To pay Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, and James Vernon, Principal Secretaries of State, 1,850*l.* each *per ann.* by quarterly payments, as long they are Secretaries of State, in lieu of the pensions allowed to them in respect of their offices. Examined by John Gauntlett. 2 *pp.*; *copy*. XL, 28.

Sir R[ICHARD] ONSLOW to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1697-8, February 27.—We much want your assistance in the House, and I doubt the African trade (which I take to be extremely beneficial to England) will greatly suffer by it. Some of the Company have been with me to desire I would take the Chair of the Committee, but my unfitness for that service obliged me to decline it. I desire to be in the House to-morrow to attest the powers of your commands. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 122.

JOHN MEARE to the SAME.

1697-8, March 1. Oxford.—I enclose a list of Commissioners according to custom, and crave that you would prevent our interfering with the Town or they with us, if it be possible, for that commonly produces contention, and sometime the expence of more money than either of us can well spare. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. *Endorsed is draft of reply*,

1697-8, March 5.—I have given in the list of Commissioners for our University, and doubt not but it will pass in the Act for 3*l.* in the pound, as you desire. When I resigned my office, I had a promise from Mr. Ellis to transmit constantly to you the votes of the House, and hope you receive them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 123.

J[AMES ?] MONTAGU to the SAME.

1697-8, March 18.—The Sheriff of Oxon writes that Mr. Whitton's adversaries press for a warrant from him on the execution for the 13*l.* odd money which he desires me to pay in London, and he will then give Mr. Whitton a discharge on the execution.

I have extraordinary occasions for money, else would pay this 13*l.* It would be a favour if with the 13*l.* you would send me the contents of my small bill delivered to you at Christmas for your own matters.

I have spoken to the Agent on the other side to soften Lord Litchfield, and hope for success, at least so far as to save the charge of the second suit begun by him in the names of Lord Lindsey and others. "I have Papists to deal with who (as well as other Religions when and where they are undermost) endeavour by their outward actions at least to give as much credit as they can to their Religion among those of a different. And the Agent I talked with, being one of this sort, seems mightily to approve my movement to save unnecessary charges as a thing of justice, and of endeavouring to reconcile, or at least to soften, as a thing Christian, and gives me all assurances of his endeavours . . . to promote these good ends. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. At back receipt for 13*l.* paid same day by Trumbull to Ed. Dummer. XXXII, 124.

GEORGE BAILEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, April 15. Galata.—Having lent at Alexandria to John Fowles, late Commander of the unhappy ship *Huntingdon*, 100 Lyon dollars, requests that he be made to repay the same out of what he saved from the wreck of that ship, having a further appearance of recovering something upon account of freight. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXVII, 19.

WILLIAM, BARON PAGET to ———.

1698, May 9, s.v. Adrianople.—You will know from my Secretary, the bearer, that the Porte is disposed to treat, and has made such advances that if the Court of Vienna does not purpose to continue the war, they can't choose but accept the proposition. You are earnestly desired to use all your industry to prevail with Count Khinsky to despatch his answer to us, and full power to lay the foundation for a Congress, that the circumstances may be regulated upon the frontiers. If the opportunity be neglected, and the powers we expect be not sent to us, it will extremely trouble me to see a business of so great importance, about which (to bring it to the pass in which it is at present) I have taken so much pain, must fall to the ground for want of due support. The foundation appointed for us to treat upon is the *uti possidetis*, and we have persuaded these Ministers to consent to it for the Emperor and his Allies, wherein Muscovy is included. I heartily wish your solicitations may have good success. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 125.

JOHN ROBINS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, May 12. Lincoln's Inn.—This week the Earl of Abb[ingto]n moved the House of Peers to address the King to intercede by his Ambassador at France for better usage for the Protestants there, rather because the laws against Papists here have a present relaxation; he was seconded by the Bp. of G[louceste]r and D. of B[olto]n; the motion was opposed by some of the great speakers and rejected. The Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. South and Dr. Burnett of the Charterhouse have handled religion so nicely in respect to Trinity, Unity and natural causes that they are become the raillery of a song of which I enclose a copy.

The great lawsuit between the Earls of Bath and Montague has met with an unexpected turn, for Mr. Monk, under whose title Montague claimed, hath deserted him and is come over to my Lord of Bath, hath released to him all his Title to the Duke of Albemarle's estate, and levied fines for that purpose, in consideration of which Lord Bath hath given him 1,000*l.* per ann. and 10,000*l.* in money. Mr. Monk is at present in Holland.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham's appeal against the Corporation of Newcastle is determined in favour of the latter about building a ballast wharf on the Tyne on ground belonging to the Church of Durham, in which if they had succeeded, the town of Newcastle had been ruined in their Coal trade.

I hear the Commons intend to prosecute the persons they have impeached this Session, and that to give way for it money Bills will be postponed.

An eminent Justice of peace of this County told me a very great man proposed to him to take away licences from such Publichouses as refused quartering soldiers, the Act that obliged it being determined, but that he had refused it, but believed others would comply, which in my poor judgment is a bold undertaking in all persons concerned in it. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 126.

HENRY ST. JOHN to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, May 23, o.s. Geneva.—Between Lyons and Geneva he was told a famine was feared unless they have a more fruitful year than they have reason to expect, everything being extremely backward. "France has all the melancholy marks of war and absolument government, which are two of God's sharpest judgments and which there is but one more can equal and that is a tyrannical Hierarchy; for I believe you will permit me to say that the servants of Heaven are the worst of masters, but in spite of all this misery, the luxury and extravagance of Paris is rather increased than diminished; and that is the only place where effeminacy and courage are friends, and where the pursuit of pleasures does not divert their diligence or lessen their bravery, but the King of France may say this of his soldiers, as Cæsar did of his, *Milites suos etiam unguentatos bene pugnare posse*. . . . I have with fear and trembling begun the Civil Law, but at the same time with a resolution to make as great a progress in it as the little natural strength I have will permit me." Describes his reading.

[*Postscript*.]—The Marquis du Quesne desires his service. $\frac{3}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 83.

R[OBERT] SUTTON to [the SAME ?].

1698, May 28. Vienna.—Every one is in amaze what can be the occasion of Count Martinitz, the Emperor's Ambassador, coming post from Rome without being recalled. The Emperor has at last yielded the point of Klinkenstrom's delivery into his hands, which gives hopes of making up the differences between his Imp. Majesty and the Directors. The Emperor has sent orders to his Commission at Ratisbon to propose such measures to the Diet as are thought necessary for the future safety of the Empire, this being thought a favourable conjuncture for that purpose, wherein the French by seeking

so many pretexts to delay the evacuation of the places on the Rhine, have given great jealousies to the Members of the Empire. The Admiral's [Alseberg] affairs go according to his wishes. He has already the management of the Fleet in his hands, and is so oppressed with business that his good fortune has moped him. Some time ago Count Hamilton sent a person to your Lordship desiring your buying a set of coach-horses for him, and sending them by the bearer. He has heard a bad character of him, and would have a huntsman sent with them. The troops of Saxony, Denmark and Brandenburg will soon be paid off. The campaign will not begin before July, such is the poverty of the Emperor. I live purely upon la Brun's courtesy, and shall be bankrupt in a short time unless supplies come from England, for Mr. Clifford owes me a little Jewishly. I cannot tell how to subsist unless Mr. Welstorf will be more kind than Mr. Clifford. *2½ pp.* XXXII, 128.

NEWS-LETTER.

1698, June 4. Vienna.—Admiral Alseberg is to command the fleet, and has inspected the 6 new galleys nearly finished near here. 205 seamen are come from Hamburg, and a like number are to follow. The whole army will be in the field the end of this month or the beginning of next.

The Turks are repairing Vypulanka and Bannzona. The Janissary Aga is deposed and made Governor of the Dardanelles. The Tartar Han has engaged to bring 30,000 men into Hungary.

The Persian Envoy at the Porte has delivered up the keys of Bussora, put into his Master's hand by the Arabian rebels, but has not obtained the removal of Rebek Soliman Bey from the frontiers of Persia. *2 pp.* XXXII, 130.

[ROBERT SUTTON] to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL ?].

1698, June 4. Vienna.—The Reis Effendi includes the Muscovites in the Treaty, but requires that Lord Paget and Mr. Colyer should have powers and attend the preliminaries. Count Kinsky rejoices that the Turks still incline to peace, but hinted that they could resolve nothing without the consent of the King of Poland and the Czar. The latter will soon be here in person. The Nuncio, the Jesuits and the Clergy cast all the rubs they can in the way of peace, but the chief opposition will come from the King of Poland, who has made great preparations against the Turks. *3 pp.; unsigned.* XXXII, 131a.

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1698, June 7. Vienna.—The King of Poland has now named Commissioners to treat with the Turks. Lord Paget desires

a power to settle the *uti possidetis* for the foundation of the Peace, and the Ambassador of Venice has sent a courier to the State for that purpose by the advice of Kinsky. But they understand the *uti possidetis* to last till the signing of the Peace, whereas the Turks would have the present possession unalterable and that the limits should be left to the Congress.

Count Kaunitz and the Venetian Ambassador are not of opinion that a seasonable peace should be lost for the convenience of the Poles, and that little account is to be made of the diversion which that King pretends to make not being in a condition to do it. The Ministers here desire to get all on this side the Save, which would cut off all occasion of disputes, but the Turks will hardly yield that at present, nor is the Emperor likely to have such success this campaign as to procure it. I cannot tell what regard they will have for the Czar, who is said to be much against the *uti possidetis*, but ought to be contented with it. 3 pp.; unsigned. XXXII, 131b.

ROBERT SUTTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL [?].

Same date.—By the enclosed [? *the above papers*] you will know the state of the Negociation. If the Turks intend to conclude it upon the *uti possidetis*, this Court will be forced to comply with its true interest.

The Ministry is in pieces here, but different interests join against Kinsky, who would fall if the Emperor's fear of him did not buoy him up. Oberg and Imhoff are at greater variance than ever; the latter is obstructing the match between the King of the Romans and the Princess of Hanover.

I am told Count Hamilton puts in to be President of the Chamber; he would fill his own purse sooner than the Emperor's. 4 pp. XXXII, 131c.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to the SAME.

1698, June 7.—We want you this day in the House of Commons to save our E.I. Company and if the matter be carried on, I must get your assistance to throw out the Bill. 1 p.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1698, June 12. Lincolns Inn.—My inclinations have run very strong for Easthampstead to-morrow. And it is not the plague of rain that we prayed against this day but that plague Mr. M[ontague] that keeps me here in hopes of doing some little service in preserving my stock in the East India Company. Counsel are to be heard to-morrow (the Bill being committed). Our Company on Friday last offered the two millions on a fund of 8 per cent., and were rejected by Mr. M.

who declared they were to be abolished, and carried it against the proposal by 131 against 99. Your voice and speech would have carried it for us.

My friend Mr. Harcourt tells me it is proposed to him to stand for Oxford and therefore asked me if you did. I answered you did stand and wished me to let him know it and desire his interest, but I had forgot to tell him so. Upon which he desires me to tell you he totally declines the proposal, and is sure of Abingdon. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

[Undated. 1698, June.]—Am glad that you are studying Civil Law. “Perhaps you will in time wonder how it comes to be quite justled out of England by the Common Law which has conquered it as much as the Goths and Vandals did the rest of Europe. However there you must terminate; for such is the Constitution of England, which with all its faults is your own country still. And though whenever you come home, you may find some scenes changed, yet you will, I fear, not find our natures altered, which still continue to dispose us to resist with all our might every thing that would bring us to a perfect peace and settlement.” 4 pp.; *draft*. Misc. 84.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, July 3. Hampstead.—Mr. Hopkins came to my Chamber to pursue the conversation begun in the Court of Requests and told me his whole story with less heat than formerly. And in the close I told him he had not convinced me that it was an ill thing or what the world would censure if it were printed, and the giving him anything to be quiet would be condemning yourself in a thing which I knew had been done by Lord Nottingham, Lord Chief Justice Hale, Sir Harbottle Grimstone and most Judges in requiring their Secretaries and Chief Officials to allow some of their profits to other servants or dependants or to relatives. He aggravates the disgrace of your proposal to him by pretending it was for Mr. Ellis and dunning him several times in Mr. Ellis’ name and as if he were to have the money. But I told him that it was easy to excuse the manner of doing the thing if the thing itself were justifiable. You might not think it reasonable to trust him with your intentions of disposing the money, he being but a stranger to you. And it was no more than lending money in another man’s name that you might have more liberty to press for the payment of it. I hinted that if he pressed the matter because he wanted the money, the matter might deserve another consideration, but that he would not own. At parting he said he would bring an action at Common Law against Mr. Ellis for the 120*l*. and a bill in

the Exchequer against you for the 50*l*. I told him he should have an appearance to both. He cannot go to trial now till next term if he begins. But his great trust is that this matter will look more dishonourable to all other persons than to lawyers. And next Parliament (when he gets in) he will stir it there.

As to our E.I. Company "*conclamatum est.*" 115 and 78 in the Commons and a majority of 17 with the Lords. All bills pass with this on Tuesday and then you rise. It does us less mischief and Mr. M[ontague] less good than he designed. 3 *pp.*; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

Sir J[OHN] D[UTTON] COLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, July 12. London.—I spoke to Lord Sunderland since his now coming to town for his assistance in what he said was done and I might depend on. In haste he replied he had no interest, was out of all, and should return in 3 or 4 days, so could do nothing. I then told him I was certain his Majesty's affairs could not be without him. He replied, "I am out of all; what would have me do?" Then it was time to march off.

I spoke to the King, who promised he would take care of me. Again this day he told me "I shall see what is to be done." I have served now 9 years in Parliament which has caused an expense that I am 2,000*l*. in debt. I have been a true drudge, and waked when others slept. 1½ *pp.*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXII, 131.

T. TAYLOR to the SAME.

1698, July 23. Oxford.—Had the least application been made it would have been impossible you should have failed in the Election. I am ashamed the University should be so insensible of their own interests as to act directly contrary to them. But your friends hope you will not lay the blame on the whole University which is owing only to one factious part of it who are zealous to show how far they can go in affronting the King and Government. Magdalen College is yours entire, and many others had been so if they had been solicited. But being indetermined they gave way to the zealous applications of Ch[rist] C[hurch] who have caused all this disturbance in setting up a person proper only to show their resentment to the Court. The Members are Sir Christopher Musgrave and Sir William Glynn. The former is chosen against his will, being said to be a Non-associator, and that he will not qualify himself.

[*Postscript.*]—I hear my Father [in law] Stubbs is very ill. The best physician in the case of fevers is Dr. Willis of Oxford. 2 *pp.*; *partly holograph*. XXXII, 132.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

Received 1698, July 31. Geneva [*endorsement*].—"Forgive me, dear Sir, if I interrupt your pleasures, and disturb for a moment the awful silence of your solitude.

"I do not wonder that my letter was so long before it could find you; it searched you in all those places where such unbounded merit ought to be, and those who know your worth would scarce think of finding you in a retirement from the world. Who could expect the ablest pilot ashore when that vessel wherein he has so large a share is in danger, not so much from a tumultuous sea without, as from the storm of interest, passion or folly within, when the mariners combine with the waves, and seem to be bribed by the sea! One might, but I dare not, pursue the simile any further.

"I do not, Sir, pretend to accuse, tho' I confess I lament your absence from public employment; that which is a flaw in Pomponius Atticus's character cannot be laid to your charge; he was always contented with a negative virtue and doing no hurt ever supplied the place of doing much good; he hid himself from the world as if he had not been a member of it, quite forgetting that admirable sentence of his friend Tully, *non nobis solum, sed etiam patriæ nati sumus*. But you have remained in it to pay one debt, and now retire from it to discharge the other. One must have led your life, Sir, to taste those pleasures which you find in old age (since you will assume that character) and solitude, you who have perhaps a better title than Scipio to his own words and can with more justice say you are never less alone than when no body is with you.

"Having chose you for my pattern, and being resolved to draw as good a copy as I can after so excellent an original, I apply myself to that study in which you became so perfect a master; and tho' I despair of arriving to the same pitch, I am resolv'd it shall be my misfortune and not my fault. There is nothing I think that contributes more to the Roman glory than their law, which has continued longer than their Empire, and governed almost all Europe for so many ages after their State was confounded by the Northern rabble of Huns, Goths and Vandals. And tho' in England their law was expelled, yet there was a time, Sir, when their divine spirit (if I might use the expression) shed its influence on us; there was a time when *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* was imprinted on our hearts, when zeal for liberty, courage, integrity and virtue were as much in fashion as the contrary vices are now. Those whose interest it was to quell that flame, have taken the surest method to obtain their end. The luxury of a former Reign proceeded certainly not only from the inclinations of that Prince, but also from a politic design to effeminate our minds and debauch our affections,

since, when the soul is once subjected, it is no difficult matter to enslave the body. This is so old a maxim of the State that I think Tacitus tells us, the Romans us'd it with the ancient inhabitants of our Isle, and long before that time Cyrus found the benefit of it; he had conquered Lidia, but his arms could never subdue the Lidians; the spirit of Liberty crost his designs, and stopt the course of his victories; but what his Legions could never do, his Ministers of Luxury performed. As soon as they attacked the nation, the courage of that people insensibly decay'd, and Lidian softness became in time a proverb; they submitted their servile necks to the yoke, and those lusts which Cyrus had taught 'em, served as his Prefects and kept the Province in bondage. That this may not be our fate, that we may not play away those precious rights which our ancestors have often so dearly redeem'd and continu'd, ought to be the endeavour and wish of every man." 3 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 85.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, Sept. 18, o.s. Geneva.—“The expelling those refugees who were planted among the Vaudois, according to the agreement made between the Duke of Savoy and the King of France, is what I suppose you have heard of. They pass daily in troops through this town, and though their Prince had promised to conduct them *par estapes* out of his country, yet that kindness lasted but two days, and they arrive here in a very bad condition. It is probable the natural Vaudois will in a short time undergo the same destiny, for he already buys the lands of those that will sell, and permits 'em to go wherever they please. Thus is he a slave to his bigotry and a bully to France. In driving these people out, he demolishes the strongest bulwark of his country. The charity of Geneva upon this occasion has been very extraordinary; generally they are more ready to receive than to give. . . . It is a good example which the Cantons of Swiss follow, for they receive 'em all this winter, and then I believe they will seek a shelter among us. The Duke of Savoy is at present visiting the frontier and arrives to-morrow at Château Blanc, half an hour from hence; the design of his journey is chiefly, I believe, to squeeze his slaves, for subjects is too good a name for those miserable people; . . . they say here that another cause of his progress is the curiosity he has to see those passages by which the Vaudois whom he had expelled in '86, forced back into their country.

“The King of Spain was never so considerable nor never made so much noise of as at present; everybody for different reasons concern themselves in his health, and his death whenever it happens will make him talk'd of which is more than his life has done. I have seen a letter from Paris which says

that the French party increases daily at Madrid, and that the Queen is entirely brought over to their interest. Monsieur d'Harcourt manages the men and his wife has worked herself so well into the Princess' favours that she cannot pass a day without her, nor suffer any dress but the French. This letter says . . . that they already underhand negotiate a marriage between the Dauphin and the Queen; the lure is so tempting and the huntsmen so adroit that 'tis an even wager they take the game.

"The Cantons are still at difference with the King of France, who has dimitted the pay as well as the companies of their troops and made the Colonels do several things for which the Diet calls 'em to account; their last revolution upon the King's brusque answer to their first remonstrance was that they would either have all things regulated according to the agreement formerly made by Monsieur Stoup, or they would recall their men, and I think they gave but seven days' time for an answer; . . . If the French should oblige 'em to put what they threaten in execution, and the States of Holland should receive their men, the consequence would be very great. . . .

"If so be that our vessel keep above water, the disorders . . . that reign in the world concern me not much, I think a man may employ his time much better in viewing the beautiful side of nature than in troubling his head about these things, which at the bottom are but the effects of her depravity, as he had better have the prospect of a delightful country than of a tempestuous sea; since that famous poet who found pleasure in this object, and the danger of those that were engaged in it, gave a greater proof of his wit than of his good nature. And yet if I was obliged to behold this sight, it should be in turning the prospective and viewing it as far off as I could. . . ." 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 86.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, Sept. 28. Lincoln's Inn.—Your nephew Mr. Bridges has paid 90*l.* to Mr. H[opkins] and he has taken a release writ with Mr. H.'s own hand, and the two receipts of Mr. Ellis for 60*l.* each are delivered up. Mr. Ellis has likewise promised to deliver your nephew the cancelled note which Mr. H. gave Mr. Ellis. Mr. B. having offered 50 guineas as on his own account and the other falling down to 100*l.* Mr. B. offered to split the sum in difference which produced a meeting at dinner this day. And I (without wording of it) made it 90*l.* It all passed in discourse as Mr. B. voluntary interposing on his own account [*sic*]. And when Mr. H. was entering into the reasonableness of his demand against you, I told him he and I had already discussed that and I still remained

of opinion that there was neither fault nor hardship in what you had done. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

1698, Oct. 10.—“I have found it a very impertinent use many men make of their leisure to contrive ways of troubling their best friends. . . . When I was in business I was very apt to be melancholy at the discouraging circumstances the poor Protestants met with, and being an old obstinate heretic (as our new friends will have it) I find there is so little prospect of a change that one may possibly by philosophy overcome such mortifications, yet one can hardly hope to avoid them. The design now on foot in France and Savoy is of too much importance to allow reason, generosity or good nature to break into it, when you see even policy and self-interest cannot. And for this reason there seems to me to be some matter of consolation in the scurvey map you have drawn of their cruelties; that their mistakes in policy will (one time or another) be as much for us as their zeal in religion is against us. I have heard of ladies who would not believe their conquests entire, except their lovers lost their senses for them. But I never understood that G. Alm. was of that mind and that we could not please Him without being madmen. But it looks now as if that were an essential part of the Creed in fashion, which though I am far from desiring to imitate, I am this case willing to draw good consequences from, at least as far as relates to His M.C.M., whose glory is no doubt concerned not to be fettered by ordinary rules and reason, and therefore he does well to add it to the rest of conquests. It is a plant that grows chiefly in Commonwealths, and if found unwholesome to an absolute Monarchy, why should it not be plucked up by the roots? So that the more his and his persecuting imitators' heroic endeavours succeed in it, as they may fancy themselves more glorious, so their neighbours may be more in quiet. In the mean time whatever they think fit to do with their own subjects, they might have more regard to their poor allies. And though of late we have become the F.K.'s most particular friends, yet he is pleased to use us so very familiarly that I doubt his kindness may be misinterpreted and that spiteful folks may call it contempt.” On your return “we must in some degree be revenged upon the world and use it scurvily, when we are alone. The neighbourhood you have been in will furnish matter, and little England you know will always do its part. And I do not think that mankind in general was ever capable of making a more extraordinary picture than it will do at present. . . .” 2 pp.; *draft*. Misc. 86.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, Nov. 13, o.s. Milan.—“You tell me you think
Wt 15072.

mankind was never capable of making a more extraordinary picture than at present. I confess I had not examined it much before I came abroad. . . I had so much business at home that I could spare no time to consider other people ; but since my voyage, that I have been loose in this great library, and had continual opportunity of reading men, I find very few articles that I understand. I own my ignorance, but declare at the same time that it gives me very little trouble, it makes me rather think that I have taken up other principles and act by another spring, for if I readily comprehended several things that I see, I should suspect that the seeds of what I dislike were in me as well as those I blame, as sharpers soonest discover those of their own trade.

“ I will not pretend to give you any description of the Court of Turin ; you know all I can say upon that subject and infinitely more. Here I have been perfectly well received by the Prince de Vaudemont, and design to stay some time. The Court is agreeable enough, and there is a medley of all nations ; among so many different people one may, I believe, pick up something worth retaining, tho’ learning is a thing almost unknown on this side the Alps, except by a few, and the nearer one approaches to that place which is the source of light, the more the mist of ignorance thickens.” 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Misc. 87.

JAMES VERNON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, Nov. 19. Whitehall.—I am much obliged for your enquiry about Aberfield [Arborfield]. Mr. Bishop thought that Mr. Kendrick would part with his house and estate near Reading. I know not whether Sir Wm. Compton is resolved against selling what he has in Hurst. I have spoken with Lord Wharton about the prospect of your carrying the Election at Wycombe. He said he was engaged for Dormer, and that Arsfield had promised his interest to another, if his son did not stand. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXII, 133.

ROBERT SUTTON to ROBERT, Baron LEXINGTON [?].

1698, Dec. 13. Vienna.—The Emperor’s treaty is perfected and very well approved by the Court. The Poles will have Kaminiets against some insignificant forts they possess in Moldavia. The Muscovites accept the *uti possidetis*. The Venetians alone have done nothing, the Turks firmly demanding the demolition of Lepanto, Prevesa and the Rumelian fort on the Gulf of Lepanto, and this is the crisis of the Peace.

Count Oxensterne has lived the life of an Anacherete [*sic*] since your Lordship’s departure, but we shall produce him at Court in three or four days. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXXII, 135.

Journal of what passed at the Congress at Carlowitz
Novr. and Decr., n.s., 1698.

On the 6th preliminary points were agreed.

The 7th the Turks tried to get Transilvania restored to its pristine state, but so as to remain under the Emperor's protection; this was rejected.

The 11th they made another offer, leaving Transilvania in the Emperor's power, but stipulating an honorary tribute to be paid by the Transilvanians to the Porte—rejected.

The 13th the first Conference was held, when each party, the Imperialists and the Turks, came to their own tents pitched on each side the Chamber of Conference.

The 14th the point of Transilvania was agreed.

The 15th was spent in arguing about the limits.

The 16th progress was made in the regulation of the confines, and it was settled which of the Allies should come next to the Conference, and the preference was given to the Venetians because they had agreed to treat on the basis of *uti possidetis*.

The Venetians met the Turks, but no determination was reached, nor upon the 18th.

The 19th the Muscovite went to conference, and nothing was settled.

The 21st the Imperialists with the Turks, in the morning, went further in settling the limits. In the afternoon the Polish Ambassador settled nothing.

The 22nd the Muscovite Ambassador conferred with the Turks, who pretended the cession and demolition of places conquered by the Czar. This was rejected and the Czar demanded the fortress of Keres [Kars] of the Cham.

The 23rd the Pole abated his demands. An equivalent may be found for Caminieci [Kaminiets].

The 24th the Venetian demanded the razing of places in their possession.

The Turk had no power to grant this.

The 26th after conference with the Pole the Turks sent off a courier.

The 28th the Imperialists conferred with the Turks; most of the Articles relating to the Emperor were agreed.

The 29th nothing was concluded.

The 30th Lord Paget mediated.

Dec. 1.—The remaining propositions were settled.

The 2nd the Muscovite was at Conference from 10 till 12. The Turks required demolition and restitution of Dogan Calesi and three other forts, which the Czar holds on the Boristhenes [Dnieper], and the Muscovite refused. He has relinquished Keres.

The Polish Ambassador was called to settle the main points between them and the Turks.

The 3rd was spent in correcting misunderstandings.

The 4th four articles were drawn up in which the Poles ceded to the Turks the castles they now have in Moldavia, and received Kaminiets and the provinces of Podolia and Ukrania.

The 6th the Imperialists tried to reduce to order the Articles already settled, but the Turks had not fully translated them.

The 7th the Muscovite handed to Lord Paget the articles which he had promised to consign to the Mediator.

The 8th he sent a supplement thereto, but the business remains undetermined.

The 9th the Poles and the Turks settled the remaining points.

The 10th the Venetian communicated a new Commission, and the Muscovite discoursed with the Mediators. 5 pp. XXXII, 136.

NEWS-LETTER.

1698, Dec. 13. Vienna.—Count Harrach being returned from his Embassy to Spain was immediately made *Grand Maître*. The Bishop of Raub is arrived, and the Princes of Savoy and Vaudemont from Arat, which fortress they left in a good state of defence.

The Emperor has asked a subsidy of four millions of Hungary; they grant three and hope the fourth may be abated. The payment of one-tenth is allotted to the Nobles and clergy who try to be charged with one-sixteenth only. This is their first introduction to the payment of taxes. 3 pp. XXXII, 136b.

NEWS-LETTER.

1698, Dec. 20. Vienna.—The Court is preparing for the reception of the Queen of the Romans. Count Bar is to meet her on the border of Tyrol. Her marriage is fixed on 15th February, and the King of the Romans is to go incognito to meet her a day's journey off. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXII, 136a.

R[OBERT] SUTTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1698, Dec. 20. Vienna.—The management of the Venetian interests is a perfect labyrinth. Lord Paget suspects intrigues between them and the French, though I am persuaded the Treaty of the Republic will be struck up on a sudden and that their Ambassador has an understanding with the Turks. I have done my best to shew the inconsiderableness of the forts required of the Venetians by the Turks, and that the Emperor should press the Venetians. It is a pity you could not make a step hither when you were on this side of the water. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 138.

The SAME to the SAME.

1698, Dec. 24. Vienna.—The Ambassador of Muscovy

has made an armistice for two years, within which a Peace is to be treated of between his master and the Turks. The interests of Venice remain as before, but their Ambassador has fuller powers. Khinsky is so disgusted at his being put by the charge of *Grand Maître* that he may retire from Court. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXXII, 139.

R[OBERT] SUTTON to ROBERT, Baron LEXINGTON [?].

1699, Jan. 28. Vienna.—The Venetian Ambassador would discourse to no one what latitude the Republic had given him as to the proposed demolition of the forts [*see p. 786 ante*] till the Turks would allow the limits prescribed by the Senate to the Morea and Dalmatia, the Turks rejecting the former as being without the Isthmus of Corinth, but promising facility as to the latter unless the Senate asked for more than was in their possession. The Mediators have however brought it to perfection, and the Morea, bounded by its old limit the Hexamille, is confirmed to Venice. Prevesa, Lepanto and the Rumelian fort are to be demolished. Whatever is in the possession of the Republic in Dalmatia and fairly belongs to places which are in their hands is secured to them, with the nomination of the fortresses of Chenin, Sing [Cettinge?], Ciclut, Cattaro and Castelnuovo, Commissioners being appointed to settle boundaries, as also for that part of Croatia near the head of the Unna for the Emperor. 3 pp. XXXII, 140.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1699, Feb. 1. Vienna.—This will be presented by Monsieur Schreyer. I believe half the town will be ruined with the King of the Romans' wedding. They vie with one another who shall beggar themselves with most show.

A friend writes from England that you have heard stories to my disadvantage in Holland. They are the false inventions of my enemies.

The King of Poland had accepted the Emperor's mediation in the dispute with Brandenburg about Elbing, but now requires restitution before any treaty is set on foot. 3 pp. ; *holograph*. XXXII, 142.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

[1699, March 27.]—"It is not easy what to say of our condition, much less to write it; all people see our confusion, but are at a stand which way to get out of it. There appears indeed amongst us a strong disposition to liberty, but neither honesty nor virtue enough to support it.

"You may have more satisfaction in reading the public Prints than the private letters of your friends. For whereas in these you may be tempted to believe too much and therefore

(like a good Englishman as you are) be concerned at the present state of affairs, in the other newspapers, and chiefly the Italian ones, there are some few truths and so many falsehoods mixed together, that you are at liberty to give credit to nothing, at least to no more than may please you. In my poor opinion if you can keep where you are, you are happy; and they are most so in this world of ours, who have the least to do with it.

"I shall take it a great favour to hear from you some particulars of what men and books are now in repute in Italy; for though that learning is now at a very low ebb there, and must ever be so where the Priests and their Inquisition govern, yet now and then some efforts are made, which make a great noise among them. I hear one Alexr. Zacagnius (who is the Vatican Library-keeper, and who has lately published some collections of the Greek and Latin Churches out of that library) is also printing an edition of the N.T. at Rome. I intreat you to decipher this matter, and the reasons of his engaging, as well as his being allowed to proceed in a work of this kind. Your own curiosity will lead you to enquire what the *Vertuosos* of *La Crusca* at Florence, or in any other parts of Italy, are doing; and what collections of books and other curiosities you make, I can hope to be the better for at your return, but much more by the enjoyment of your conversation.

"You see, Sir, what way my thoughts are turned in my retirement, which I have indeed wished for a long time, though I could never bring it about till lately, and where I have but one circumstance which is any way uneasy to me, and that is that I did not begin it sooner." 2 pp.; draft. Misc. 88.

HENRY ST. JOHN to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1699, May [13-]23, n.s. Rome.—I have received your letter of March 27, and may say without forfeiting the character of a good son that it made the letter [his Father's] which brought it still more welcome. "I prefer a short account now and then of your little world where all things are well governed, to whatever can be said of this noisy and disordered globe. . . Your last letter is not unlike to some of Tully's during the troubles of the Commonwealth, and I should almost have thought him writing to me, but that I find myself far from being a Brutus, a Luceius or an Atticus. It is in this that you are to be preferred to him, that having the same merit you have more modesty. . .

"The two Cardinals that are present most famous for their learning are Agguira, a Spaniard, and Neris, an Italian, who was Library keeper at the Vatican, and raised to this dignity by this Pope Innocent the 12th. The first has writ a great many volumes, but all Scholastic learning and so much

out of my way that I have yet not looked into any of his books. The other has chiefly writ about Theology and there are but few treatises of his on any other subject. I have seen some little scraps of History and Chronology which I design to buy ; he is certainly a very learned man, and his style seems to be pure and elegant ; the Italians prefer him to all authors that have written since Tully, but Milton not long ago, and Graevius at present are certainly his masters, at least in language. To answer what you ask me concerning the Abbot Zacagnius I must tell you a story they have here. Neris while he was Primus Custos of the Vatican writ some things that displeased the Jesuits, who thereupon intented a process against him for the breach of faith and good manners. He finding he had a malicious and powerful enemy to deal with, and judges not a little subject to corruption, flew for refuge to the Pope who is an equitable man enough and always had a kindness for him. This Prince to cut off at once all the pretensions of his adversaries and to give them a mortification at the same time creates him Cardinal. The charge then of his Library keeper having become vacant, Zacagnius and Bianchini* stood as candidates for it, and to shew their merit undertook two works laborious enough ; the first that of which you have heard, the latter an Universal History. Zacagnius having obtained the place, has bounded his ambition, and some think will let both his Greek collections and his Testament drop. The other who has brought his history no further than the Olympiads, many think will go on no more. But others have told me they both labour at present extremely hard and design to perfect what they have begun, and indeed Zacagnius in his dedication promises it to the Pope. Why they should suffer him to go on with a work of this nature . . . I cannot tell ; all I have talked with about it give unsatisfactory answers, and . . . I do not believe he will publish the Testament at all.” 4 pp. ; *holograph*. Misc. 89.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1699, June [9-]19, n.s. Leghorn.—“ Knowledge is at present in Italy drawn down to so low an ebb and serves so little to the advancement of a man that there is scarce any one who aims at it. In the little experience I have had of this people, I have not met with any who want natural good sense, and have found several that have wit enough, but on the other hand I cannot name one man to you of profound learning, one man that goes out of the common road and soars above his companions. . . . Before my coming to Florence I had heard talk of Magliabecchi,† Library Keeper to the great

* Francis, astronomer.

† Antonio.

Duke, as one of the most . . . learned men of this age ; nay even in Grævius and Cardinal Neris's works I had here and there found the greatest commendations imaginable of him . . . Upon my arrival here he was the first man I sought, but . . . I found an old, vain, senseless pedant, a great devourer of books without any method or judgment to digest what he reads, a kind of Bethlem character, one that is always busy without proposing to himself any end. . . . Mr. Grævius and the Cardinal [? Neris] who make use of him as a copyer, and whose drudge he is ; they pay him in praise, and commendations are his wages. . . .

"The *Crusca* which once made so much noise is now an empty name . . . there are critical annotations upon their Dictionary published in Venice, and in mighty esteem ; it is a posthumous work of Alexander Tassoni's . . . I have seen at Rome a French Agustian monk who is extremely famous ; the last book he put out is called *In monumenta Coptica Bibliothecae Vaticanae brevis exercitatio et in fine digressio de LXX hebdomadibus Danielis revocatis ad novos calculos.*" I met him "in the Vatican, and remember he told me he was about many things, among the rest an Egyptian grammar, to which he designs to join some other works concerning the Alexandrian Church. Besides this Magliabecchi sends me word he is going to publish *il Pentateucho Coptico-Arabico con Prolegomenis*. His name is Father Bonjour . . . Bianchini and Zacagnius go on the one with his History, the other with his Collection, but as to the Greek Testament I believe he lets it fall . . . He is too good a courtier to publish anything that can be liable to the Roman censure. . . . There was published last year at Milan the second tome of Muratori's* Collections out of the Ambrosian Library of which he has charge. . . . Fardella, Professor at Padua, published his exposition of some treatises of St. Augustin concerning the nature and immortality of the Soul. . . . As they have at Rome great conveniences for this study, there come out sometimes treatises of Medals and Antiquities . . . the latest are Fabretti's† Collections of Ancient Inscriptions, the *Numismata Romanorum Pontificum* by Bonaris Library of the Jesuits [*sic*], who has also writ a large but useless volume on the Vatican and St. Peter's Church. . . . There is at Rome a Society of *Beaux Esprits* who style themselves the *Arcadia*, each member of which takes a grotesque name as *Alphesibeus*, *Orpheus* &c. They meet in summer every holiday in some garden where every one reads some composition and receives the applause of the company. I have some of their papers. . . . All the *Beaux Esprits* of Italy are so silent that they might with justice take the name

* Ludovico Antonio.

† Raphael.

in general which the Academy at Genoa has of the *Addormentali* [sleepers?]. 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 90.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1699, Aug. 19. Milan.—Has made another visit to Milan instead of going into France. His Father has left it to his choice, and as the Holy Year approaches he may return to Rome. Mr. Hill [Richard] is here, returned from making a compliment to the Duke of Savoy. He will return to join the King at Loo. "He shewed me . . . some letters from England whereby I find that we return insensibly to our old character, which styled us *divisos orbe Britannos*; we enjoy a profound tranquillity and getting in the harvest is the weightiest thought that employs the minds of our country gentlemen, whilst the world abroad in the middle of peace think and talk of war." Here "learning is the thing of the world the least talked of." 1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 91.

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, Sept. [10–]20, n.s. Milan.—"The subject that employs the tongues of most people at present here is the preparation the French seem to make for war. All the letters say that they raise continually new levies, that the frontier provinces especially towards Spain are thronged with men, and that all the money is crowded into the King's coffers, little specie being to be seen even in the most trading towns. . . .

"By what I find among the Spaniards here they have the greatest reasons imaginable to hope for a good success. Several of these have told me that the Court of Madrid is more reconciled than ever to that of France, and that the interest of this is very considerable there; . . . they think it a wiser game to . . . give the Crown than let it be obtained by conquest. When you ask them why they have this opinion of those confederates who have so long assisted them, or to say better defended, they talk to you of Nimuegen and of the siege of Palamos where our troops when Monsieur Gastanaga desired them to stay but one day longer and assist at the counterscarp, refused it absolutely, and . . . forsook their army, they tell you of suffering Barcelona to be taken . . . only to force them to make the peace we were already engaged in. In fine they ask how we shall be able to defend them when we have disarm'd ourselves, and broke all our troops.

"I find them extremely disobliged by the establishment the Scotch have lately made on the Isthmus of Darien. Whether it be our interest or not that the Spanish Crown should fall into the French family is another dispute, but if it be not, I should think we took little care to prevent it; did I not at the same time consider how impossible it is to judge soundly

of affairs in Policy without seeing the secret springs which turn and move the machine."

I now think it would be time lost to stay for the Jubilee, but on my way to France design once more to pass by Geneva. "I have some of St. Evremond's works before me, and may apply that in general which he says in particular of an orator, that before a man ventures to produce himself in the world, he must have by reading enriched his mind, and not pretend to spend before he has got an estate." 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 91a.

ROBERT HARLEY [*endorsement*] to [SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1699, Oct. 31.—"It is an addition to the misfortune of my want of health that I have been prevented in kissing your hands with a letter; for I have not only wanted the satisfaction of that sort of converse, but also the benefit of your direction in many particulars: I hope to learn from you as my Oracle what course we are to take how to remove the stumbling blocks of Deficiencies [*sic*] Reformation, and provision for the poor; if we pull the mote out of our eye, will the faction be willing to let the beam be taken out of their eye?

"We ignorant Country Gentlemen think the Ministry very strong, because they set up against all the world both at home and abroad; Don Quixote and Drawcansir of famous memory never were engaged in so many adventures at once as our renowned Amadis; and according to the rules of Story the Knights must always foil the Giants; besides there must be dwarfs to blow the horn for the Victory. Not only the country miscreants at home are to be conquered, but foreign parts must feel their weight before they have done with them: Ireland must be exasperated to no purpose; and our Sister of Scotland famished at Darien, and starved at home with worse than their native Beggary; this is not sufficient unless it be trumpeted to all the World by wise proclamations in our Plantations. There is no need to mention our respect to our Austrian Allies; the treatment they have had serves to put those gentlemen in the right who whispered last year of a Private Treaty in another place. Now all these matters are to be cured by the new disposition of the enchanted White Wand? Is he a volunteer, or pressed into the service? Is he to scaffold up the old building, or be a master workman in erecting new?

"But I forget what I am doing; I beg you will impute this impertinence to the overflowing sense I have of pleasure when I engage in any sort of conversation with yourself. I earnestly desire you would think me worthy some instruction having been so long buried in the country." 2½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXII, 145.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

1699, Nov. 8. [Easthampstead.]—"I have been buried these six months in the solitary desert of my country house and meddled with nothing but a little garden and a few books, so that I could no more make you any return from thence than the Scotch have done for Darien. . . . I agree with you entirely in your thinking it would be time lost to stay for the Jubilee; for surely a man meets with fools and knaves enough, let him visit Rome (or any other places) at what time he pleases; but what satisfaction there can be to see such an extra crowd of them (which is all the notion I have of a Jubilee) surpasses my poor understanding. I am only afraid of France . . . lest by some pretty charmers it should detain you as long as Milan did. . . . Your being so much in love with France at your return will be none of the best ways of making your court to your own country. If I am not much mis-informed . . . the necessities they labour under and their cruel bigotry make the conversation you will meet with there, not only very unpleasant but unsafe. And therefore as soon as you discover anything of this kind, there is no question but it will justly tempt you to hasten your departure. For Liberty which is the salt of life and gives a taste to everything, cannot, I think, possibly live any longer in that air; and when pover[t]y makes people turn sharpers, a stranger must always be upon his guard; which is a state of war as bad as Mr. Hobs could make it. . . . After all I have too much interest in this matter not to suggest to you anything I can apprehend may contribute towards your hastening home. . . . You will hear of some alterations in the public newspapers, which puts me always in mind of a late maxim that changing hands without changing measures is as if a drunkard in a dropsy should change his Doctors and not his diet." 1 p.; *draft*. Misc. 92.

[Mrs. ?] G. CHESMINS to Lady [CATHARINE]
TRUMBULL.

1699, Nov. 27.—I had resolved before now . . . to ask your Ladyship's favour in perusing some few words of mine, having not succeeded in my late letter to my once honoured and most precious friend Sir William, seeing all my zeal . . . for a youth, whose ill nature doth still continue in putting upon me some such aspersions as have induced you to hearken even to them. . . . Of five or six visits I have received of Mr. Charles since he hath been disposed of by his relations, the last was yesterday. . . . He told me this visit was by his Uncle's special order; if it be so, I beseech him not to trust any more such commissions to any one of such considerable character. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 146.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN HOLT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1699, Dec. 15.—On the matter proposed by you I present some crude notions. The case is very plain and clear, and the proof is turned on the other side. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 185.

The SAME to the SAME.

Undated [1700, April].—"I am so far from having changed my mind that I am confirmed in my resolution not to accept of the Great Seal, but will rather undergo the worst of consequences than injure the King's service and destroy my own reputation which will be inevitable effect of my changing my present station. I am with all gratitude" &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 112.

ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to the SAME.

[1700, *endorsement*,] May 12. London.—"The Attorney [Trevor] positively refuses the Seal, which makes the King think again of my Lord Ch. Justice [Holt] being told that if a pension may be secured to him in case of accidents, he will comply. Upon which his Majesty has sent to me to try him once more, which I know not how to do without you, and therefore beg of you to come to town for a day as soon as you can, though I fear it will be in vain." $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received by a messenger early on Monday, 13th; sent away my answer at 1. Misc. 73.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to ROBERT, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1700, May 13. Easthampstead.—"I would have obliged your Lordship's commands this minute, had I not already tried my Lord Ch. Justice upon this very point, and told him there was no doubt but he might have what pension, and settled in such a manner as he should desire. But finding this, as well as my former attempts, in vain, I beg your Lordship's pardon if I do not come again upon the forlorn hope. Besides, I know that he owes so many obligations to your Lordship that if you would please to try him once more, he would be sooner prevailed upon by your Lordship than any body in the world." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *draft*. Misc. 74.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, May 22.—"I am sorry a Statesman turned gardener begins his first letter with complaints of his disappointment in the Office of his own choosing. You could have done no more if you had taken the Seal. And then to go to Hurst Bowling green for consolation little better than going to

Hampton Court, where the Seal was surrendered yesterday morning by the three Chiefs and in the evening bestowed on Sir Nathan Wright, who having settled matters before had six or seven servants in long periwigs ready to attend him when he came out. So that matter is over, and I do not doubt his holding it fast and not forfeiting it.

"This point being gained upon our late abdicated friend, I do not doubt but the King will proceed and I expect you will be sent for before this arrives, for the Duke of Shrewsbury going for Ireland, my Lord Jersey succeeds him.

"As for William Whitton, I had a letter of complaint and Mr. Montagu has answered it at Oxford, whither he went on Tuesday, and W. W. was sent for to meet him, I suppose will come up to the hearing, as I hope you will.

"My man Will. tells me there is great dispute arose between our friend Chief Justice H[olt] and the Master of the Rolls [Sir John Trevor] about the fees of Petitions and Injunctions, nine of one sort and seven of the other and amounting in the whole to about 7*l*. The Master of the Rolls sent many of the ancients of the Six Clerks Office to wait on your friend to convince him, but they could not. This is the more singular because the Chiefs at first scrupled whether they could meddle with those matters." 3 pp. ; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1700, June 4. London.—Much to my surprise a few days ago I was sent for by Lord Jersey and requested to confer with Lady Jersey with a view to her conversion. The task will be easy.

I cannot solve the riddle you put to me in asking why France has published the Treaty. They must want to have the matter settled before the death of the King of Spain. A suspicious Englishman might fear that France wanted to seduce the Allies of England and Holland. Here we have the motive of the frequent interviews between Portland and Tallard. The Scotch Parliament has voted for an examination of the Darien affair, and for the confirmation of the Independance of the Scottish Crown. The Scotch Indian Company has failed in its promises. The Court is much embarrassed thereat, and a Scotch Secretary of State is ruined. The marriage of the Monsieur de Salisbury is no secret. This third marriage of a Regular Prelate, who has led an ascetic life, does not please some Englishmen. I rejoice that Lady Trumbull's friend is soon to become *papesse*; the position suits a "*virtuosa*." 4 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXXII, 148.

Statement of Mr. DUMARESQ's Case.

1700, June 10. *Endorsement*.—Anno 1 Car. II. [*sic*] the fee à L'Abesse in St. Martin's parish in Jersey with some grounds

called the Farms were granted by Patents to John le Hardy, gent., to be holden by knight's service and by the service of maintaining a horse in time of war for the defence of the Island and to pay a rent to his Majesty, with a clause to annex and unite the said fee and grounds and two other fees there, viz. the fee *de la Fosse Astelle* and that *de la Hougue*, and to entail them. Captain Thomas le Hardy, grandson to Sir John le Hardy, desires license to alienate *la fosse Astelle* and *la Hougue* to Charles le Hardy and the fee *à l'Abesse* and the farm to Charles Dumaresq to be holden by the same services, and to enable him to pay the said rent &c. he prays that, in lieu of the said two fees, two others to him belonging, viz. *Saurelle* and *des Verrants* with the rents and his dwelling house &c. adjoining may be united and entailed to the eldest son of his daughter and his heirs. 2 pp. Misc. Family volume.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, June 11. The Hague.—Dickvelt and the Pensionary would be glad to see you once more on the world's stage. The Spanish affair makes much noise here. The Flemings and all the supporters of that Crown are bitter against England and Holland. The King of Denmark becomes reasonable. The matter will be settled before our Fleets appear in the Baltic. They only sailed yesterday. 2 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 149.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS the elder to [the SAME].

1700, June 15. Gerard Street, [London].—Some of the Commissioners for the Second Aid upon the present year have been very forward in assessing moneys and stocks higher than usual. You were assessed for 2,000*l.* money. Sir Henry Marwood, myself and others the like. Though I have for some years discontinued the Vestry, I went and made complaint. I have reduced you and myself to 500*l.* each. But I told them you might appeal against this. The 2*s.* upon the pound for 500*l.* is upon the whole year only 3*l.* 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 152.

Miss ELIZABETH OGILBY to the SAME.

1700, June 21. London.—My case was decided in the King's Bench yesterday. The Lord Chief Justice was well informed, and I know whom to thank for this. Fleury lost his case, with costs. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 153.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to [the SAME].

1700, June 28. London.—It is said that Lord Rochester is to be Viceroy of Ireland. Others say Lord Pembroke and

that Rochester is to be President. Lord Galway is said to be going over with the King, to have the Prince of Wirtemberg's Office in the United Provinces, the Blue Guards, the government of Sluys and the command of the Cavalry. This will be worth 60,000*fl.* Lord Lexington or Mr. Hill are spoken of for Secretary of State. 3½ *pp.* ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXXII, 155b.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, July 21. Oxford.—Rakes will only give 17 years' purchase and not meddle with the arrears on the tenant's land. As for Will. Whitton's business Mr. Montagu did his part in drawing up the decretal order and the declaration upon the special issues and had laid them before the Defendant's Counsel, and taken a place to come down with me to Oxford, but the Solicitor for the other side told him they could not be ready. They moved the Court in the Chequer that Mr. Cary might be examined a witness at the Assizes, but your nephew Bridges defended it, and the Court denied the motion. He is their principal witness. 2½ *pp.* ; *holograph*. Dobyens volume.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to the SAME.

1700, Aug. 2. London.—The conversion of Lady Jersey is put off. I ought to be paid for my services in the matter. 1½ *pp.* ; *French* ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXXII, 155c.

DEBORAH SAUMARES to Lady [CATHARINE]
TRUMBULL.

1700, Aug. 14. Jersey.—Sends four pairs of sheets ; the coarse ones are not so white as she could wish, but it is too late in the year to put them out more. The finest are 2*s.* 6*d.* an ell ; the others 2*s.* A Captain's lady will try to pass them through the Customs as her own. 1 *p.* Family volume.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, Sept. 9. Lincoln's Inn.—I went to Mr. Medhurst on Saturday where I found all servants in mourning, my Lord [Halifax] having been buried the day before at St. Albans by his first Lady. The widow is expecting in a month to lie in. The Executors are Lord Nottingham, his two brothers H. and W., Mr. Conyers and Mr. Gwynn. Your debt will be paid. The will will not be proved till my Lady be brought to bed. If there be no son, a great part of the estate goes to a young Savill of the Temple, a Parson's son, by a settlement by Lord George or the last Lord. The Baronetship, which is all the title that remains, goes to black John, but little of the estate. Here is a report that Lord Dorset is at Sennock

and is delirious and has attempted to stab himself. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. Dobyns vol.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, Oct. 2. Lincoln's Inn.—Mr. Conyers says there is near 10,000*l.* a year charged with a term for years in trust for payment of annuities (which are in all about 5,000*l.* a year) and with the debts, which besides yours are not considerable. The inheritance of this estate and the personal estate go to the four daughters and heirs. Six thousand pounds a year more goes to the Parson's son of the Temple [*see p. 799 ante*] charged with 2,000*l.* per annum rent charge to the widow and 900*l.* per ann. maintenance for the four daughters and 40,000*l.* portions for them. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

JOHN DORMER to the SAME.

1700, Oct. 26. London.—About a difference with Sir Charles Cottrell upon the writer's presenting Mr. Coucher to the Parsonage of Rowsham. His estate being vested in Trumbull, Sir Charles and Mr. Holbech as executors, their signatures were required. Sir Charles refused to sign, and they quarrelled. He will not give way. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. XXXII, 159.

ROBERT WARD to WILLIAM DOBYNS.

1700, Oct. 28. Stokesley Rectory, Northallerton.—About the purchase of a farm "Morton Grange" in the North Riding, for which Sir William Trumbull expects 18 years' purchase together with arrears due from his tenant. I will only give 16 years, it being the common price in this neighbourhood except when there be valuable buildings, woods or commons or the lands improvable. The arrears are 300*l.* to paying which I shall not be averse if they are well secured. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *part of seal*. XXXII, 160.

[MICHEL] LE VASSOR to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, Nov. 15. London.—We shall soon see how the Emperor will take such a "*camouflet*" if you know the word. It is when a puff of smoke is blown into a man's nose. There seems to be great silence at this Court. The Emperor and others in my opinion are dupes. The Treaty was made to amuse the world, and to turn the poor King of Spain to his Will. Monsieur Harcourt's being made Duke confirms my view ; it is his reward for managing the Spaniards so well. Tallard is once more dupe ; he thought he had made his fortune by making the Treaty, and is only the tool used by his Master in his deception. 2 pp. ; *French* ; *holograph*. XXXII, 163.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to SAMUEL CLARKE.

1700, Nov. 17. Easthampstead.—In reply to letter of November 12 (not October) last year I represented to our Committee my trouble in being nominated to a Trust which by my retirement I find myself unable to discharge. I therefore thought it much more for the service of our Company to make choice of a person in place and credit who might protect our trade under those hardships it suffers. You may command my attendance whenever it may be useful. 1 p.; *draft*. XXXII, 158 reverse.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1700, Dec. 2.—The hint you gave me of the Consulship of Aleppo came into my mind this evening upon speaking with one Dr. Woollaston, a young Physician who was well recommended by the Counsel of Trade to be Governor of Bermudas and tells me he will accept it. And I was going to give him a line or two to you to introduce him. But my kinsman Captain John Watkins just then coming into my head, I retreated and told him I could not recommend him till I knew your mind about another whom you had been a great patron to (meaning Jack Watkins). And indeed I think him fit; he has been in the Straits twice and the last time was sent Ambassador by his Admiral to some of the ports in Barbary. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. Dobyns vol.

[JACQUES] DAYROLLE to [the SAME ?].

1701, Jan. 28. The Hague.—I thought I was forgotten by everyone, but your letter tells me the contrary. You are evidently aware of the danger we are in by the elevation of Bourbons to the Spanish throne. God grant your representations may open men's eyes. Neither your fleets nor your situation can save you if time is given to the Powers which threaten us. If we fight now, we can in a short time get a good Peace. If this is not done, you will be the first to rue it when you lose your trade with Spain in the Mediterranean. Here they are quite disposed to follow the lead of England, but you must not expect this State to undertake war single-handed. If it has to submit to present circumstances owing to the blindness of England, it will make better terms with France than you can, and you will be the first to feel the effects of the Union of the two Crowns. I hope however that this Parliament will awake. You have here a letter from your friend who perhaps writes in a different tone. You must know that for some time he has played a sorry part here, being the best advocate the French could have. He is said to be paid to retail French goods and to declare the inability of England and Holland to start a new war. I believe that

the interests of his master have forced him to this conduct. He has said little to me lately. Whatever you hear of their views here, they will decide nothing till they know the view of your Parliament, but all parties, even the town of Amsterdam, are ready to join England. 4 pp.; *French*. XXXIII, 35.

JAMES VERNON to [WILLIAM] AGLIONBY.

1701, April 17. Whitehall.—“I received yesterday your letter of the 6th inst. and his Majesty being at Hampton Court I sent it thither. His Majesty having received on Sunday last under my Lord Manchester’s cover a letter from the King of Spain notifying his succession to that throne, his Majesty has lost no time in returning an answer to it, which is here enclosed, and his Majesty directs that you put it into the hands of the Secretary of State there to be delivered by him to his Master. I send you the copies of the King of Spain’s letters as well as his Majesty’s which you will communicate to Monsieur Schonenberg. I hope neither of you will be looked upon so jealously hereafter in that Court since his Majesty has so exactly performed what he directed by your instructions they should be acquainted with, that he would correspond in all acts of friendship and respect and give all proofs in the usual form of the consideration that Princes shew they have for one another.

“I read your letter to my Lord Godolphin before I sent it to Hampton Court who has thought it fit that I should move his Majesty on Sunday at the Cabinet Council to order you 500*l.* more, and he will take care that it shall be paid to Sir Thomas Frankland for your use. I hope to acquaint you by the next Corunna Mail that it is directed accordingly.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 166.

Petition of EDWARD, BARON CORNBURY to the KING.

[Undated. 1701?—For a patent for the sole coining of pennies, two pennies and groats of mixed metal for use in the Plantations, where there are no smaller coins than quarter Pieces of Eight. 1 p. XL, 59.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701, May 26, Monday.—“That I was married last Thursday is a trifling piece of news, and yet it is the only thing I know of that has happened since you left London. . . .

*Vixi puellis nuper idoneus
Et militavi non sine gloria,
Nunc arma defunctumque bello,
Barbiton hic paries habebit,
Laevum marinae qui Veneris latus
Custodit,*

"As to what passes in our House, you must not expect that I should give you a good account of it, but to-morrow is the last day I sacrifice to form." 1 p. Misc. 93.

Sir W. TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

1701, June 30.—Wishes him and his Lady all imaginable happiness. Will say nothing on the subject of matrimony, knowing his philosophy and how much he would have considered such matters beforehand.

"Now you are returned to the Senate, pray be so kind as to tell me what will be the winding up of your bottom, what is become of the Emperor's Envoy and his memorial, and what will be the fate of any or all." 1 p. Misc. 93. *Draft of reply to above.*

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701, June 22. Battersea.—"Though the disorderly condition of our Parliament affairs, and the unaccountable game that is played at Court gives me no very agreeable matter to entertain you with, . . . yet I cannot forbear to employ the first hour I have had for several days which I could call my own in condoling with my Lady and you for that great loss you have lately sustained.

"You find, Sir, by the printed votes and from other hands, upon what terms we stand at present with the Lords. The design I believe of that party for whom you and I have so great respect, is to widen the breach to that degree that they may be able to persuade the King it will be impossible for this House of Commons to meet the Lords in another session with any success. But if I take it aright, my Ld. Somers and his partizans have managed their affairs so very wisely that it is no longer the cause of this particular impeachment, but of all that ever may happen in the course of time. It is whether the Commons shall suffer the Lords to break through all the rules of reason, all the constitution of Parlt., that my Lord Somers may by undergoing a sham trial evade that justice which he deserves; it is in short the cause of my Ld. Somers against all the gentlemen of England. And I must tell you that never man behaved himself with that insolence this little fellow has done upon this occasion. He was the chief manager of the debate concerning himself and not content to have penned with the assistance of Jekyll and Clarke all the messages and answers which have been sent down to our House, 'twas he that framed the question of his own acquittal, and be pleased to observe what an odd sort of question it was. *That John Ld. Somers be acquitted of the charge exhibited against him, and all the crimes therein contained, and that this impeachment be dismissed,* and then content or not content, so that

if the first carried it he was acquitted, if the last he was but *in statu quo*, he might be discharged, he could not be condemned. And all this was done without hearing any evidence to those facts he denies in his answer or judging whether those he has confessed be crimes or not. I believe no age can parallel such proceedings as these are. Now the consideration that disturbs me is that I cannot forbear thinking our Master at the bottom of all this ; would his servants and his pensioners dare put off the reading those money Bills we have sent up, would they venture to protract the time and delay his journey for Holland where he is so much wanted and where he longs so much to be ? Certainly not, and if more people do not come into play, and greater changes are not made, it's ten to one the old rogues will ride us once more, and those that are now called the new Ministry will be their sacrifice.

"On Friday we adjourned till Tuesday, and I have not been since in town, so that I am unable to give you any account of foreign news." 4 pp. ; *holograph*. [*Endorsed*,] Answered the 29th in one to Fountaine. Misc. 95.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

[1701, June 29].—Replies to his letter of June 22 from Battersea [p. 803]. Agrees that "our Mr. is at the bottom of all these matters and you know what I mean when I say, I fear, of something worse." Would learn how the Cabals pass at his Majesty's departure. Hears Lord Sunderland came last week to Hampton Court, and Mr. Speaker on Friday last, and perhaps very often. Enquires about agreement between Lords S. and Rochester. "I for my part am for making such a return to the good usage of our friends at Court as the French King does to us. For though we are his particular servants, yet he is pleased to use us so very familiarly that I doubt his kindness may be misinterpreted and that spiteful folks may call it contempt." 1 p. ; *draft*. Misc. 109.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701, Aug. 13. Lidiard.—One of the greatest favours that I have received from you was in condescending "to inform yourself of my domestic affairs and expressing so great concern for those hardships you thought I might lie under. Since I saw you at Easthampstead, I have been revolving in my mind the proposition you was pleased to make and the rest of our discourse upon that occasion, and now that you have interested yourself thus far in what concerns me, give me leave to open myself to you who are the only man I could use this liberty with. . . . You know me enough, I believe, to find that I have some spirit, and indeed I have too much to sit easily down under a strait fortune, and though in time if

I live my estate will be very considerable, yet for a great while I must expect to be in low circumstances unless I raise 'em myself, and that is what, to you I make nothing a secret, I long to do. To go to some foreign Court is a thing I have but one objection in the world to. If I am out of England before Sir H. Winchcomb dies, I may give those who have their several ends to pursue, and all to my prejudice, incredible advantage. You know his character and that of the family. However notwithstanding this I might venture to go to Hannover, where I should propose serving my country by being near those that are like to wear the crown of England, and laying the foundation of a future fortune to myself; but if the Parl. should address to the King to invite the Princess Sophia into England, which he will hardly do of himself, then my ends would be lost, and I by consequence should not desire the employment. And then on the other side if the old rogues return again into play, it will be, I fear, impossible for me to keep a place at Court and in St. Stephen's Chapel. Something I should be glad to do and I would fain take my measures before I come up to town, but I defer settling any resolution or indeed any opinion till I hear from you." 4 pp. Misc. 97.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

1701, Aug. 17. Easthampstead.—“As soon as I knew how to direct to you, I should have begged your pardon for the freedom I used when you honoured me with your visit. But your generous mind has prevented me, and accepted of my honest meaning, wherein you shall never be mistaken. I would now as freely tell you my thoughts in every point you mention, but that I think it better to delay for the present, both because letters by the Post are subject to casualties, and that there are several reasons for perpending your resolution for the present. You have mentioned two which singly (much more when join'd together) seem to me unanswerable; the one relates to Sir H. W[inchcombe] who I am told had such fits last winter as were believed very dangerous, and indeed his course of life makes it improbable he should hold out long; the other which is of the P. of H.'s coming hither which I should think necessary to our settlement if ever we are to hope for such a thing. I am further of opinion that you should by no means come to any determination till you return to London, and see a little further what turn will be given to our public affairs both at home and abroad, for we are just now in the crisis of our fever and perhaps a little time will enable us to judge of the fate of Europe. Add to all this, that we can much better discourse of your affairs when the winter [?] brings us together, and the several circumstances which attend them, than do it at this distance by letter. . . . The Speaker sent me word he would come hither this week,

but I took it yet as a compliment. However I shall say nothing unless I find you have opened your mind to him." 1 p.; *draft*. Misc. 94.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701, Aug. 24. Lydiard Tregooze.—“As I was preparing to return from Lord Berkshire’s to this place your letter was delivered . . . I thank you for your advice. I shall, I believe, have more grounds to desire an employment than I can tell you in this letter, else in these times I should not be ambitious of pushing myself into business. It would vex a man to learn with pain and trouble how to serve his country, and yet not be able to do it, and this, I fear, is the case among those few that are honest in public station. Like a painter of whom I have read somewhere that went into a battle and lost both his arms, he came back with lively images of all he had seen, but without the power of putting them on canvas.

“I have heard since my being in this country of our political bantering friend; he had a paper ready for the press, and I suppose it is that which I find in the newspapers styled a *Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England by a Member of Parliament*. . . . I have not opened my mind to him on the subject you mean; whether you should or no, I leave entirely to you; my domestic reasons for it I think like all things of that nature are best concealed.” 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 98.

The SAME to the SAME.

1701, Sept. 14.—“Not having heard of you since my last letter which was a considerable time ago, I begin to grow uneasy lest you should be any ways out of order; nor can I be satisfied with myself till I have taken the only means within my power of enquiring after your health. To have so kind a friend and so good a master is the greatest treasure, but then this has its disquietudes as well as other sorts of wealth. Eternally watchful, ever afraid to lose what we value so much, apt to suspect tho’ all things are safe, and ready to start when there is not a shadow of danger, we pass our time in continual doubt, and that which is our happiness comes in some measure our pain.

“I have lately read a book which you doubtless have had sent you. It is Sir H[umphry] Mackworth’s *Vindication of the Rights of the Commons*, and am very pleased with it, not that I am ignorant how barren and dry the style and invention are, but it contains a great deal of plain truth, and exposes to the eyes of the people a just draught of our admirable Constitution. Besides these things so much candour and temper through the whole that as it has done very considerable service in the City, so I can assure you it will have an exceeding

good effect in the Country, where men err more through mistake than design.

"I should be very glad to hear from you what hands we are to fall next winter into, for the way we are now in can never last. A coach may as well be driven with unequal wheels, as our Government be carried on with such a mixture of hands. I dare not at the distance I am from conversation pretend to give any judgment, but by what appears to the eyes of every man in public prints, certainly the management of affairs in Holland is the most unaccountable riddle that ever was. The Emperor pushes on as if he was in hopes or rather assured of being sustained, and France seems to have no other frontier but the Oglio. You may venture to speak freely, for I have given orders at London to have your letters sent me by a private conveyance." 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 100.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

1701, Sept. 22.—"You did not tell me in yours of the 24th past where your next progress was to be; therefore this is to shoot you flying; and only to acquaint you that our bantering friend has answered my expectation by not coming, though he thought fit to send me word every week that he designed to call here. If the blessing comes unlooked for, 'tis great odds but you will be mentioned; only as to your domestic affairs I shall be silent, it being my fixed opinion that advice without sincerity can be of no great use.

"Methinks I see a new scene ready to open upon the conduct of the French King since the late King James' death and I believe you will not repent that you have as yet determined nothing in relation to the measures you should take; on which a great deal more may be said hereafter when we meet. Therefore pray send me word . . . when you intend to be in town, that I may order my affairs so as either to come to you there, or that we dine together here, or half-way, as may easily be agreed upon. At this distance I may say so much that you may be master of any reasonable thing you can desire, and I know you too well to think you will go one step further. You cannot be matched with any pretenders I know of, if ever we come to shake off our scandalous methods of choosing servile and corrupted wretches; otherwise let me assure you in Tully's words *non erit difficile certamen cum iis competitoribus qui nequaquam sunt tam genere insignes quam vitiis nobiles*. . . You can never suspect me of flattery . . . and I swear it would be the greatest pleasure I could have before I am in my grave (in which I have one foot already) to contribute anything to such a settlement of yours, as would be at the same time for your private and the public interest." 1 p.; *draft*. Misc. 99.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701, Sept. 30. Bucklebury.—I am just returned to Sir H. Winchcombe's, and have yours of 22nd [see *ante*]. "If our bantering friend has once in his life deviated from that laudable custom of never meaning what he says, you must have seen him by this time. . . It is strange a man of his sense cannot stop at secrecy without making a step into falsehood.

"I own myself extremely impatient to learn what measures are like to be taken this winter: *in tanto cardine rerum*. . . . we must either confirm the loss of our reputation and the ruin of our country at once, or else redeem the one and repair the other. I am sure there is no middle. . . Dr. D . . . t [Charles Davenant ?] is writing a book in two parts, one to shew the justice that lies on the side of the H. of Austria in this quarrel, and the game England ought to play with respect to it; the other what method our proceedings against the impeached Lords must take in the next session. As to the first of these my opinion is pretty well fixed, as to the latter I confess I am not very much settled. In a fortnight's time I hope to see London, and before that will send over to East-hampstead and let you know the particular day." 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 101.

The SAME to the SAME.

1701, Oct. 8. Bucklebury.—Is arranging to meet Sir William next week. "I saw yesterday Sir J. Stonehouse, Mr. Hare[']s] Brother-in-law, who told me that he was gone that morning to see our bantering friend as he goes into the country, where, I suppose, his stay will not be long for the King is suddenly expected, and our session will begin . . at the time appointed by the last prorogation." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Misc. 102.

The SAME to the SAME.

1701, Oct. 23. London.—"I came to town last night. . . I had been musing for some time on domestic troubles, things which perhaps would not move a Stoic, but my philosophy was not proof against 'em, and they were just plunging me into a deep melancholy when Horace came to my relief, and like a powerful magician with his stronger arms unloos'd the weaker. He has entertained me so agreeably that I have but just now perceived it to be past midnight, notwithstanding which I am resolved to shew as little economy as other people, and to enjoy at once the pleasure of conversing with him and writing to you.

"I have seen to-day none but female politicians, and upon my word as times go, they would make no ill figure at a Council table. They assure me that among other reasons which the

King has to stay a little longer in Holland, one is the expectation of that courier's return whom after a conference with Mocenigo he despatched to Venice. Monsieur Callière is gone to wait on our King from the Court of France. Sir George Rooke is sent for into Holland, and his handsome wife complains that fits of the gout and sea voyages are equally to her prejudice though not to his. . . My Lady Betty Spelman says she has received a letter from her Brother wherein he complains that a new Council of State being composed to manage weighty affairs of that Court during the minority of their young Master, the Père de la Chaise is appointed to be President of it, at which his Lordship is so dissatisfied that he has refused the title of Monmouth which was offered him and has a great inclination to return into England. This, Sir, is all the news I can furnish you with, and I dare swear for the truth of none of it; you may be pleased to pick out what you have most mind to believe, and to reject the rest." But

Jam satis est; ne me Crispini scrinia lippi

Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

3½ pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 103.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY ST. JOHN.

1701, Oct. 27.—“I congratulate your safe arrival at London, and the victory you have got over your spleen by the help of our friend Horace, whose words are truer of himself (in my opinion) than what he says of Homer:

*Qui quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non,
Plinius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.*

“You have done bravely and wisely to resist the beginning of any ill humour, especially in such domestics [*sic*] sores as are almost always made worse by rubbing and fretting. I swear I love and esteem you (if it be possible) much beyond what I did. And believe me . . . tha a little time (which by your own prudence you will make pass away much the swifter too into the bargain) will cure all; you have so fair a prospect though it be at some distance that if you lay in a stock of patience . . nothing can be wanting which this world can afford to a wise man.

“But now, without making any apology for these musty morals which your friendship does not only forgive, but command from me, I assure you that I will come the sooner to town for your sake. . . . But I have yet some trees to plant and a farm fallen into my hands which will something divert and perhaps as often vex me for about a month longer. . . .

“I agree in a great measure with your Ladies' news, but I still fear two things have retarded our King's coming over; one, his ill health and the other new proposals from France. Is there no hankering after the Onions of Egypt?

Nothing? For my part I hope the Duke will keep him till better things are resolved upon; but then for the execution and a right administration, tell me what hopes.

"Pray let me know whether the two E.I. Companies are like to agree and what is the true foundation of going on or breaking off; because I think a great deal depends upon the matter, when Ld. Rochester is to come over, what the peace is with the Emperor, whether Mr. Secretary [*illegible*] being ready to fall, be ominous, whether any talk of new Ministers and (in short) whatever you meet with, you cannot oblige me more than by reporting it." 1½ pp.; *draft*. Misc. 104.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701, Oct. 31. London.—"I have no very great stock of philosophy, and am far from being a Stoic. Pain to me is pain, and pleasure pleasure; but thus far I have strength of mind enough to carry me. Whatever accidents of life happen, if they have not been purchased by my own folly, I think I can look on 'em with as indifferent an eye as my neighbours. They are natural evils, and it is as unreasonable to repine at them, as it is to complain because our human bodies are exposed to diseases or subject to decay.

"You are so good company to yourself and have so much pleasure at Easthampstead, that I should be surprised if you was not as fond of it as you are, but if ever one would be desirous to visit this noisy town, certainly the scenes that are likely to open this winter would tempt one's curiosity. You will see the strong convulsions of a dying party and, I hope, the last efforts made to finish the great work of their destruction. You will, I am apt to think, in the people find something of an English spirit roused, and in our Master desire of revenge. Monsieur de Callière who was reported to have been gone to the Hague, is at Paris, and I do not find there is any mediation on foot on that side. I dined yesterday with the Speaker, but there was so much company all the time with him that he never laid his banter one minute aside. . . . They do say winter quarters are agreed for with the Venetians at 200,000 crowns a month; Mocenigo comes hither and Stanyan goes to Venice. He must doubtless be very fit for the employment, for . . . he was there with that profound Politician our late Ambassador in France [Sir William Trumbull]." 3 pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. Misc. 105.

The SAME to the SAME.

1701, Nov. 12. [London.]—Refers to the Dissolution. "You have seen without doubt the proclamation, and have read it, I dare say, with the same indignation that I felt. The King is desirous to meet a Parliament of good Englishmen and

Protestants, in order to which he dissolves us, and thus we are sent into the country with libels affixed to our backs. The Dutch who found they had a strong party here to close with them, were resolved not to enter into a war but upon the foot of the last, and in short to push us foremost as a blind to cover them. Therefore they have raised these wretches once more to oppress our unhappy country. If in the next Parliament people continue thus mad, and the majority of the House be modern Whigs (as from the ill temper of the nation we have some reason to fear it may) why then *actum est*, at least we are on the very brink of destruction, but if the contrary should happen, then . . . the child unborn may rue the hunting of this day—to use an expression out of the noble ballad of Chivey Chase, and these fellows while they have been endeavouring the ruin of their country, may have worked out their own. The L.C. Justice and our *quondam* Speaker are very much your servants. . . . I am glad to find these wise men are not in despair, but rather expect this may be turned to our advantage; for my part as I have less foresight, so I have more fear, and am ready to pronounce this sentence out of Seneca, *Desinit esse remedio locus quum quae fuerunt vitia mores fiunt*. . . . Other people make false steps now and then, but the whole tenour of our conduct is ridiculous, and those things which are faults rarely committed by the rest of the world are habits constantly practised by us.

“Let us have you if possible in Parliament, if not, at least come hither and assist us with your advice. . . . When I return from the country I will . . . call on you at East-hampstead . . . and acquaint you with some particulars, which you will be glad to know, and which are too long to write.” 4 pp.; *holograph*. Misc. 105a.

R. A. LANE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1701-2, Feb. 27.—Encloses one of many letters he has written to Turkey, Trumbull being more concerned than himself, for it was on his account that Lane promised to remit money to Sir Christopher Musgrave's son of Aleppo, for whom he engaged Mr. Whitcombe to provide an adventure. This has not been done. 1½ pp. XXXII, 167.

HENRY ST. JOHN to the SAME.

1701-2 [March 16].—The letters just come from Holland bring . . . a very good account of things. They have received the news of the King's death and at the same time of our resolutions and instead of showing any slackness or consternation rather seem to redouble their vigour; the troops which were on their march before are entering upon immediate

action. Some letters mention their desire to choose the Prince of Denmark for their Captain General, an offer which it will be for his glory and our advantage for him to accept. Lord Marlborough went yesterday morning for Holland; his presence there will settle the minds of people. The troops of Zell and Hanover making a feint as if they marched for Holland are fallen into the Duke of Wolfenbottle's country, have surprised one entire regiment, and made themselves masters of several towns.

Parliament has this day in Committee of Supply without dispute given the Queen the same Civil List, which the King had, for her life.

"I am not sorry you are in the country, . . . but if I were to consider only my own satisfaction, I should wish you here. Your indulgence to my faults, your compassion for my misfortunes and a thousand other marks of undeserved kindness have made me yours, and I can with truth assure you that tho' nature has loaded me with numberless imperfections, yet she has given me a grateful heart, a heart wherein you will always have the largest share." 6 *small pp.*; *holograph*. Misc. 106.

JONATHAN GREENEFIELD to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1702, June 2. Cardiff.—I think myself obliged in gratitude for your kindness at the time of my imprisonment in France in 1686, and for procuring my deliverance out of almost unavoidable slavery. After I lost my ship and all I had Sir Robert Southwell made me Surveyor of the Customs here. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*; *holograph*. XXXII, 171.

JOHN BRIDGES the younger to the SAME.

1702, June 15.—Brigadier Selwyn and Colonel Brewer are dead in Jamaica. There is a reported plot to betray Nimuegen to Boufflers. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. Vol. marked Bridges Family; henceforth designated Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1702, July 24.—Sends 40 half-bottles of Montepulciano wine as a present. The fleet reported to be seen off Plymouth last Tuesday. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

P. RIVAZ to [the SAME].

1702, Sept. 5. London.—Lord Nottingham has order from the Queen to take the state of all the French Churches in London. I have been charged to represent these Churches. I beg a letter from you to him. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 172.

GREY NEVILLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1702, Sept. 26. London.—I called at Lord Spencer's house and found by a messenger who came up last night that Lord Sunderland is much better, and the Doctors have great hopes, "though the high-flyers who are no better doctors in physic than in politics declare him a dead man. Sir C. Shovel is sailed with 12 men of war to intercept the Spanish *flotta*." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 173.

The SAME to the SAME.

1702, Oct. 31. London.—Lord Marlborough coming from Liège home was surprised by a party of French and taken with Gueldermalsen and Obdam, but producing a passport which his brother had of Mr. Boufflers he escaped. Lord Shannon is arrived from the Duke of Ormond to the Queen and brings news of having defeated Mr. Châteaurenaut in Vigo. Eighteen men-of-war were either taken or sunk with 10 galleons which are coming home with Mr. Chât. under our convoy. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 175.

F. CAILLOÛE to the SAME.

Undated [1702, or later. London.]—The fire in my quarter has ruined my little business, and I pray to be recommended for part of the Queen's charity. I have lived in London about 24 years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. I have paid yearly 48*l*. rent on the average, and all taxes and rates. The officials of St. Martin's and St. Clement's will speak for me. Being nearly 63 years old, and my wife almost the same, we are in great trouble. I have lost 200*l*. by the fire, and cannot gain a living. Several booksellers have carried off my customers. 2 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXV, 238.

JOHN DORMER to the SAME.

1702-3, Jan. 20.—Demands repayment of a legacy of 20*l*. left by his Father to Trumbull, the latter not having acted as Executor. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 176.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JOHN BRIDGES the elder.

1702-3, Feb. 17.—My nephew John [*Dormer*] who besides his having had a good part of his education near me and afterwards travelled a good part of the way to Turkey with me, together with a great many good qualities I know he possesses, may justly claim more than an ordinary share both in my friendship and esteem. . . I can confidently assure you that nobody's character has pleased me better than his, both as to his diligence and honesty. Therefore I hope the storm that was gathering against him (in this peace seeking

age) is blown over, not only with the keeping his place but (what I value much more) his reputation. 2 pp.; copy. Sir W. T.

JOHN BRIDGES the elder to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1702[–3], Feb. 24. [Barton.]—"I am revived poor Jack [Dormer] is got so well out of the Bryers [*sic*] that his reputation is secured; poor Ralph [Bridges] will also be obliged to pray for your health." Complains of a very troublesome and vexatious Parson . . . if the Lord Chief Baron were well acquainted with his character, it might be good use to us. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

HENRY ST. JOHN to the SAME.

1703, June 11.—I have been kept "by one of our acquaintance who I would have change names with your nephew and be called *Breakaday H*—.

I cannot forbear telling you a foolish thing from Rome; . . . there are several verses in *Nostradamus* which some monk or other who had a great deal of time on his hands has put together, and they do seem in a clearer expression than ever my Lord of Worcester or any brother Bedlamite of them all has used, to foretell very great and surprising revolutions to the prejudice of France and Rome. I remember only this—

Dans l'an mille sept cent et trois, plus ou moins,
and then something I have forgot,

Regnes plusieurs, un en cinq diviseront.
1 p.; *holograph*. Misc. 107.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS to [the SAME].

1703, July 28. Gerard Street, [London].—You congratulate the choice of my Son to a foreign employment. For my part I had rather see him in England than hear from him in Holland, and tell him that these foreign services may sometimes prove a good stirrup but never a good saddle. Mr. Hill is hastening for Savoy, 'tis supposed not with intention to reside long there. Mr. Methuen is suddenly to be despatched for Portugal.

I examined the Collectors' books for the public tax, and find all well there, but the danger will be of a re-assess at the end of the year. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 179.

DE TREMBLAY, Magistrate at Geneva, to Mr. WILLIAM
AGLIONBY.

1703, Aug. 21. Geneva.—Our Council has had to be explicit. Monsieur Huguetan has finally decided, and will withdraw at once. He would be gone now, but that we did not wish to be too brusque. 1 p.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 181.

DE TREMBLAY to Mr. WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1703, Oct. 15. Geneva.—[*The first sheet of this letter is missing.*] The President de la Torre is at Tournon, a country-house beyond Chambéry, belonging to him, detained by rheumatism.

Like you we have been much in suspense by the reality of the rupture between France and Savoy. That Prince is fond of tricks. The remark you make that he might have withdrawn his troops while Vendome was in the Trentin, is countered by his having engaged to leave them there till Dec. 1. But we are confirmed in our view by the Prince having arrested at Turin the French and Spanish Ambassadors, as also all the Officers and other Frenchmen in his State and three companies of a regiment on the frontier. Letters from Turin have been stopped for six mails. The Marquis de Sales is very active in Savoy. A *mandat* has been published in all parishes there urging the people to resent the violence done to their Prince's troops, who is furious. The only news from Savoy is the disarmament of the troops by Vendome. 4 pp. only; *French; holograph.* XXXII, 184.

Marquis [ROGER BRULART] DE PUYZIEULX to the
EIGHT OLD SWISS CANTONS.

1703, Oct. [8–]18. Soleure.—Hears that there is disorder in the Grisons, which might have serious consequences, and hopes that they will be checked, for which his master will be grateful. 3 pp.; *French.* XL, 37.

P. DE MELLARÈDE, Envoy of Savoy, to the Helvetic
Council [?].

1703, Oct. [13–]23. Zurich.—Complains of the King of France having disarmed his master's troops. 3½ pp.; *French.* XL, 29.

HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1703, Oct. 23.—“The second volume of our History* is at last come out, and amongst the number of my friends, to whom I present them, you must not be the last; they came not from the Bookbinder's till this week, and you being one of my best friends, I make what haste I can to leave it at your house; had you been in town, you should have had it from my own hands; I doubt not you will receive as much satisfaction from it, as you did from the first volume; and if my friends at Oxford do their parts, the third and last volume

* A copy of the original edition of the “History of the Rebellion” is in the Library at Easthampstead.

will not be so long behind as this hath been." 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 183.

DE TREMBLAY to Mr. WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1703, Oct. 23. Geneva.—Huguetan's affair is so embarrassing that I have failed to get a positive answer. The First Syndic has not brought the Council to decisive steps. Huguetan has been told that his presence here is not wanted, but has listened to no representations, saying that if he withdrew, he had no place to go to, and that not having intrigued with the Allies, he was innocent, and would not go unless forced to do so. The matter may involve us with the French Minister. Revolutions in neighbouring places increase our difficulty. The French Resident tells us that de Tessé is in Savoy with an army, and has warned us that Huguetan's enforced retirement would be ill taken. The Council would have you know their hearts to be with your great Queen, and hope you will interpret favourably their endeavours to conciliate different interests. 6 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXXII, 185.

J[AMES] JOHNSTONE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1703, Oct. 24. Twickenham.—I am glad that it is only a horse that is ill; I thought one or other was ill that I did not hear from you. I go nowhere and so cannot tell you why your friend is not a Duke if not that he waits to be preferred with you. He spoiled a dozen [*illegible*] of titles in the late reign (of which his Majesty told him his own should be the first) by telling him what one had said the [*sic*] night to whom his Majesty had given a Commission to raise a regiment, that if the King pleased he would find him Lords for all his captains and lieutenants and if his Majesty would hasten the new promotion he would have his sergeants and corporals Lords too. Two of the Dukes have not 10,000 per annum. Farewell and let the horse die if he pleases. 2 pp.; *unsigned*. XXXII, 185, 3.

DE TREMBLAY to Mr. WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1703, Oct. 30. Geneva.—I am sure you will have no reason to regret your protection of the persons who are to represent us in Italy. Perhaps you would write to the Duke of Marlborough on the subject. But if you cannot do so, we shall be content with you have written to Lord Nottingham.

I have seen Huguetan since my last to you. He seems humiliated and embarrassed that he is not viewed with favour here. He declares that if he knew a Protestant retreat where he would be out of Nottingham's reach, he would withdraw at once to save us trouble, but he knows no place where that Minister

cannot follow him. 4 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 185 bis.

P. MELLARÈDE to the HELVETIC COUNCIL.

1703, Nov. [4-]14. Berne.—The conduct of the French King towards the Duke of Savoy should warn the Helvetic Body of similar designs against them on his Majesty's part. De Puisieux admits it was intended to use force to the Duke to compel him to accept uncertain territory in Italy for his secured dominions. Since then he has been disarmed. To the Helvetic Body he appeals, the peace of the Helvetic Body depending on the neutrality of Savoy, whose conduct towards them has always been correct. 5 pp.; *French*. XL, 35.

——— to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1703, Dec. 15 [*endorsement*].—I hope you are well satisfied with yesterday's event, I hope all was for the best even the things we wished otherwise; some talk of violent proceedings in the H. of C. Pray take your coach and try all your skill and interest to persuade all you have hope of to break from that insolent party, if they should propose any extravagant thing; it would be very happy if the party would break so as the Queen and nation might be sure of a majority in what was for the common interest; why won't you go where you said you would, and encourage in well-doing? God Almighty dispose and fit us for His mercy and protection. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *unsigned*. XXXII, 187.

——— to the SAME.

1703, Dec. 17 [*endorsement*].—I have not had time till now to give you any account of —— [*sic*]; they spoke of you with great friendship and said they were really abroad yesterday morning; they intend to put themselves under your directions about Windsor. I find the great let is fear of as bad a Parliament next time and that the Nation is not yet awake. If you can remove these, I hope causeless, fears, you will do a great deal. She seemed in all things of your mind, but said she heard they would be quieter, by which I feared they had been already on treaties. They say the plot will be looked into. I like the Queen's speech to-day mightily, and hope this is a seasonable discovery. She said she was esteemed too hot, so her words were less considered but yours would have had more weight. 1 p.; *unsigned, in same hand as preceding paper*. At side in Sir William's hand, Secret Committee H. of C. Musgrave, Harcourt, St. John, Mostyn, Copley, Powys, How, Coke, Bayerly, Graham, Whitlock, Mackworth. XXXII, 188.

——— to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1703, Dec. 23 [*endorsement*].—"I find your information was true about L. Not. He did take his instructions from the Cou [*torn*] and the mistake lay in supposing that the indemnity of Scotland secured their handing in [*torn*] which made the new [*torn*] to strop [*sic*] him ; so that the story was true and had a suspicious appearance, yet no blame can legally lie, but for ignorance of the Law, and the Bp. was in the right. I was assured positively yesterday that while St. John pretends to be of D. M.'s party, he is his determined enemy, and that his seeming to be his friend does great hurt by deceiving many who else would not join with him ; you may guess better than I, but my Author was good, and no doubt he holds himself at a very high price ; were some people who depend on the Court spoke roundly to, 'tis not to be doubted but they would be wiser. 'Tis said the Occasional Bill will be tacked to the Malt Tax ; sure if the Court pleases such a book could not be carried ; 'tis hoped the Queen will not give the Commons an answer to expose or desert the Lords ; yielding only increases their insolence. Pray try your skill ; you are considered by all a moderate person. God grant good success to the endeavours of all lovers of Truth and Charity." 1 p. ; *unsigned*, but in same hand as above two preceding papers. XXXII, 189.

Marquis [ROGER BRULART DE] PUYZIEULX to the
HELVETIC BODY.

1704, Jan. [6-]16. Soleure.—You informed me at the last Diet that you desired his Majesty to guarantee the neutrality of a district of one league on the Rhine and Lake Constance from Basle to Bregentz. He assures me the inhabitants have nothing to fear so long as they pay their contributions.

After this what can be said by the enemies of the two Crowns, with what can they fill their *mémoires* or rather their libels against France and Spain, will they dare to impute to my Master the wild design of Universal Monarchy, will you not distinguish between the kindness of the King and the harshness of the Emperor ? The King is not obliged by any alliance with you to spare the countries of your neighbours, and if he does so, he is entitled to your gratitude. In the midst of war you will enjoy profound peace and your neighbours will regard you as the protectors of their wives, children and goods. His Majesty is as much interested as yourselves in the reputation which you will thus acquire. 1½ pp. ; *French ; copy*. XXXII, 191.

The SAME to the BURGOMASTER etc. of ZURICH.

1704, Jan. [8-]18. Soleure.—A deputation has been sent from Berne to Friburg to persuade them that the French

conquests in Savoy are prejudicial to the Helvetic Body, and to ask them to join in persuading you to make an appeal to my Master to withdraw his troops from Savoy, and leave that country neutral, in order that the Duke of Savoy may draw thence supplies to facilitate his war against the two Crowns in Italy and to secure Milan.

Berne and Friburg say that if the King refuses their demand, they will give troops to Savoy to enable him to recover the country just taken by France.

I tell you this that before the arrival of the deputation you may form your own decision. You will remember that you did not approve the proposal of Monsieur Mellarède for neutrality for Savoy exclusive of Piedmont. I feel sure you will not approve of war against France. The Duke of Savoy by refusing the neutrality of all his State is the aggressor, and the cause of the alarm felt by certain Cantons, who seem to wish to help the aggressor against one who would establish tranquillity. I feel sure that you will overpower these Cantons. 3 pp.; *French*; copy. The original is in *S.P. For., Switz.*, under date. XXXII, 192.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to [WILLIAM AGLIONBY].

[1704,] Jan. [11-]21. Geneva. *Endorsement*; *postscript only*.]—In excuse for their insensibility to the representations of Berne the Geneva people say they have had letters from Zurich that they ought to follow and trust Zurich. This is the doing of Eschers. I therefore beg you to give me a *mémoire* publicly, and as Religion must be avoided, because of Friburg, to speak strongly. Zurich and Berne will be moved by what you say. The Duke will be grateful. 1½ pp.; *French*; copy. XXXII, 194 bis.

The SAME to [the BURGOMASTER etc. of
ZURICH].

1704, Jan. [16-]26. Berne.—The Marquis de Puyzieulx' letter of the 18th is full of desire to sow disunion among powers united by most indissoluble ties. He would lull some, and intimidate others. He avers as facts circumstances of no probability, to justify his conduct. France has consideration for no one; she tries to keep you from the worthy and indispensable resolutions which your allies of Berne and Friburg have taken with regard to the conservation of Savoy, to make you abandon frontiers so important for them. France knowing the power of the Helvetic League, owing to your nation the success she has had, sees that as long as you unite to oppose her ambition, she will try in vain to gratify it at your expense. The concert of your Canton and Berne has saved your frontier on the German side. Villars has gnawed round in vain. By

the conquest of these places France would have in her hands all your trade and all your correspondence. She could devour you at leisure. It is only by your peace with her that she has kept up communication with her army in Germany. While these two Cantons guard these frontiers, she can dare nothing. She knows it, and tries to sow distrust between them. She hopes that you will abandon Berne and Friburg and reckons on their abandoning you when your turn comes to be attacked.

You only promised not to give troops to other powers if they attacked the territory of France as it was in 1663. Savoy was specially reserved in your perpetual peace with France. You had the right to support my Master. De Puyzieulx has been told the principle on which your Ancestors acted. It was to have on that side no such power as France and to prevent her occupying Savoy to enter Switzerland on that side. It was their policy to have different neighbours so as not to be surrounded by one. I thought the alliance of the Emperor with Savoy (so unexpected by France, so fatal to her system) would stop her Ministers from using threats, but presumption is so natural to them that they generally give way before courage and it is by your courage that she keeps the Netherlands. If you were not so scrupulously true to your alliance with her, you might deal her the most humiliating blows, especially now that her ambition arms all Europe against her. De Puyzieulx hopes to prevail with you now that she has seized all Savoy except Montmeillant, and forgets that she had little regard for you in this expedition, which she made as if to dare the Deputies who were with the Commander of her troops, they pressing him to suspend hostilities till the Diet summoned for the Neutrality of Savoy had had time to treat. At that moment your Deputies were soliciting him at Baden on the very subject. You may decide that it is useless to treat with such a power. You must resolve promptly. If you are not firm about Savoy, she will speak to you about Lindau and your German frontiers in the same tone. As to the passes from Savoy he deceives you ; they are in the hands of his Royal Highness ; Montmeillant is entrusted to troops of your nation.

At the Diet of Baden it was unanimously agreed that the preservation of Savoy was essential to Switzerland. The Deputies spoke twice very strongly to de Puyzieulx of it, without naming Piedmont. The second time he promised to write to his Master, and you now see with what assurance he dares to say that you refused to acquiesce in the demand which I make. What confidence can you have in him ? I have demolished what he says about my Master being the Aggressor ; he does not refute me, but returns to the same suppositions with as much assurance as if he had proved his point. He

is like the wolf in the fable who devoured the lamb for fouling the water below him. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *copy*. The original is in *S.P. For., Switz.*, under date. XXXII, 194b.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to [WILLIAM AGLIONBY].

170[3-]4, Jan. [16-]26. Berne.—Thanks him for his *Mémoire* to Berne and Friburg. Escher, the Burgomaster of Zurich, may make a dangerous use of it, and will doubtless send a copy to de Puyzieulx and communicate it to Friburg. The better disposed there think you should demand, as Minister of a Queen so interested in their safety, a deputation to Zurich. I thank you for the copy of de Puyzieulx' letter. It is thought well that I should write to Zurich to remove the impression it will have made there. I have done so in strong terms. 3 pp.; *French*; *copy*. XXXII, 195b.

The SAME to the SAME.

170[3-]4, Jan. [20-]30. Berne.—I thank you for yours of 25th and the interest you take in my Master. I am anxious to hear the success of the Deputies of Berne and Friburg. I think it better that Ministers of Foreign Courts should not appear in the matter. This is why I have not been to Lucerne. I wish you would write to Lucerne also. Though politics have not allowed you to see the Berne Deputies, they will act in concert with you. I believe that if Berne and Zurich persist, the King will grant the Neutrality of Savoy. I have already agreed with the Protestant Cantons for nearly 8 battalions, and come to terms with Messrs. Schmid and Burglay. 3 pp.; *French*; *copy*. XXXII, 197b.

The Marquis [ROGER BRULART DE] PUYZIEULX to the
HELVETIC BODY.

1704, Jan. [21-]31. Soleure.—I have received an express from the King about Savoy. He requests you to convene a Diet here, sending one Deputy from each Canton, to which I will explain his orders. He wishes to entrust the custody of Chablais and Faucigny to the neighbouring Cantons, wishing to preserve peace and tranquillity in your neighbourhood. 1 p.; *French*; *copy*. In *S.P. For., Switz.*, under date.

The SAME to the BURGOMASTER etc. of ZURICH.

1704, [Jan. 23-]Feb. 2. Soleure.—I think it will be better if the Diet consists of two Deputies from each Canton. Please inform the other Cantons. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *French*; *copy*. XXXII, 198b.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

Same date. Berne.—I thank you for having made plain

to several members of Zurich the real interest of the Helvetic Body. The Berne Deputies seem satisfied at the position taken by the Zurich Deputies. Since your letter I see the Burgomaster Eschers no longer dares to oppose it, but he is looking out for detours and delays. I think the Berne Deputies have to be careful of those of Friburg, but I know they have every consideration for you. 2 pp.; *French; copy.* XXXII, 199b.

The Marquis [ROGER BRULART DE] PUYZIEULX to the
HELVETIC BODY.

1704 [Jan. 26–]Feb. 5. Soleure.—By yours of the 2nd I learn that the ordinary wording of the order sent to the Commune of Mertsbourg by the Marquis de Blainville has led you to believe that the King has not kept his word to you that he would not attack any post from Bale to Bregentz. I have not heard that the Neutrality has been accepted by the Emperor and the inhabitants. If it has been accepted, I will procure you all reasonable satisfaction. But otherwise you must know that you cannot expect the King to spare those who daily insult his troops. With regard to the strip of a league [*from Bale to Bregentz*] you know that as long as the inhabitants pay their contributions, they will be unmolested. The Commandant at Ulm is under the orders of the Elector of Bavaria, to whom you have only to address yourselves. However I am requesting de Blainville, by letter appended, to suspend military executions in the strip. The troops of the King and the Elector cannot be expected to treat an enemy's country better than its owner does. The tenderness demanded for this district can only injure the success of the French and Bavarian arms. Contributions so moderate cannot injure the trade of the Cantons. 2 pp.; *French; copy.* XXXII, 190.*

P. DE MELLARÈDE to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704 [Jan. 28–]Feb. 6. Berne.—The convocation of the Diet is only one of de Puyzieulx' tricks. We are trying to make it useless, as we cannot stop it, and from Zurich I hear they are proposing to hold a preliminary Diet. Escher must have advised de Puyzieulx not to make such silly offers as the custody of Chablais and Faucigny. The Duke arrived at Turin on the 28th, and if the French are not already driven from the posts they occupy in the Mantuan Monferrat, it is only due to the need for resting our troops. 1½ pp.; *French.* XXXII, 191b.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704 [Jan. 31–]Feb. 9. Berne.—I have communicated to the whole Body my ideas on de Puyzieulx' proposals, and

* Some folios of MSS. are misnumbered.

the danger of the offer of the custody of Chablais and Faucigny, which might be fatal if the Duke crossed the mountains to enter Savoy, for the Swiss would have to oppose his re-entry into his own country, or if they abandoned his country to him, France would have a pretext for accusing them of a breach of trust. It would be the custody of a usurpation made contrary to their expressed wishes. I do not know more about the proposed preliminary Diet.

Our troops said to have seized Borgomanero on Lake Maggiore. If so, we are masters of the Valley of Sesia, and can prevent the Valesans helping France.

We are awaiting the Duke's orders before concluding the capitulation with the Catholic Cantons. 2 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 191b.

VICTOR AMADEUS, Duke of Savoy, to the HELVETIC
BODY.

1704, Feb. [1-]10. Turin.—We are very sensible of the affection you show in this conjuncture, and we have charged our Envoy Extraordinary Mellarède to express our thanks. 1 p.; *French*; copy. *On back*,

P. DE MELLARÈDE to the SAME.

1704, Feb. [4-]24. Berne.—Encloses the above. 1 p.; *French*; copy. XXXII, 192b.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, Feb. [6-]16. Berne.—Berne and Friburg speak with one mouth. If Zurich keeps its word, all will be well.

The Catholic Cantons according to Art. 15 of their Alliance with the Duke ought not to ask the cause of the rupture, and so it would be wrong to accuse him of being the aggressor. This they cannot do for the sole reason that the absurdity of the offer of the custody of Chablais and Faucigny is exposed. The argument you have used with Zurich is very strong. I doubt the effect of the interposition of Berne upon the Valesans, for they are unmoved by the approach of the two battalions of Scholembourg's regiment in the Val d'Aosta. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 191 bis b.

The SAME to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704, Feb. [14-]24. Berne.—I am now Envoy Extraordinary of the Duke to this country. I request you to allow your Secretary to hand the Duke's letter and my own to Burgomaster Escher.

All the Deputies have left the Diet annoyed at the *Mémoire* of the French Ambassador. I shall profit by their warmth to bring them to a solid resolution. I hope for your support. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 193 bis.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704, March [Feb. 25–]5. Lucerne.—I thank you for yours of 27th ult. Zurich has communicated my letters to Lucerne. De Puyzieulx' letters are most contemptuous. That France can only enter Piedmont by way of Savoy is not true, so her only motive in holding on to Savoy is to surround the Swiss. I am sure France will grant the neutrality if Switzerland is firm.

The French Ambassador has sent several times to Berne to demand a regiment, offering the old pay, but when asked to put this on paper, he has refused. 3 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 193 bis a.

The SAME to the SAME.

1704, March [2–]12. Berne.—The majority of the Catholic Cantons have at last granted the levy. All have accepted the capitulation of 16,000 livres for the Staff and 20 livres for each soldier monthly. I continue my efforts for the Neutrality of Savoy. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 195.

Sir WILLIAM HODGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1703–4, March 6 [*endorsement*].—My letters from Lisbon advise of the 1st March, n.s., that Prince Darmstadt had arrived there a month, and they were very impatient for the King of Spain's arrival. He arrived 3 or 4 days after the letters. Everything was ready for him to march to the frontiers, and a Spaniard of supposition writes me they were in hopes of good success, as all the deserters assured the King of Portugal and Almirante of Castile. The French ships go frequently to all the Spanish ports in the West Indies under pretence of carrying niggers *etc.* according to their agreement, and at the same time introduce their and other nations' commodities and return with the proceed to France, which the Spaniards resent, but can't yet help it. The Duke of Berwick was got to Madrid with two Irish regiments, and more forces were coming from France, for the Duke of Anjou dare not put much confidence in his Spanish forces. Most of the Grandees had excused themselves going with him to the Army. The Almirante's house is more like a republic than a Palace, for he entertains all Nations and Religions that are Christian. 2 pp. XXXII, 194.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to [WILLIAM AGLIONBY].

1704, March [9–]19. Berne.—An emissary of de Puyzieulx has tried to dissuade Lucerne from supporting the Duke without success. He has asked for 3 battalions from this Canton.

I have this afternoon a deputation to pray them here to

discuss the neutrality or assistance, and to beg them to treat with the Duke and not with France. I thank you for your influence over Zurich.

If Venice opens her eyes, she will open also a door for us to get into France. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 195a.

Monsieur DU PUY to [WILLIAM AGLIONBY].

1704 [March 23–]April 2. Berne.—I am still unable to send you the alterations necessary in the Queen of England's letter [*about Neuchâtel*]. The situation with regard to Savoy stands thus. On March de Mellarède presented his *Mémoire*. On the 16th de Puyzieulx wrote to this Canton demanding three battalions according to the Alliance, in return for which he offered by the King's order to re-establish the Salt Treaty of 1692, and to pay the results to this Canton every year. On this the Grand Council deliberated on the 19th, and would not accept. The resolution was to be kept private, but de Puyzieulx heard of it on the day that he wrote to the Helvetic Body, viz. March 26. The next day he wrote again to Berne that he knew they had troops in the Duke's service in contravention of the 8th Article of the Perpetual Peace. The Council is reconsidering the matter to-day. The good party maintain that the Neutrality will be granted without the troops being given, and that Berne could not give them without harm to the Public Cause. I hope they may carry the day. I wish I had the support of some of the Ministers of Foreign Powers, but Mellarède and Saphorin are at Friburg trying to obtain levies. 6 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 200a.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to [the SAME].

1704 [March 24–]April 4. Friburg.—Friburg has agreed to the levy after 2 days' discussion. The partisans of France are much surprised and annoyed.

The French Ambassador has made all efforts to put off the Diet to meet the 13th. Zurich is very firm in its resolution. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 197.

Monsieur DU PUY to the SAME.

1704 [March 25–]April 5. Berne.—Last Wednesday the Grand Council was almost unanimous in refusing the three battalions demanded by de Puyzieulx. At Friburg with almost like unanimity they granted to de Mellarède the levy asked for by him. The French emissary was so rude that he attracted rough answers. He has left for Soleure.

I have informed our Court of what you have written to England about the collection made for the Orange people. It is not desired to keep them here after the present month. They are quite disposed to go to Brandenburg. Only a few

of the Geneva people are trying to unsettle them. 4 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 198.

Monsieur DU PUY to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704 [March 31–]April 9. Berne.—The reflections of your Excellency on the way the Queen of England wrote in favour of the King of Prussia will be approved here.

The law of which you write about the levies in the Cantons is a law made 5 or 6 weeks back, and is fundamental. It will destroy the military service of the Canton of Berne in France, without the French King being able to complain. The nomination of all Officers in the troops given to foreign powers as “Gardes du Corps” is left to such powers, with the nomination of the Staff of other troops, but in the latter the nomination of Captains is reserved to the Grand Council here. These Captains will be elected by ballot. When a Captain drops out, his Captain Lieutenant or the Senior Capt. Lieut. of the regiment will succeed at the choice of the Council. Two results will follow: (1) to get a company, a man will not have to be the slave of the foreign powers, (2) all citizens will have equal chances. This will cure an evil which tended to ruin the whole Corps. You suggest that France will maintain this law to be a breach of the Alliance with her. The reply is that if she demands them on the basis of the old Treaties, she can have them, but if not, we can settle new conditions. By the old arrangement (1) she can only have them to defend her possessions as in 1663, (2) by a secret article they may not be used against a Protestant Power, (3) the pay was much higher than now, (4) by the old Treaties the companies were to be 220 strong and have other advantages than at present, and France could only demand of Switzerland 16,000 men, while at present she has more than double.

Besides by a secret Article it is agreed that the Swiss should be quit of the French if there be breach of a single point of the agreement on the part of France. There have been many, and on one occasion in the Dutch War in 1672 Zurich did recall her troops.

As to the place of residence of Foreign Ministers, if the British Minister resides at Zurich, the Minister of the H.H. powers should reside at Berne, less as a compliment than to support the well-intentioned against the partisans of France. The Ministers of the Emperor and Savoy cannot do this, being Catholics, and often on the move.

The Orange Consistory at Geneva cannot clear themselves of (1) having intrigued to prevent the Orangeois from going to Brandenburg, (2) of having written to the Prince de Conti, (3) of having referred a question to the French Resident at Geneva when it was certain he could not support them in such a step. They will be surprised to learn that the King has

notified the Evangelical Cantons that he is giving orders to re-settle them in his country. This has been sent to-day to Burgomaster Escher. The Diet will take measures necessary for their departure.

The Savoy troops have surprised Lansbourg at the foot of Mount Cenis, and taken 2 companies of Dragoons. 6 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 198a.

Monsieur DU PUY to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704, April [2-]12. Berne.—The Orangeois who are unwilling to leave say that 200,000 crowns have been collected in England to persuade the Swiss to keep them. Even if it were so much, I believe orders have already been given to hand it to the King my Master.

The French have evacuated Savoy. Some therefore say that there is no longer a question of Neutrality, but Savoy must be declared inalienable by the Duke, and the Swiss must have an assurance that this will be stipulated in the Treaty of Peace.

The chief reasons given by Berne for refusing the three battalions to France are that, being surrounded by that Power, and all Europe being in arms, it would be imprudent to grant what they want for their own safety, and that having departed some time ago from the Public Treaties to give the King the Erlach regiment, they have been reproached by the whole Nation, so that their hands are tied.

Monsieur de St. Saphorin has acted well. The ill-disposed have tried to set N[eu]c[hatel] against Berne, by persuading the latter to exclude N[eu]c[hatel] wine. The exclusion would have suited St. Saphorin, who has larger quantities of wine in hand than any one in the Vaud. But he opposed the deputation and parried the blow.

I hear from Geneva that the Duke of Mantua passed there with a body of fine men, who emphasised by their appearance the poor look of this Prince. 5 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 198b.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to the SAME.

1704, April [6-]16. Baden.—The French have been driven from Savoy by the Duke's troops. De Blagnac with 600 men forced Chaumont in Dauphiny above Susa; he returned to Susa and thence to Mont Cenis on the 31st ult. He there took three companies of Dragoons and some infantry, took more prisoners at Termignon, and others along the Maurienne. Joined by the Baron de St. Rémy, he went on to Aypierre. Meanwhile the French troops in Savoy under de Vallière moved to Aiguebelle, where they found the Duc de Feuillade, and thence to Barraux. Many stragglers from them were taken at Aiguebelle. De Scholembourg has taken the Castle of Sez

at the foot of the Little St. Bernard. 2½ pp.; *French*. XXXII, 199.

The MARQUIS RINUCCINI to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, April [16–]26. Florence.—Thanks for kindness while in England, and for the recipe for a dish he had liked at East-hampstead, which he communicated to the Grand Duke his master, who immediately had it prepared. The Grand Duke is threatened by the Court of England for a trifle which is not worth mentioning. However it may end, he will never forget Trumbull's kindness. 6 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 206.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH to [the SAME].

1704, April 25. St. Alban's.—“I received . . . your letter at this place, where I resolve to stay as long as I can, but as soon as I go to London I will not fail to lay before the Queen your request upon your Brother's account, and I wish my sincerity might appear by the success of the thing, but at the same time I must own to you that I have less opinion of my solicitations of that sort than any other, because whoever speaks to the Queen upon that subject, she does always consult with the Bishops before she disposes of the thing, and besides that her Majesty has so many Chaplains that are always importuning her for preferment, and have so frequent opportunities of making application when anything happens, that I think they have the advantage of every body else, but all this shall not hinder me from using my poor endeavours to serve you in this affair or anything else that you will command.”

[*Postscript*.]—“I hope Lady Trumbull will get health enough at the Bath to recompence you both for the trouble of the journey. I shall be extreme glad to see you at the Lodge, which I hope will be in some order at your return.” 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 201.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704, April [17–]27. Baden.—The Diet has sent the Sous-baillif to Soleure with the proposed articles of Neutrality: If de Puyzieulx is without his Master's authority, they will meet again on the 18th. It is proposed that the King of France shall not attack Savoy, and shall withdraw any troops he has there, that the Duke shall not attack France from Savoy, and to secure this, the Body shall place there 2,000 or 3,000 men, that two-thirds of the garrison of Montmeillan shall be Swiss, and one-third Savoy troops, that Neutrality shall be secured by oaths.

I am expecting to hear that the French have been driven out of Chambéry. That is their only town there, for they have been driven from the Château des Marches, and their communications between Dauphiny and Chambéry are cut. 3 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 202.

Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, April 29. Whitehall.—“I can’t help for my life writing to you this post to tell you I hope soon to see you in town to convince us what we hear and wish is true. Besides it would put an end to this day’s report that your successor is to have the seals.” 1 p.; *holograph*. On back draft of reply in Sir William’s hand,

May 1.—“I know not what to return you . . . for your kind expressions concerning my imaginary employment but my wishes for your real success in a much better place, and the hopes I have of sending you speedily my congratulations for it. I am sure as you are much fitter for one than I am for the other, so the services you will do her Majesty will answer all expectations (though I must assure you they are very great) of your capacity and integrity in that and where you undertake.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXIII, 17.

WILLIAM PENN to the SAME.

1704, May 3. Worminghurst.—“I venture this to ask how poor Lady Trumbull does, in whose welfare I take the share and concern of a friend, if that be not too free a term to one that has been, and they say may be Secretary of State if he will; but others say ’tis H[enry] Boyle, and then I guess easily who will be Chancellor of the Exchequer. For our foreign affairs some will have it they are not so shining as we wish; that the Duke of Savoy will at last play another game, and that Portugal is too unprovided for our forwardness, and so the Spanish King has time by the foretop. A cloud is rising in Scotland, the Queen refuses all addresses from any of that Nation in town, till Seafield the Chancellor returns, or sends her an account of some instructions she gave him to gauge the Council and Members of the Parliament of that Kingdom, as to the Succession and a Sess as they call it, which I suppose will be with her quickly, if not arrived. The Plague of Lampoons walks by night, and fresh arrows daily fly the streets; what shall we end in? No further removes at present talked of. H[enry] St. Johns [*sic*] has not Bl. House, but a new and fine house is preparing at the Queen’s cost. I met him at H. Boyle’s the other morning, where I congratulated his humility, that one-fifth part of Ble. contented his youthful ambition well. It is all a fool to Easthampstead or

Worminghurst, and which is worse 'tis a lie and a fatal snare. Farewell, dear friend, let our original Being [?] duty and end, be the first and last of our meditations, and let the middle correspond with both ends, and we shall be in our lives all of a piece." 4 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 203.

NEWS-LETTER to NATHANIEL, BARON CREW, BISHOP
OF DURHAM.

1704, May 4. London.—They write from Venice that the Imperial troops horse and foot were disposed along the Po from Ostiglia to Lake di Scuro [*sic*] to dispute with the French the passage of the river and have planted cannon in several places to prevent their casting a bridge over the same. Young Prince Vaudemont having sent out 300 cuirassiers towards Lake Como under conduct of the Marquis Davia, they were retired towards the Trentin through the Grisons without making themselves masters of the fort of Fuente or pass into Piedmont, but 500 Imperialists that were sent out from Mirandola surprised 300 French in Concordia.

The Diet of the Cantons at Baden has drawn up a project for the neutrality of Savoy, but the French Ambassador at Soleure refuses to send this answer to the demand of his Master demanding a new regiment of 2,000 men. The Emperor according to letters from Vienna aims to amuse the Malcontents by offering them a suspension of arms upon condition that they quit the blockade of all places in Hungary.

From Paris we hear that the Protestant Princes and States try to persuade the Emperor, the Elector Palatine and Duke of Savoy to fall out with the Court of Rome. They also give out that the Emperor will re-establish the Protestants in Hungary, and that the same will be done in the Palatinate and Savoy.

In Spain 400 Irish among the English troops are said to have deserted to the Duke of Berwick.

Edinburgh, 27th.—On Tuesday last the body of the late D. of Argyle was privately taken away from the Church of Duddistoun, as were the gathered ruins of the body of his Father who was beheaded here in 1685, and his head put on the Tolboth, but the rest of his body buried at Newbottle, his head being taken there at the Revolution. Both were removed to the West Highlands.

Admirals Shovell, Fairborn and Bing are in a sailing posture at St. Helen's. This day Mr. Ferguson justified his bail in Court. An information is sworn against Dr. Lane, Physician of Bristol, for assault on William Hanbury, Counsellor at Law, and for assault on Madame Lane, an heiress. A warrant is received for the execution of David Lindsay; endeavours are used to induce him to a discovery if he knows anything of the Scotch Conspiracy. It is expected that Mr. Harley will

be declared to-night in Council Secretary of State. 3 pp.; *unsigned*. XXXII, 204.

BENJAMIN WODNOTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, May 16.—The Scanderoon fleet arrived at Kinsale the 9th inst. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 206.

Sir H[ENRY] SHERE to [the SAME].

[1704,] May 20.—To such as are not frequently guilty of promise-breaking apologies are hard to make, but your goodness will solicit my excuse, when I tell you that a great man, your Friend, having asked me some questions which seem to imply some purpose of doing me a favour, I have been advised to make my court with assiduity till I see what the appearance may produce. You have acted a most philosophic part in refusing to come to the helm in so fluctuating a state of weather wherein the best pilots lose their *tramontane*. They talk of a new Pr. seal. I know not with what ground. 1 p. XXXII, 206a.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to [Sir HENRY SHERE].

1704, May 22. [Bath.]—Pray make sure of what you are pursuing, lest the public, yourself and your humble servants here all suffer in your miscarriage. My wife and nieces lament your not being with them, but the true reason I conceal till the plot is discovered, either by seeing your name in the newspapers, or till you write me word what success you have, by a letter left at my house in Gerard Street; and I choose that way before the common Post for a reason I will tell you when we meet. I am glad to have met with your approbation (whose judgment keeps pace with your friendship) of my inclination to retirement.

May you be as happy as you desire and deserve to be, and as all your friends with you. 1 p.; *draft*. XXXII, 206a.

WILLIAM PENN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, May 27. London.—“I got well (I thank God) to London, taking more time in my return than going; and found our great friends well and more easy than I thought I left them. They asked kindly after both your welfare. I gave them thy regards; they asked how long you stayed, and if the waters befriended you. I answered properly to all as I could. He [*sic*] thinks this mighty march, to the Danube, of the D. of M's with so prodigious an artillery requiring 2,000 horse to draw it, will give a turn to the French affairs, and may England, poor England, ever prevail. He will be Xenophon and Cyrus too if he beats the great D. of Bavaria, so great a Captain and a sovereign Prince, now the

French joined him, as I hear, to the number of 80,000 men. But the P. L. of Baden and the D. of Marl. will make as many, and they say the French cannot be so many by 15,000 men. I saw to-day also our Scotch friend; all things there as they were. Tweddell [Tweedale] has retrenched to the Revenue 4,500*l.* of the Commissioner's salary that the D. of Queensberry enjoyed saying that was one of his complaints and he would not contradict himself; a noble instance, especially in Scotland. . ." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 207.

ROBERT HARLEY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1704, end of May.]—"I had reason to expect from your friendship that you should rather have condoled with me than congratulated, because you know the weight of the work and my weakness." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 60.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704 [May 25–]June 3 [*endorsement*].—I implore you to see to-morrow Burgomaster Escher. The reasons for union between Berne and Zurich touch them more when pressed by you. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 208.

VALKENIER to the SAME.

1704 [May 27–]June 5. Schafhausen.—I leave for Frankfort next week.

Lord Marlborough crossed the Maine with his cavalry on May 31, and the infantry followed two days later, going towards the Danube to finish the war with the Elector, for Prince Eugene will act with another army, to which the King of the Romans will soon come. Villeroy left the Netherlands May 19 with 28 battalions and 40 squadrons to observe Marlborough. Betmar is to command the rest of the army, from which desertion is more common than usual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXII, 209.

BENJAMIN WODNOTH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, June 10. London.—The Scanderoon fleet from Kingsale arrived yesterday safe in the Downs, and I hope none of them suffered since by the stormy weather we had last night, and which continues so still. Sir Stafford Fairborn fell in with them coming home from Sir Clously Shovell's Fleet, which he left about 100 leagues from Lisbon bound to the Straits consisting of 21 ships, in order to join Sir Geo. Rooke there. Sir S. Fairborn came himself on board the *Medway* with six of the smallest ships, having left the large ones with Sir Cloudesly. In his way home he took two privateers, and has retaken an English Galley. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 210.

[VICHET] CONVENENT to Monsieur AUNET, S[?]M.
du St. Ev. chès Mr. Maurice le père à la grand rue Genève.

1704, July 4. London.—I have just had a long hour's talk with the Archbishop of Canterbury. I only tell you what interests the people of whom you are at present sole Pastor, to whom you will impart it. He said that there was at Court a firm belief that the Prince of Conti had guaranteed to the Orange refugees who refused to go to Brandenburg or to stay at Geneva their liberty to return to Orange, or to leave them the enjoyment of their property if they stayed at Geneva. Therefore the Orange refugees who should stay at Geneva or in Switzerland could not have a share in the money collected here. On this point I could not move him, and I have no doubt that Lord Raby has had orders only to distribute money to the Orange refugees who go to Berlin, and not to those who stay at Geneva. It is believed that they await the distribution before going to Orange, and, said the Archbishop, do not wish their money to go to France. You will therefore decide accordingly. If you decide to go to Brandenburg, you should send here declarations taken before the Magistrate at Geneva of your change of plan. And if you decide at any cost to stay at Geneva, you must send like declarations, and the informations which have been received here that the Prince of Conti allowed you to return to Orange or enjoy your property are unfounded. That will remove the prejudice felt by this Court against those refugees who stay at Geneva, and you will have your share of the money like the rest. But I think you will do better to go to Brandenburg. Spanheim and Bonnet at my instance have written strongly to the King of Prussia in your favour, and I doubt not the affair of the Resident will be forgotten, and that you will be as well received there as the rest.

I have found the only place which could keep me in England. It is true that if I had wished for a Church, the Wallon Church at London offered an opening, but I have not health for such a charge. The position I now have with the Duke of Somerset suits me much better. 2 pp. ; *French ; at side in French,*

My fever has left me so weak that Monsieur Convenent has written for me. You should ponder the matter. Lord Raby, Ambassador at Berlin, has given this advice to the Court. [*Signed*] St. Laurens.—XXXII, 211 at end.

GILBERT BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, to
 Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, July 17 [*endorsement*].—It was a great surprise both to Mrs. Burnet and myself to hear of the sudden death of my Lady Trumbull, though no death could be sudden to one that had lived as she had done. And though to such a one as

she was, so easy a dissolution may be esteemed a blessing, yet still there is somewhat in it that strikes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph* ; *end torn*. XXXII, 213.

Monsieur DU PUY to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704 [July 23–]Aug. 2. Berne.—Rondely had not told me that he had received from the King my Master a letter asking you to correspond with Count Trautmansdorf on our affairs when he is at Baden. This, and the like with Mr. Hill, seems to me premature.

Out of my regard to you I communicate a great secret in the journey of *Chambrier*, Mayor [of Neuchâtel] to *Paris*. He wishes to be impenetrable, but I learn from a sure source that he asserts that *de Nemours* still persists in the idea of marrying her heiress of *Soissons* to *Soubise*, to whom she offers to guarantee the *Sovereignty of Neuchâtel* from the present time, or in default to guarantee him a million secured on her most tangible property. On this *Soubise* raises a difficulty, *Matignon* negotiates at Court the marriage of his son with *La Soissons*. The Court seems to approve hoping that the pretensions of *Nemours* joint to those of *Matignon*, would more easily secure the exclusion of the *King of Prussia*, of which the Court of *France* seems much afraid, *Puyzieulx* fomenting this fear by false and extraordinary reports. If the Court accepts the proposal of *Matignon*, *Conti* and *Lesdiguiere* will cease to have claims, so they and their creatures are much alarmed, and I nearly as much so, for the blow would be very dangerous, more to *Neuchâtel* than to *Berne*. *Chambrier* is getting together a strong party by arranging for charges and offices which he has brought from *Paris* for distribution at pleasure. I have fears of the consequences, honest man though he is, for the best men are lured from the public good by private consideration. He and *Osterwald* would be impenetrable. We have already had enough trouble in parrying such opposition on the part of those who have not the weight of *Chambrier* and *Osterwald*.

I do not think *Rondeli* knows what I have written to you. Please write to him that I have not been able to tell you anything of *Chambrier's* negotiation, and ask him to tell you what he knows.

I am still much perturbed by the capture of the Swiss mail a fortnight back. I shall be glad if you can tell me the fate of my letters. 5 pp. ; *French* ; *part in cipher deciphered is italicised above*. XXXII, 215.

Sir THOMAS HANMER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, July 24. Euston.—A letter of condolence on the death of Lady Trumbull. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXII, 214.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir THOMAS HANMER.

1704, Aug. 5. Easthampstead.—“Do not only pardon but pity me when I confess my weakness to you and acquaint you how poorly hitherto my little reason or philosophy have been able to support me under this cruel stroke. But I know I ought not to lead you any further into this sad scene. To divert which excuse my boldness if I beg a favour of you.” Mr. Alston who married a daughter of my Brother of Hadleigh coming sometimes to Barie [Bury] in your neighbourhood, desires your acquaintance. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *draft*. XXXII, 214 reverse.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, Sept. 8. Lincolns Inn.—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen intimated overnight that they expected to sit in their places in the Choir. But the Queen in Council made a positive order that they attend during the Service, and sit where her Chamberlain should appoint. And they did so.

No Prince before ever came in solemnity to St. Paul's except Queen Elizabeth in '88. And she took the Mayor's sword and gave it to her Chamberlain to carry, and made the Mayor carry the sword as appears by the Lord Chamberlain's books.

Lord Somers and Lord Halifax happened or chose to sit in Lord Mayor's stall. Several of the Aldermen say they shall like it the worse.

Lord Wharton and all those other Lords in town were there. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

JOHN BRIDGES the younger to the SAME.

1704, Sept. 20. London.—Reminds him to ask Mr. Nevill for the Machiavelli of the Florentine edition by the G . . . bi in 4°. if any such came to his hands by the death of his kinsman the translator. 1 p.; *holograph*. *A later letter identifies the translator as Mr. St. John*. Bridges volume.

COUNT TRAUTMANSDORF to WILLIAM AGLIONBY.

1704, Oct. [1-]11. Baden.—I have letters from Genoa that the naval battle was begun by the French who had before them only a party of 40 English and Dutch ships. These suffered by the attack, but were re-inforced and gained the weather-gage, and defeated them, a victory which the French claim. This was on the 24th and 25th. 3 pp.; *French*. XXXII, 220b.

HENRY ST. JOHN to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, Oct. 13. Whitehall.—“My dear Sir William must excuse me if I have neither waited on him nor writ to him, so long. I have been so distracted between my business at

the Office here, and the several calls I have had on account of the agreement I am making with my Wife's family, that I have lived for two months a most unpleasant life. I am at last so happy that I have overcome the greatest difficulties in my private affair, and the Queen's service has not been neglected.

"The siege of Landau has been more tedious than it could have been, had any people been before the place but those that were. However I hope to hear that it is taken, Trèves surprised and Traerbach blocked up. Our troops will be cantoned between the Moselle, Saar and Rhine this winter, and a great foundation laid for next campaign.

"The meeting of Parliament comes on apace and though there is inclination enough to do mischief, and there have been several meetings for this good purpose, I really am sanguine enough to expect the public business will be vigorously carried on, and our private feuds of no consequence. But for God's sake come up yourself and if you will not appear on the stage, advise, like an old actor, those that do. I expect you with impatience." 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXII, 219.

JOHN BRIDGES the younger to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1704, Oct. 16. London.—"The town is much surprised with the news of Lord Dorset's marriage; he kept for many years three ladies who lived about St. James's Place, came originally as 'tis said from Ireland, were sisters by name Roche, had the management of him and the spending of his estate. One of these he has lately married and carried her down attended as his wife this morn to Knolles, his seat in Kent. Dr. Lane of the Commons met with a lady at Tunbridge this season, who with very little courtship was prevailed upon to marry him. Her mother, whose name was Jerret, was an actress in K. Ch. the Second's time, when she had this daughter and was afterwards kept by one Sir Oliver Butler. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Sir ROBERT SUTTON to [Sir CHARLES HEDGES ?].

1704, Nov. 8. Constantinople.—"The Flushing Privateers, particularly one that is now in the Archipelago, have of late made it their practice to carry French Prizes into the Port of Smyrna, and not only sell them there, but careen themselves, go out again and take their station about the entrance into that gulf, taking all the French barks that come, and when they pleased returning into Port again to careen and take in provisions. This has given occasion to the Customer of Smyrna to make complaints here that the Allies' ships block up his port at which the Vizir has been very much moved, and sought means to prevent this inconvenience for the future. Upon

this occasion it has been suggested to him to revive an Ordinance, which the Porte endeavoured to oblige the Ambassadors to consent to in the late war for the neutrality and freedom of the Archipelago within the limits . . . from the Asian shore to Samos, thence to Icaria, and forward to Andros, and so to Negroponte. Accordingly the Vizir has sent Segnor Maurocordato to all the Ambassadors of the warring powers, acquainting us with the Customer of Smyrna's remonstrance and alleging it to be against the Grand Segnor's Decorum as well as prejudicial to the Revenues, that the merchant ships of nations in friendship with him, which come laden to his Ports, should be assaulted and taken in the very mouths of the said Ports, where, after a hazardous voyage, they might have reason to think themselves in safety. He therefore declared it was the Sultan's intention to provide for the security of merchant ships in the seas near his Ports, whereof he mentioned Scio, Smyrna, Foggia, Mitilene and Gallipole in the Archipelago, adding that the Vizir spake in general of all the Grand Segnor's ports in the Mediterranean, but that this was only an intimation to us that we might represent the matter to our Principals and receive their orders thereupon, the Vizir designing to give a command to the Captain Basha to discourse and treat with us further on the subject. He likewise requested us from the Vizir to write to our Consuls in the Ports of the Archipelago, recommending to them to use their endeavours to remedy the mischiefs aforementioned in the meantime. I asked him in what manner they desired to secure the Liberty of the aforesaid Seas and Ports, and how far the Vizir understood it should extend, to which he answered that he had no particular directions about that point but hinted at the limits which they would have prescribed in the late war.

"This undertaking appears to be more advantageous to the French than to us, judging by what hath passed hitherto, for the French commerce being very extensive and great numbers of vessels of that nation coming without convoy to load corn, the Flushingers pick up many of them in these adjacent seas, and often find some quantities of cloth, cochineal and other commodities besides pieces of Eight on board them. It is further to be feared that any bounds that may be set, will breed continual disputes the sweet whereof the Turks will enjoy, for it would be no matter when any action should happen, though a good distance without the Limits, to procure Turks witnesses to swear that they saw it within the bounds, upon which satisfaction will be required of us, and in this particular the French would have the advantage over us, by means of their Consuls of their own nation settled in all the islands. I am since informed that the Caddi of Smyrna hath forbidden the furnishing the Flushingers with any

necessaries or provisions at that place; they nevertheless supply themselves with victuals and wine enough in the Islands. But a Flushing Caper having sent a new prize into Smyrna, the Vizir has sent for the Dutch Dragoman and bid him acquaint his Ambassador that the Grand Seigneur will not allow any more French prizes to be sent into his ports. If the French will agree to the freedom and safety of the Port of Scanderoon, I presume the advantage will lie on our side because they send few or no ships thither without convoy, whereas the Levant Comp. sends very rich single ships to that Port." 3½ pp.; *endorsed by Trumbull*,

Sir Ch. Hedges. Jany., 1704-5.—About neutrality in Turkey, with copy of Sir Robt. Sutton's letter 8 Nov. XXXIII, 10.

P. DE MELLARÈDE to [WILLIAM AGLIONBY].

1704, Nov. [11-]21. Berne.—On the 13th the Duke was at Caney [Canelli?] with all his troops. Staremburg arrived next day with his force. Caney is in the Mantuan Montferrat not far from Nice de la Pallie. Here is the whole French system in Italy upset. No news could have been better for us in Switzerland. It has had great effect at Friburg, and will have the like at Zurich, where I pray you to support the business. 1 p.; *French*. XXXII, 222.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to [WILLIAM TALBOT, BISHOP OF OXFORD].

[1704, Rome].—"In the letters of some of my friends I have observed it hinted as if my so long Residence in this place has caused a jealousy that I was better inclined to the Popish Religion than I formerly was; after what I had done for the opinion I profess and against that I left, I hoped I had been less liable to that suspicion than any man alive; however in my Conduct and Discourse I have constantly herein endeavoured to convince everybody of my steadiness. I never go to any of their Churches unless it be sometimes for a moment to look at a Picture. In case I have been accidentally present at the time they elevate the Host, I have never bent a knee, a thing which many strangers make no scruple to do, the contrary being sometimes not without danger from the rudeness of the people. I have declined all intimacy with Prelates and Cardinals, passing my life much alone either at home or taking the air abroad. I have never been with the Pope, though solicited to it by the offer of a treatment equal if not more than any of my rank have ever had. In my discourse among our countrymen I have never omitted to expose the folly and superstition of this Religion, infinitely more ridiculous here than it is either in England

or France, and to the Italians themselves I have done the same as much as good breeding and the Inquisition allowed me to. Whoever is so stupid as to consider no farther in religion than outward show will be in danger to be charmed by this practis'd here. Their Churches, the music, illuminations and scenes delight the ear and eye beyond our operas ; but whoever reflects that religion is intended for something more solid, will never be satisfied by this bigotry and superstition calculated only for outward appearance, and not in the least to correct human passions and make a man better.

"I hope such an occasion will never again offer to shew my zeal for the maintenance of the Protestant Religion as that I did not decline in K. James's reign, but if ever it should, I assure you I shall be as forward to expose my fortune and my life in its defence as I was in the year 1688.

"It may be objected why of all places I have chose Rome to stay so long in. My answer is that (Venice excepted, where I fear the moist air would not agree with me) the Pope's Dominion is the least Popish of any place in Italy ; in most other towns I know by experience or enquiry, that knowing my particular circumstances, they would make a difficulty to converse with me. Here they are less scrupulous in that point, tho' very many I am sure have declined it upon that account. If Portugal by reason of the long voyage by sea, and France and Spain had not been impracticable for the war, I had never come into Italy, and in letters and discourse have often lamented that there's nowhere in Europe a Protestant country favour'd with the warm sun, a blessing the circumstance of my health so much want. I am not without hopes to have so much better'd my health, that I may at my return be able to endure the air of my own country and I would not spoil what I have taken so much care and pains to establish by exposing myself to a cold climate in the rigorous part of the year, so that I resolve to see the worst of the winter over before I quit Italy.

"I ask your Lordship's pardon for so long a trouble which I should not have done but that transported by the subject I write upon, I have said more than I designed, and if you find anybody that this malicious insinuation has made an influence upon, you will oblige me either in shewing them what I have written, or answering for me that I am incapable of so much baseness, and be assur'd that the whole course of my life shall shew me if not a good Protestant, at least a true one." 2 pp. ; copy. Misc. 133.

[This letter is named in Cox's *Correspondence*.]

Sir HENRY SHERE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.]

1705 [*endorsement*], May 29.—The cold north-east winds waft away our fleet. It is whispered as if Mr. Clarke, the

Pr[ince]'s Secretary, shall be Secretary of State. Mr. Ellys is turned out of the Secy.'s office on some information of a woman about a Fr. Pass and suggestions of his correspondence with France, but the whole matter is a mystery. I am told (and am afraid it is true) that H. Grahme is married to the Lady Darentwater. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 6.

Sir HENRY SHERE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1705 [*endorsement*], July 14.—I waited on my Lord Treasurer who mentions you with great respect. I also saw Mr. St. Johns [*sic*] and told him where I had been. I send Mr. Pooley's Paper which seems to have more spirit and learning than any I have observed to come abroad. The Memorial has given great offence, and diligent enquiry is made after the author etc. They talk confidently of an insurrection in Catalonia and expect much from Prince Eugene's army. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 4.

JOHN BRIDGES (the younger) to the SAME.

1705, July 16.—“There is a pamphlet called the *Memorial of the Church of England*, severely reflecting on our present management, supposed to be wrote by Dr. Drake with the assistance of the D. of B . . ks, though others name Lesly and Ferguson for the Author.” Bridges volume.

H[ENRY] ST. J[OHN] to [the SAME].

1705, July 19. London.—“Whenever I have a niece in your village, you'll be sure to hear from me. I have offered her and her grandmother half a dozen of places, and my own when these are full, which I perceive you'll take to be no great compliment but you mistake it, for though the town be too hard for me, I am very exemplary in the country. I send you the enclosed, . . . it's a copy of one to me that you may depend upon, and allow me to observe that the conclusion is as favourable to the Duke as could have been wished, though it does not flow from promises that are no where *in rerum natura* but in our prints that are printed by authority, but such is our art now that we spoil even a good cause by over-acting it. Next I know you expect Scotch news; my Lord Treasurer tells me that my friends the new party those lately laid aside, are masters of the session, that neither Duke Hamilton nor Argyll can carry one vote but as they please, and he did me the honour to remember that I told him long ago it would be so. In a word Argyll's people having made one proposition, and D. Hamilton's another, my friends split D. Hamilton's proposition and gave him one half of it by a majority of near 100, and joining with Argyll refused him the other half by a vast majority too. It's evident that had

they not been laid aside but joined with Argyll etc. they could have settled the succession, nay it's believed here that they can do it still, and I asked one of the Cabinet (who told me it would be generously done) if the Whigs had turned them out upon that design, but men out cannot influence others as when they are in, but I assure you they'll act like themselves, though there be no appearance of settling the succession, for they write from Scotland that D. H. and D. Q. are upon new bargains as they were the last year. But if France be brought low, though we want seven years' success to be as far advanced in Flanders as K. William was when he began, we need to be the less concerned for other matters. And for what you ask in French, your friend has and has not : the truth is he is ashamed to explain himself, for no schoolboy was ever so used, but he can have patience because he needs not have it. I am told your friend Mr. Dobins is to be with you ; if I can, I'll see you the next time I am at Windsor. Dr. Brown is at Twickenham ; he talked to me of you ; if he be your friend, let me know it, and that you have got this writ to me at Twickenham near London." 1 p. XXXIII, 9.

——— to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL].

1705, Aug. [10-]20, n.s. Wavre.—I am sorry to be forced to continue the story of our disappointment. Monsieur Hompesch brought from the Hague a power for the Duke to undertake what he thought fit with the consent of Overkirk and the States ; the taking this approbation of them was in fact rendering the power useless, for the Deputies agree to nothing without the advice of their general officers which is indirectly calling a Council of War. However my Lord resolved once more to try whether they would not be persuaded to reason, and began his march from Meldart to Genappe in order to gain the Passage at Hulpen, which brought us into a large plain over against the French army who were posted behind the ruisseau of Isch, their right to the Bois de Soignies and their left at the village of Neer Isch. The rising from the opposite side the Ruisseau to us was steep in some places and crossed with hollow ways, but practicable for the Foot ; in other places the ascent was extremely easy, and several squadrons of Horse might march up in front. This situation making the Duke think with all reason the attacking them was feasible, he made disposition on the right for doing it, and our Foot was actually advanced to the waterside and our Horse drawn up over against the place where they were to pass, when he sent to the left to acquaint Overkirk and the States that he was ready, and to desire when he began they would attack the village of Over Isch. Overkirk, to do him justice, was extremely willing, but the Deputies, desiring to advice with

their Generals before they could give an answer, two hours' time was lost, and at last they told my Lord all their Generals were against it. Slangenberg, according to his custom, was very loud and unmannerly and said it was "*sacrifier de monde à l'attaque qu'on lui destinait*," to which the Duke answered "*c'est donc là, Monsieur, où je veux aller moi-même, c'est là où je vous mènerai*," and addressing himself to all their Generals told them, "*Messieurs, vous ne saurez pas répondre ni à Dieu ni à vos Maîtres si vous laissez échapper cette belle occasion, et je vous assure que c'est pour le dernière fois que je vous mènerai à l'ennemi*." I write you as near as I can the very words of my Lord, and in the language he spoke them. I do not remember ever to have seen him so stirred, and speak with so much heat. The next day we marched hither, and shall in a little time take such a camp as may cover the demolishing the Lines and taking of Leau [Leuwe], which is all this campaign is likely to end in. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXIII, 8.

JOHN BRIDGES (the younger) to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1705, Aug. 26.—I hear Captain Van[burch] found means to keep fair with the Duchess notwithstanding Sir Christopher Wren's request. The Duke of Somerset goes speedily to Holland to demand satisfaction for the late affront put upon the D. of Marlborough. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to the SAME.

1705, Sept. 11. Boswell Court [London].—That Farce of the Recorder's and Mayor (none else of the Commission being there but one who dissented) makes a great jest, especially his declaring it was done *nemine contrad.*—but one; he is pushing hard for the Judge's place and is like to have it, if they can get in Sir G. Mount to succeed him. But I hear it will not do in the Court of Aldermen.

The chief attendants on the great Lady lately at Tunbridge was Rough Diamond and Tom Hopkins. Her servants declared she thought herself slighted and so left the place. The Merchants are much pleased with our success in Catalonia, the trade of Spain being all their hopes. 1 p.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1705, Oct. 8.—The Seal is not yet disposed of, though fetched from Lord Keeper on Saturday. And Lord Wharton presses much to have Sir John Hawles to be the new Judge.

Secretary Harley is removing his office toward the Park. They talk my Lord Abington and Secretary Hedges out of office. The Duke of Marlborough is going for Vienna. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1705, Oct. 15. Hamstead.—The woman of Chelsey is preparing to operate upon my hearing.

The Duke of Shr. writes that his new bride is as good a Protestant as himself and some here say that he had a three years' Conversation before the Ceremony. It is very true what you have heard that before he left England the writings were engrossed for the Lady you mention.

The late Lord Keeper declares he will not practice but he has taken a house in the Fields in Holborn Row. The new Lord Keeper has taken Mr. Woollaston of Hartf. [sic], the Parliament man for his Seal-bearer, Marshall a clerk in Chancery Secretary of Petitions, and two attorneys that he was obliged to in practice and three of Lord Somers' Secretaries for the other offices.

Sir C. H. is talked out, but I suspend my belief and whether this new power will govern with moderation or a rod of iron is yet a doubt to me. The security for 1,250*l.* is to go to a friend of Mr. Jodrell's as he told me last. His son-in-law Crosse continues Secretary of the Injunctions. There will certainly be a push for Mr. Bromley's being Speaker and his friends talk with assurance that they shall carry it, and howsoever resolve to divide for it. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

JOHN BRIDGES (the younger) to the SAME.

1705, Oct. 26. London.—“Against the meeting of the Parliament Jacob Tonson publisheth a new edition of Mr. Br . . . lye's [William Bromley] *Travels* with a table of the principal matters, or of the remarks made in the Grand Tour, as 'tis called, worthy of that great genius. There was also several papers given about in Westminster Hall, viz. the Character of Casio (that is the new Lord Keeper) [Cowper] out of one Defoe's poems, passages out of the *Foreign Gazette* relating to the Whigs making choice of a Speaker, an *Argument for a Standing Army* by J. S. etc. We were also so impatient to rejoice for the taking of Barcelona in order to put the Country Gentlemen in humour that the guns were fired and bonfires made upon the accounts that some had received from Paris without expecting the news from our own Fleet and those whose proper business it was to communicate it.” 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1706, March 30.—Monsieur Allègre who came over with the last packet brought proposals for a peace, which they say the States have refused to hearken to till the campaign is over, and which in all likelihood will be as little regarded here, the

Marquis being ordered to be conducted by the shortest route to Nottingham, without being allowed to call at this place. I hear from Oxford that Sacheverell has again signalized himself at St. Mary's. Nobody goes to Frankfort from thence, which I cannot think much to the credit of the University. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges vol.

W[ILLIAM] P[ENN] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1706, April 17.—“What I would say is this—the accounts are open and plain and all in the person's own hand. I meddle with no new thing, and what I object is what that account allows to be true. I have indeed obliged him with mortgages, but they were got by surprise or on trust to pay reasonably, not extortiously; and taking off the extravagant mixed and compound interest and consideration, repeated, I shall be ready to pay and prevent the extreme charges of Law and I shall leave the adjustment to him and little Pooily to fix and determine. I hope this will reach thee before thou seest him.”

[*Postscript*.]—“If I am poor it is by him (H). If he be rich it is by me.” 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXIII, 16.

Sir H. SHERE to the SAME.

1706 [*endorsement*], May 17.—“I know not what to add to the enclosed unless I should tell you the numbers said to be taken and slain; of the first 10,000, of the latter 6,000. God . . . grant that the event of glorious and prosperous actions may not be improved to prolong, but to give a period to the effusion of blood and profusion of treasure. Hardly was there ever Battle won so promising of happy Fruit towards the establishing a lasting Tranquillity to the World. The scheme of a descent with a body of 20,000 men is prosecuted with great diligence here, and some seem to think the D. of M. himself intended to be at the head of it.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 18.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to the Lady JUDITH
ALEXANDER, later Lady TRUMBULL.

1706, Sept. 2. Easthampstead Park.—I once believed I should never be in love any more, but you, dear Madam, have made all my resolutions vain. And if I should go about to tell you how much I love you, my passion must be much less than it is, because it is with love, as with grief, when either of them comes to the greatest height, no words can describe them. I fear your Ladyship has got such an opinion of mankind as not to believe what is said on such occasions and indeed the coldness and indifferency you have hitherto shewn, has given me no small anxiety and how long you will think fit I should remain under this punishment, I must submit

to you, being sensible of my many defects, of the infirmities which may overtake me, and of the want of such qualifications as might perhaps raise in you some partiality towards me at first, which might in time grow up into an entire and lasting friendship. You see I plead nothing in my own behalf, but throw myself wholly on your goodness. And would you in charity and compassion but let me know that you have any degree of inclination towards me, and when you have thoughts of returning to Binfield again, and how you do, I am sure your nature is too generous to refuse some comfort to me like this though of the lowest sort, were you but persuaded that I am not capable of making any ill use of such goodness, and would you but believe what a mighty cordial it would be to my drooping spirits during all the time of your absence, and (in the last place) were you convinced, as for God's sake be, of that unalterable sincerity with which you shall ever find me, dear Madam, your Ladyship's most faithful, most humble and most obedient Servant.

A few words sealed up and directed to me and left at my house in Gerard Street will come hither safely and much better than by post. I crave leave to present my most humble service to my Lady Jane. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Sir W. T.

[JAMES JOHNSTONE] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1706, Oct. 12. Twickenham.—“Days are short and I have put two mares to the grass, otherwise I would wait on you with my compliments, which I would not do did I not heartily approve of what you have done, and which I would have been mighty for, had you given me an handle for telling you my thought. If I mistake not, I saw your choice when I was secretary at Bath, for two sisters were there. I spoke to K. Wm. of their pretensions, but as I used to do to little purpose. Mr. Fletcher was their earnest solicitor. Mrs. Johnstone and I . . . hope you will take us on your way to town. . . . I expected to see you renewed. A good wife and children will do it.

“Letters from Scotland bear the Union will do. I have not heard from my friend since the Parl. met, but I believe it will do, *facit imagine* [?] *versum*. I got the news of your marriage when I was to send one to desire to meet with you at Egham, but now you are not to be interrupted. Adieu.

“I had a letter from the Duke of Marlborough earnest for the Union.” 2½ pp. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 27.

JOHN SOUTHBY to RICHARD NEVILLE at Billingbear
[Berks.].

1706, Oct. 17. London.—“I have of late been very apprehensive of danger that may befall me in engaging so far in the Charity Trust, and having now an opportunity of mending

the Bill, I am advised by my counsel to apply myself to the rest of the Trustees to join with me in the Bill as parties to pray my indemnity as knowing my acting in this affair was purely to serve the Charity, and Mr. Aires was sent to most of the Trustees to acquaint them with my proceedings. Now I intreat you to come to town . . . to assist me in stating the case to my Ld. C. Justice and Judge Dormer who is still of opinion the title is bad. . . The Bishop of Sarum says he will consent to everything that the C. Justice and J. Dormer shall propose for my safety, so I doubt not of your concurrence but I beg you will speak to Sir Wm. Trumbull for his consent." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 29.

SIR HENRY SHERE to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1706,] Oct. 25. Longleat.—To congratulate from the brink of the grave would be like one of the *Dialogues of the Dead*, if I were not so much alive as to be just able to tell that after an attack of four months of my implacable malady, I am I thank God . . . reprieved. . . Be pleased to accept a thousand *Parabienes* on the occasion of the wise choice you have made. . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 30.

THE MARQUIS DU QUESNE to the SAME.

1706, Dec. 20. Geneva.—I hope that Parliament may be induced to present an Address to the Queen praying her not to make peace with France without the re-establishment of Protestantism there. I came here with a passport from that King, which I think you saw when I took leave of you in Paris. I know that peace is impatiently desired there, and that the Allies could make stipulations in favour of the Religion. Attempts will be made to satisfy them without this. But it will be impossible for the King not to give way to pressure, especially in view of the successes of the Allies.

The publication, by your means, of the *Mémoires* of Vargas,* has had good effect, especially upon distinguished proselytes coming from Italy who have been thus enlightened about the Council of Trent. The pity is that we cannot feed them. Perhaps the Society established in England for the Propagation of the Faith might help us a little. A collection might even be made. 6 pp.; *French*; *holograph*. Accompanied by a *Memoir on the prospects of Protestantism in France*. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *French*. XXXIII, 31.

JAMES STANHOPE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1707, Jan. 15, n.s. Valencia.—We have now the ill news of the King of Portugal's death and the loss of Alcantara, also letters from Lord Rivers and Sir Cloudesley Shovell that they

* Translated by Michel le Vassor.

had resolved to bring the land forces to that kingdom upon this advice and the arrival of the E. of P[eterborough] from Italy. Conferences have been held on the operations of the next campaign, and I send the opinions given by Lord Galway, Sir C. Hara and myself in writing as the King had desired. What is mentioned therein of the taking of Orihuela and Murcia so soon as the forces shall land is agreed to unanimously, as likewise to solicit either succours or a powerful diversion from Italy, and also to engage a squadron to stay in these seas. But Sir Cloudesley has written that his ships will be obliged to return soon after the landing of the troops, and if the succours the French give out they are to have, of which Lord Pet. will inform you, are really marching, a squadron would be very necessary to hinder them from hurting us in Catalonia which would otherwise require more troops for its defence than we can spare and leave ourselves a sufficient force to go to Madrid. The main part of our votes which relates to the design of the campaign is not yet determined, there being opinions that we should not think of Madrid but act defensively and in several bodies. I hope we shall soon be informed from you of her Majesty's pleasure in this particular. I have perhaps been guilty of a fault in supporting my opinion, which is the same with Lord Galway's, too warmly at some [of] these conferences, having said that H.M. did not spare such vast sums and lend such numbers of forces to garrison towns in Catalonia and Valencia, but to make King Charles master of Spain and that if it was insisted to divide our forces and put ourselves on the defensive, I should in her name protest against such measures. The fault I apprehend myself to have committed was using the expression of protesting in her Majesty's name in presence of my Lord Pet. who has characters from her so much superior to mine, and from whom I have the misfortune to differ in opinion. He will have communicated to you the project he has consorted with the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene for the execution of which a strong squadron is necessary. If the assistance of our fleet can engage these Princes to march by land to Toulon, it may on that condition be worth while to spare some Foot from home for destroying their naval strengths, though we should be reduced to act defensively here. We shall do no great matter so long as we have so many Generals so little disposed to agree. Experience has so fully convinced me of my disability to procure a good understanding among ourselves that I renew my application to be recalled as being perfectly useless to her Majesty. 2 pp. ; copy. XXXIII, 34.

Monsieur LE COQ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1706-7, Jan. 31-Feb. 10. London [endorsement].—Refers to the value of the letters of Vargas [?]. Several Papists have

wished to see the originals in the hope of finding faults which would diminish their credit. 6 pp. ; *French ; holograph.* XXXIII, 14.

CHARLES, EARL OF SUNDERLAND to JAMES STANHOPE.

1706-7, Feb. 14. Whitehall.—In reply to yours of the 15th ult., n.s. [*see p. 846 ante*], "I am sorry to find that you, Lord Galway and Sir C. Hara were the only ones of that opinion, for nothing but private interest I am sure can be an argument for the contrary opinion. I am commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that she does entirely approve of your opinion and of everything you said and did in her name upon that occasion. You will see by my former letter that it has always been the opinion here that the dividing the Army would be the loss of all, and that the only way of putting K. Cha. in possession of the Monarchy of Spain is by marching straight to Madrid with the forces in one body. This is so much the Queen's opinion that she would have insist upon it in the most positive manner, as being the condition upon which she sends these additional forces there. Her Majesty has wrote to the K. of Spain upon this subject in the most pressing manner, and you'll see by the enclosed letter from my Lord Peterborough [*at side*, "seems to be a mistake for Ld. Treasurer"] how much he is of this opinion. As to what you say in relation to my Lord Peterborough's projects in Italy, I will only say this by the by, that the less attention is given to them the better, and at the same time I must tell you, that there is a project in a manner concerted and finished between the Q. and the D. of Savoy, as will effectually make all the diversion one can wish of that side. I am sorry to find you are so uneasy at your staying there, but I hope long before this you have had letters to encourage you under your difficulties. I send you here enclosed a letter for my Lord Rivers, which I would not have you give him unless he have the Chief Command by my Lord Galway's giving up to him, which I am always afraid of by his letters, tho' I hope for the sake of the Public he will not do it. If this is not so, pray burn the letter. The enclosed for my Lord Peterborough is only a duplicate of the last I sent you for him. My Lord Treasurer has settled the remittances for the 150,000*l.* the Parliament has given for the service of the King of Spain." 1 p. ; *copy.* XXXIII, 36.

JOHN, EARL, later DUKE OF ROXBURGH to ———.

1707 [? 1707-8], March 15. Edinburgh.—On receipt of your letter I went to the Commissioner [the Duke of Argyle] and told him I had a letter from London about an affair of Sir William Turnbull's [*sic*] and asked if his Grace had heard anything of it. He said "Never." I told him it was about

a debt due to the Earl of Stirling, to which he said there could be no room for that upon the equivalent, which I believe may be true.

There are several merchants round hither to buy up wine, and several of them have tasted Madame Gouvernie's [de Gouvernet] wine; but none are inclined to buy it because it is a little prickt, which I am very vexed at, you and I having been the occasion of her sending for it. However I hope it may be sold at London after May 1, though it cannot here. In the meantime I hope in a few weeks she shall have some dozens of it, and there are some here that do say it is not yet prickt. 1 p. XXXIII, 37. See p. 735 *ante*.

BERNARD GARDINER [Warden] to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1707, June 3. All Soul's College, Oxford.—In a controversy before the Visitor I shall have occasion to affirm what I presume is most true, that in computing the value of Ecclesiastical Preferments, my predecessors in this College have ever gone by the King's Books (or those called the Pope's, which is all one to the present cause) and not by the real value of the Preferment, which it is hardly practicable to find out. I beg the favour of you to recollect if this were not the Practice of your time in this College; and if it were so, I must farther ask leave to let my Lord of Canterbury know your opinion of the matter of fact only, leaving the determination of the whole to him. Dr. Wynne and Dr. Serjeant have given me their attestation of the custom. I have Dr. Bouchier's testimony of the fact and reasonableness of it. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 40.

JOHN BRIDGES [the younger] to the SAME.

1707, July 14.—Refers to an epitaph on Mrs. Mary Campion, the player, by the Duke of Devon at the burying place of his ancestors [*enclosed but not extant*] "to be seen at a stonecutter's next the Chocolate house in St. Alban's Street till it became known whose it was. G.D.D. means Gulielmus Dux Devoniae, and M.C. Mary Campion or Cavendish, which you will; 'tis supposed his Grace meant the latter, being formally married to her, and a license being taken out for him in the name of William Cavendish Esq. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges vol.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS [the younger] to the SAME.

1707, Aug. 6-17. Vienna.—Had made enquiries at Rotterdam, Amsterdam and the Hague, also at Frankfort, Nuremberg, Ratisbon and Vienna for a book of Machiavels wanted by Sir William. "I heard you had proved the author of one which I hope will be as much valued though of the first edition."

. . . No one can wish more sincerely . . . than I do that after two or three more you may prove the Giunti of Berkshire in being the Father of a worthy Son . . .

"I am placed here between many fires, yet I dread the winter season . . . for though I am in a very fine house . . . yet I have not one chimney, and stoves I doubt will never agree with us. For the present Fires we have the Hungarians more untreatable than ever, the French not less dangerous to the Court here than before the battle of Hochstet, and the Swede appears more formidable than the Elector of Bavaria did. . . . Your advice helped me to resolve to accept the post; the best amends you can make me is to advise me how to get off with the best grace. Yet here the day is spent in diversion and devotion, and I see, what by custom, what by natural temper and disposition, when they are up to their chins in water they think not of drowning. The water before they imagine they can die that death must get pretty plentifully into their mouths and ears.

"The Prince of Salms is the Chief Minister. He had the care of the Emperor in his younger days, who has been educated, I believe, well for he has knowledge and great natural parts, but Fire withal that scarce allows him to pass the necessary time for Council at the Board but which carries to sports and violent exercises. The Empress is a person of quick wit too and of good presence. They have two daughters, but it is now five years since they have had a child. The Empress Dowager, sister to the Elector Palatine, with her three Archdukes and the Princess of Woelfenbüttel are gone a pilgrimage. This Princess seems to be by far the finest German I have yet seen; surely King C. has never had either picture of her body or of her mind for till within these ten days she has never had a letter from him, nor ever than I can learn took any notice of her. But about ten days ago he writ to her complimenting her on her Conversion to the right way, but not inviting her to him; may be you'll esteem that generosity in him, his affairs being in no better a posture than they are. Count Wratislaw has been above a month gone from hence in order to dispose the K. of S[weden] to decamp and to draw the four Regiments out of Silesia, which have been quartered there about three weeks, but I fear he has not been admitted to any audience yet of the K. I am sure he will find that instead of those regiments being recalled, they send more and those of horse, for when the K. of S. was really leaving Saxony and going for Poland which he was so near doing a fortnight ago as to have ordered everything relating to his march, on a sudden all was countermanded and pretensions were set up to the restoring the Protestants in Silesia in their Churches. It is no hard matter to guess from what corner that came." 6 pp. ; *holograph; covered by letter of the writer's*

father of 1707, August 23, Gerard Street, on back of which draft of reply,

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir PHILIP MEADOWS
the elder.

1707, Sept. 26.—Refers to birth (unexpected) of a daughter. Lady Judith “will tell you what a proficient I am in learning a new language which is that of the nursery.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 45.

JOHN BRIDGES [the younger] to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1707, Aug. 22. London.—Cannot “understand why Judges’ opinions were asked about this being a new Parliament, much less what use will be made of their opinions. . . . They were unanimous that it was a new Parliament, which was all that was referred to them. As for the continuance of it the 22nd Article of the Union is express that it shall be for such time only as the present Parlt. of England might have continued if the Union had not been made.

“The Great Duke of Devon, who died last Monday, made his own epitaph, *viz. Hic jacet Gulielmus Dux Devoniae, Bonis Principibus Amicus et Fidelis, Tyrannis inimicus et infestus*. He made the Lord Hartington sole executor, and delivered the will to him telling him that he depended upon his honour to make good the terms upon which he was made Exor. His last words were directions to Lord Hartington not to remove the hangings from Chatsworth. . . . He gave Garth [? Sir Samuel, Physician] a ring from his finger, and has left Mr. Archer [? Thomas] whom he consulted on his buildings 200l.” 2½ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS the younger to the SAME.

Undated [1707, August].—Mr. Robinson writes that the King of Sweden has thanked the Mediators for their pains, but has declined their further offices.

The Duke of Savoy found himself before Toulon the 26th [July] two days after the French had reached that place. The 30th he gained an eminence called St. Catharine’s Hill. ½ p.; *holograph*; possibly postscript to letter on p. 849 ante. XXXIII, 59.

Sir HENRY SHERE to the SAME.

[1707,] Oct. 16. London.—“Were it not for the gout in my arm I would so pault you with proverbs that you should repent the insult you have made on a poor Spaniard. I may reply to you as Don Quixote did to his Squire, *Sancho ta ensartas Refranes a modo de Quentas, y lo que peor es, nunca vienn a pelo* [you string together proverbs as if they were accounts,

and what is worse, they are never to the point], wherein I own however that you have much the better of the *Escudero*. For like his indeed they are *ensartadas* [strung together], but they are not *contra pelo* [without point], but very correct and full of propriety and instruction, insomuch that I am surprised at the perfection of your Spanish.

"If I hear nothing from the great man in the neighbourhood, perhaps *quando menos se piense, saldra la liebre* [when you least think of it, up starts the hare]. You know, Hope was at the very bottom of the box; and that's all I have for it. He has been in Spain himself, and 'tis possible has a mind to proceed with a Castilian in their pace; *Venga me la muerte de España* [? Let death come to me from Spain] says the Proverb, and in that case I say too *muy en hora buena* [in the nick of time], but favour and justice lose their grace by delay. *Fan tarde y lan cagarda* is a slovenly proverb, but *muy a pelo* [very much to the point] in my affair. As to your *Dança alta y baxa, y lo que il tempo toñffere* [dance high and low and as the time beats?], let me tell you in reproof of your Doctrine, that if you could have prevailed with yourself to screw up and let down the pegs, you might still have been Secretary of State etc. But why, *Amigo*, (unless it be to show your mettle) do you attack a man in his fort in contempt of a very good proverb which says *Mas sabe el loco en su casa que el cuerdo en la agena* [the fool knows more in his own house than the wise man in that of another]. But the pain in my arm comes in to your rescue and hastens me to tell you that the War is like to continue. I send my benediction to the pretty infant who I find is the Fiddle of the Family which I wish may be always in tune." 1 p.; *holograph*. On back draft of reply, undated,

"I have heard or read . . . that one of the first things a great gentleman has in his thoughts, before he engages, is how to make good a retreat. I am not sure I had well considered of this, nor that I designed to make a comparison between a great gentleman and myself, when I first attacked you in your strong fort, and let fly so many Spanish proverbs at you. But now I have done and surrender at discretion. . . . My little neighbour, but a great Poet [Pope] has given me true satisfaction by telling me he waited on you. . . . I suppose you have heard what a noise the Epitaph set up at Bath upon Col. Phillips has occasioned. . . . I can't guess why a wise man should trouble himself about an Epitaph. . . . I can't yet hear the truth how poor Sir C. S[hovel] came to be lost. This matter is in your way to enquire after, and if you learn the truth . . . it will highly oblige me to be informed." 2½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 103.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1707, *endorsement*.] Oct. 17. Windsor Castle.—“I am told the does will be very good this year, which makes me take the liberty to send you the inclosed warrant remembering you used to have venison. I wish the season of the year would have allowed me to have brought it myself . . .” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXIII, 53.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1707, Oct. 28. Fulham.—Near the Temple met “little Pope.” He would walk with me from thence to the farther end of St. James’s Park, and all that way he plied me with criticisms and scraps of poetry. He designs in the spring to print. . . his Pastorals. They are to be inscribed each to some Patron, one of which you are to be; if not in them however the verses upon Windsor Forest are to be dedicated to you. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

[JAMES] JOHNSTON to the SAME.

1707, Oct. 30. London.—“The Duke of Roxburgh’s affair was quite off this last week but is on again. Lord N. knows not, it seems, his own mind. I thank you for the news of my little Wife as you call her. I hope to be at Twittenham on the 10th to receive her if she will be so kind, but at present I know not where I shall be, for we came yesternight to town only to make some visits, intending home this day, but Mrs. Johnston has now had her head ache violently by near 20 hours; and I fear must be blistered in the head. This we have got by coming to town. I am glad all with you is well. Tell my old Mrs. I will get her choice of Scotch Lords for there is plenty of them and Galloways. I thought on asking the running of one with you now that you are a farmer, 1s. 6d. a week as we give in my neighbourhood, because they steal them so near as I am to London, but I reflected that if he was a good one you would keep him, and now a great neighbour gives him running within a wall.

“Its thought my Ld. P[eterborough] (who has been seeking me) has made his peace. He is now silent and Hopkins has been with him. I hear he went to everybody in the house but nobody went to him. They say he told the Elector of Hr. that he had but two things to ask pardon for, the taking of Barcelona, and going to his Court. He has in discourse used Sunderl. as he does others however they talked together in the house. I am told Shovel’s body is found; it’s more strange that any escaped than that some were lost, but it’s strangest of all that they ran into danger. The want of letters from D. Marl. is the cause of the adjournment. Vauban upon

presenting his book to the French King observed ever after a change of countenance which it's thought (for he was very old) broke his heart, but that either in resentment or out of love to his country he trusted friends with the Manuscript with orders to print it upon his death.

"The City is about a remonstrance against the Admiralty—some expect my Lord Galway home; he has powers to come and I am told K. Chs. refuses to see him. Lacy has printed that unless God attest all solemnly within six months, he will own himself in a delusion. I am afraid the Q. had the gout in her stomach as is reported, but Dr. Ar[buthnot] denies it, though he owns he was very uneasy. The other Physicians angry they were not sent for are now pretending it was so and they are believed.

"The Empr. gives none of the contributions of Italy to his troops there who wanted everything in the Toulon expedition and where P. Eugene had orders not to hazard them. Mrs. Bt. [Burnet] the Bp. tells me has been mightily caressed by the Electress; it's known she went by a commission from your friend the Duchess which she delivered assuring the Electress, as jesters tell the story (I should say write it from Hr.) that the Ds. was highly in love with her and never more afflicted at anything in her life than that she could not prevail with the Q. to invite her Hs. over. The Electress told her, they say, that she was somewhat the more obliged to the Ds. for her love that she had never seen her—that they were sensible of their obligations to the Bp. but he [?] had changed his thoughts of late but if those changes were for the good of England she was satisfied, for she was very well where she was; travelling was not desirable for one of her age, however she had been always willing and was still so to travel if her friends should think it necessary as they had once done, and therefore she could not but tell her that as to the speech the Bp. had made for her (which she said she must believe he made for he had sent her it) that no doubt he meant well but had no commission from her to make it. This answer, I assure you, true or false comes from beyond sea, nay those that come from that Court affirm that they are at pains to have the world believe that their eyes are open. The Whigs are positive that they will not bear the new intended Bishops. The Q. seems fixed and resolved on it. The D. Marl's presence is wanting to settle this matter which is thought the cause of the adjournments. You owe me two letters for this scribble. Farewell." 6 pp.; *unsigned*. XXXIII, 54.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1707, Nov. 1.—My kinsman Captain John Watkins in the *Devonshire* blew up himself and a French man-of-war that he could not get clear of. 1 p.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

JOHN BRIDGES [the younger] to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1707, Nov. 3. London.—Fair weather continues, “though ’twould be better for the Public and your friends that some alteration would drive the D. of Marlborough and you to town. I fear our late misfortunes will make a sad Session. The cause of the loss of the *Association* appears to all considering people unaccountable.” $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH to the SAME.

[1707 ?] Nov. 13. St. James’s.—“’Tis plain you live in the country by your writing to me to ask a favour of the Queen, to whom I never have the honour to speak of anything but what concerns my own offices, and in that I can’t prevail to recommend according to custom, all which is compassed by the black ingratitude of Mrs. Masham, a woman that I took out of a garret and saved from starving and all her family, but such great things as warrants for venison is in my power, and whatever is so you may command from your faithful, humble servant.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXI, 56.

JOHN BRIDGES [the younger] to the SAME.

1707, Nov. 14. London.—“What seemed unaccountable in the case of Sir Cloudesley was that his accounts about the longitude differing with those of Sir Geo. Byng, which they compared together on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, and which was supposed to be the cause of his lying by all that day, and when it was generally supposed among the Captains of the Ships that the Fleet was not a day’s sail from the Channel, the hitting of which has puzzled the ablest seaman we ever had, and had like to have cost him his life before with Sir John Narborough, yet that he should venture to sail in the night in hazy weather, and not only so but that he should clap on all his sail to the foremast without sending out any of the smaller craft . . . to spy out . . . whereabouts they were. . . . I believe the hopes they had of seeing English land the next day, made ’em drink too freely the day before that fatal night.” $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1707, Nov. 21. London.—Refers to the question of the Parliament being a new one, in which case Officers and Pensioners would be turned out [by the Act of Settlement]. A “very eminent lawyer undertook to make it out that this was the same House with the addition . . . of some new Members only, and all were to use their interest to second this point when it came before the House, but instead of that,

the notion of the new Parliament was as suddenly refused, and when it came in debate, none but poor Serjeant B[ir]ch had the boldness to say that the other point required some consideration. However there seems to have been some composition made and none but the Prize Officers are to be sacrificed, for if the Patriots had broken with the others, one could hardly have said where it would have ended." I am told that the complaint about the Admiralty in both Houses can come to little. 3 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

[Doctor] JAS. HUTTON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[Undated. 1707.]—I have waited on the Earl of Sterling, who has sent his mandate to Lord Seafield whom he has made his proxy. "Some peers to my knowledge gave their mandates to their proxies and gave at the same time their lists of 16 peers named therein, with their own name, and their friends' names mentioned; by which, they did themselves, and friends, their own right and privileges, with their proxies a great deal of justice; for when a proxy has the full power by your mandate without your list, he needs think no more of you, but of himself and his friends, so the obligation is from him to them, and if that party where your vote is bestow[ed, *MS. torn*] thrown out these elected, without [*MS. torn*] will hardly forget and remember to exclude you on another occasion; the Earl of Sterling has time left to send down his Lordship's list *salvo jure* to his proxy with a letter; to make these contained in this list, the persons he votes for, wherein his own name and the name of any worthy peer of his own friends should be. And his proxy, or anybody else who had pre-engaged his Lordship would take it well, and would be content to have a good many of their friends mentioned, who all would have his vote; but to exclude one's self and one or two friends is what no noble Lord can expect from his fellow peer. His Lordship is to be with you to-morrow and if he think fit to send [his] List with a letter to Edinburgh, I can send it carefully for [him] that it shall be there before the 17th." *On back thereof*,

"I had just finished what is on the other page when I received yours. Lord Sterling has nominated no peer, having sent his proxy only. I have some grounds well founded that Lord Marchmont with several of his friends will be chosen. His Lordship carried down two proxies with him, and could not have made use of a third, and if the Earl of Sterling had been free to have sent them his, it must have been sent blank; but this has been and is still a secret, since I had no occasion to tell it, till now that I write it to you. Young Mr. Cockburn came from Edinburgh on last Wednesday and brought the enclosed. He will return soon, and I wish . . . for my Lord Sterling's sake and service he should be

of the opinion that it is fit, for him, as it is his just right to send his list, in which he has a power left still to insert his own, and whose other names he shall please which with a letter to my Lord Anybody he thinks fit could displease none and please my Lord Marchmont whatever come of the elections; the plurality of all those who were not nominated by the last Scotch Parliament to come here last winter, are determined of a long time to exclude some of the Lords [*sic*] sat in Parliament last winter, so that I . . . suspect my Lord's proxy is gone to the wrong side." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 61.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Sir PHILIP MEADOWS the younger at Vienna.

Undated [1707 or 1708].—The change of the Emperor has made little difference at Vienna. "They seem to trust *le dieu d'Autriche* to help them out." Apologises for asking for an edition of Machiavelli. "They seem entirely anti-Machiavellian at Vienna. . . . You should call up all your philosophy and mix it with your public ministry. A man that lives in the world must bend his reason to it as occasion serves, and must remember that mankind is too heavy a body to move, as well as too proud, easily out of a mistake. A man of good sense must live as if he were in an enemy's country, and when there is so great an opposition made by those that are in the wrong, he that is in the right must carry himself modestly. An observer (like an old servant that is good for nothing, yet) takes it ill to be turned away. And especially when it has taken long possession, the attempt of curing it would be looked upon as an usurpation, and men can't bear it.

"This is only to arm you with patience, for you are much too early to think of a retiral at present." 3 pp.; *draft*. Sir W. T.

PATRICK, EARL OF MARCHMONT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, April 16.—Sends a note of the clauses in the new Act relating to the Election of 16 Scotch Peers, that "you may consider it in reference to what we were discussing of this matter." $\frac{1}{4}$ p. XXXIII, 64.

The SAME to the SAME.

1708, May 1.—Has concerted with Dr. Hutton, who has to give Sir William a form of proxy adapted to the present law. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. XXXIII, 65.

Reverend RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708, May 12. Fulham.—Church people rejoice in carrying

Herts in the Election where the " Lord Chancellor was to advance the Whigs' interest, leaving Westminster Hall for two or three days in the middle of term. . . But I must be very cautious, I find now, of thinking or speaking favourably of the poor T . . ys, if the maxims of a certain Paper I lately met with, are to take place. 'Tis called *Advice to the Electors* of Great Britain, and if my intelligence is true is writ by my Lord S . . . rs or some eminent member of the Kitkat. But I am sure Defoe never wrote more scurrilous pamphlet ; for it excuses the Papists and Non-jurors as inconsiderable, the W . . gs as not to be suspected, and lays the whole blame of the late invasion at the poor T . . ys' door, and what is more cutting than all makes her Majesty's speech mean the same thing. This paper . . . seems to be printed in the same letter as our *Gazette* is ; and in short for the style, the character and the lies there is in it, seems worthy of the mint of Jacob T[onson]

" Mariot has carried his cause against Lord Wharton in Westminster Hall, the jury have given him 1,500*l.* damages. But my Lord designs to bring it again into the House of Lords, the . . . only high Court of Justice in this nation.

" Nothing appears yet in justification of the late Secretary saving poor Gregg's Paper, which most people imagine has very material passages in it, and which the W . . gs says were put in by H . . . y himself. . . . I have it from pretty good hands that that gentleman's defence is a writing and that himself furnishes the materials, and Atterbury is to put them together and adorn them." 3 *pp.* ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES the younger to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, May 18.—Lord Griffin was brought up from the Tower before the Court of Queen's Bench, and it was expected sentence would be passed, the outlawry amounting to a conviction. Mr. Justice Powell made only a rule for his execution, which creates difficulty in the drawing up. He had been attended with the record of the outlawry and found all the proceedings regular, which if they had not been the prisoner would have been admitted to take his trial.

'Tis said the Lord Erroll coming up in custody from Edinburgh, in a fit of distraction, as supposed, struck the Lord Marshal, his intimate friend, with a bottle over the head and almost killed him. The Duke of Hamilton, who had given bail, presented an address to the Queen from Scotland. His bail were the Duke of Montagu, Lord Wharton, Lord Orford and Lord Orkney. 3 *pp.* ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708, June 1. Fulham.—Has preached the Ordination sermon, and came off tolerably well as to the delivery part,

having found, I thank God, a good deal of benefit from Mr. Betterton's instructions. The 15th tome of Vaillant's *Bibliothèque Choisi* is at the Custom's House. People hope this small blow K. Charles has given the French in Catalonia, and Sir J. Leake's intercepting the fleet of corn ships are only preludes to greater feats. Encloses a sort of ballad made upon the Bishop of Ely for turning off his chimney sweep for not voting for Sir H. Colt. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, June 11. Fulham.—A new descent is to be made, there being 7,000 men encamped already in the Isle of Wight. The Whigs reckon now they have the management to do much greater feats with it than was done two years ago. They say it is designed against Dunkirk. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1708, June 18. The Coffee House in Gerard Street.—People was surprised at Lord Gr[iffi]n's reprieve, for he being a man so obnoxious, none of the prisoners can suffer if he comes off. "I designed to have discoursed Sir H. Shere on this subject." $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1708, June 25. Fulham.—I had hoped to be often with Mr. Betterton to have improved myself under the most accomplished speaker of the age. "I can safely say I received more benefit from hearing him read one half-hour than I should have done in my whole life by my own study." Defoe in a late Review said the Collections here for the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland were the same as the Pope's, and designed to further the invasion. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

1708, July 14. Lille.—An account of the Battle of Oudenarde. Also verses on same subject in Trumbull's hand.

I'll tell thee, Escourt, a pleasant tale,
May help good people to laugh,
A stave that's playing by Abigail
At the Sign of the Bug and White Staff.

That little great man, that Chamberlaine,
So fit for you to sing,
You'll quickly view in Ribands blew
Ty'ed fast like a Pug in a string.

What a dainty fine sight were such a Knight,
A sight the Court may brag on.
With a star on his breast to point out the jest
And his Bum bedeck't with a Dragon.

St. George we hear killed him with a spear,
 But should such danger environ
 Our Knight, his breath would strike him to death,
 And save the expense of cold iron.
 To guard the fair was the Champion's care
 And Bug's old dog at the play
 With a kiss or a hug the savoury bug
 Would scare 'em for ever away.
 Though the bargain be made, and the money half paid,
 Zounds, carry the jest no further,
 'Twee a shame to disgrace the Hero's name
 By a Hodenahod of the Order.

1708, July 16. Paris.—A French account of Oudenarde, and an extract from the *Gazette de Paris* of 1708, July 21. "Les François estoient demeurees [*sic*] maîtres du champ de Bataille."

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON.

[No year. 1708.] Aug. 30.—Returns his noble Father's *Meditations on the Psalms*. "They are written with such admirable strain of piety, with such a spirit of devotion and zeal for the Church of England, of true affection to the King and the Government that I can only wish (I dare not say, I can hope) that this degenerate age would learn and mind by the reading of them." 1 p.; *holograph*. Sir W. T.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, Sept. 4. Hampstead.—Mine and your old friend Doctor [Edward] Brown died at Northfleet on Saturday last, and is buried there. He died in the dignity of President, in better circumstances than I expected. He went down some weeks since to cure himself of the jaundice, and caught cold. And thus your old fellow-traveller is got into the next world before you. 1½ pp.; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708, Sept. 20. Hadleigh.—The death of Dr. Fisk, incumbent here, may cause removal of Charles Trumbull's family. Dr. Pellet wishes to be Physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in room of Dr. Brown. Sir William has a vote. "Dr. Bentley has opened the new Chapel at Trinity College without chanting, though a Cathedral." 1½ pp.; *holograph*. Family volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Dr. CHARLES TRUMBULL.

1708, Sept. 29. Easthampstead.—The death of Dr. Fisk. "If I am not mistaken, it will be easy for you (as to me it has always been much easier) to retrench [your way of living]

than to increase it ; I am far from meaning that I like better the covetous and sordid way of saving. But my desire has been for many years last past to retire into as much privacy as I could, and to avoid the cruel and insidious ways of a public table, or being (in other words) a great Host ; besides the inconveniency of much company, which grows worse and worse every day, from so much ill-nature, immorality, and the spite and malice and factions of parties. My fancy was never more active on these subjects, than when I was in public employment and had too many opportunities to survey the follies of mankind, and then I remembered a wise expression of a late great man, and applied it to myself, who never (thank God) sought to make those advantages of increasing my fortune as lay open enough to me and which were so often in my power, that it was never in my thoughts, which were turned always upon how much less I needed than how much more." 2 pp. ; *copy*. Sir W. T.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, Oct. 1. London.—Reports new French books. The Dean of Carlisle lately preached against Mr. Hoadley's late notions about Government at the Election of the Lord Mayor, but some of the Whig Aldermen opposed its being printed. A desponding paragraph about Lille was published in a late *Gazette*. It was a part of Cardonnel's letter to the Secretary's Office on the occasion of our communications being cut off from Brussels ; which being opened anew by Ostend and all the outworks of the City taken, we expect to hear the Tower guns. Mr. Fletcher is come to town from N. Britain ; he complains of being obliged to ride 300 miles to the Metropolis of this Island. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

E. SADLER to the SAME.

1708, Oct. 19.—Was unable to send venison or certify the reason why. But "in 1707 the Countess of Salisbury and her son had scattered all the fat bucks abroad before the season was half over, so when I told her the stock was spent and proposed buying in some male deer at . . . Moor Park, she said, 'No, let us spare for two or three years rather than buy.' So the matter stood till next season and then 'my Lord' sending for some to Oxon and ordering a buck to some friends in town, she chequed at it and would not so much as suffer a piece to be brought to her own table but bought from the cooks." 1½ pp. ; *holograph*. *Endorsed*,

"Not well ; memorandum. This to serve for a visit from Mr. B. about my Interest [?]." XXXIII, 104.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708, Oct. 24. Fulham.—Hopes the taking of Lille will

benefit Sir William by the quick receipt of his rents. There is a story that J[ohn] Dolben is a great loser by its capture, and that when P. Eugene was wounded, he received 200*l.* to pay a guinea a day as long as that Prince lived. If so, the E. India fortune will soon be spent, and we may expect to hear of his taking another voyage ere it be long. Has not written to Dr. Sacheverell about Hadleigh, he being a most ungracious person at Lambeth. Mr. St. John is as errant a country gentleman as he was in the late King's time, and which is much better is like to grow honest again for he had the D. of C. Church and some of the Oxford Grandees at his country seat. Mr. Fletcher is supposed to have finished a new edition of Cæsar's *Commentaries*. Littlebury has also finished his translation of Herodotus. The *Lives of the Stephens* by Matière is to be printed by Bateman, but only 200 copies. Brown has Addison's *Travels* for 4*s.* 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JO. TEMPLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1708 ?], Nov. 2. Paris.—“You were the first man I thought of when I heard the news of the prorogation of our Parliament which without what regards you I should hardly have known whether to be glad or sorry for. I am very glad to have the care of sending Mrs. Betty into England which is an employment I take with a great deal more pleasure than that of burying her. I have given her 10 Louis d'Or which make 115*l.* and have paid 8 Louis d'Or for your gun which makes 92 livres. The English Doctor asks me 6 Louis d'Or more for her care and says you agreed with him for so much but I will not pay it till I have your order, no more than a Louis d'Or which is demanded by the chirurgion that set the boy's arm that is in the Charity; what I have laid out and what more you order me to pay, you may please to repay my wife. She will perhaps run away with it, but then I shall get one way you know if I lose another. I tell you this because I know you would say as much of my Lady Trumbull.” 2 *pp.*; *holograph*; *seal*. [*Endorsed*,]

“By Betty.” XXXIII, 72.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS to the SAME.

1708, Nov. 4. Gerard Street.—How my son succeeded at Venice in his attempt to procure an edition of Machiavel will be seen by the enclosed.

“It is not usual for a Senator of Venice to correspond with a foreign Minister, and therefore for the better secrecy when you have read the letter, throw it into the fire which Sir Henry Wotton used to call *Secretariorum Optimus*.” The whole business of the town is to provide mourning against Sunday

next. The Prince's funeral is to be very private. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 73. *On back draft of reply*.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, Nov. 8. Fulham.—Wonders at Mr. Fletcher taking “any pains about an author that he well knew had usurped upon the liberty of Rome. I fancy he will give Cæsar a lash or two in his book *de bello civili*, especially if he talks as freely of the dead as he does of the living. It is his opinion, I hear, that the Constitutions of both kingdoms are broke by this Union, which he thinks must end some time in absolute Monarchy.”

The Bishop [*of London*] “is a pure good man and takes a world of care of the Queen on the mournful occasion. He visits her every day. . . . On Sunday Dr. Atterbury preached before her. . . . He and Willis are the two candidates for the Prolocutor's Chair, and it is feared on our side we shall lose it. The famous Mr. Hickenghill is dead.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1708, Nov. 22. Fulham.—“This book is writ by Dr. Atterbury and has given the other side so much uneasiness that upon Friday last, the day appointed for the choice of a Prolocutor, when the clergy met at St. Paul's as usual, instead of proceeding to a choice . . . they were not permitted to do it, but are prorogued to the latter end of February. The latter part of Atterbury's sermon is very artful, making no mention of the Prince to the Queen, but applying a proper remedy to her sorrows from the example of David.” Dr. Verney, a Whig Divine, the following Sunday made the Court weep about the Prince, but the Queen was not there. *Endorsed*,

“To look out for the French translation of Thuanus by Hackney de Ryer.” 1½ pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to the SAME.

1708, Nov. 26.—My Lord [Weymouth] was much out of order ever since he left London and apprehends himself sinking as his nephew told Mr. Conyers lately. My Lord is now come to town and taken a house next the Duke of Ormond's. Mr. Conyers told me that my Lord had complained to him that his nephew was not forward to marry anywhere. He is now or lately was following his country-sports at his house by Egham. From these circumstances I collect my Lord will be now intent to bring such a thing to pass before he dies. And therefore if you had been here upon the spot to make a visit, it would have been easy to have asked my Lord

whether he had laid aside any further thoughts of your proposal, or to have touched upon it in some other manner as you thought proper. But I doubt you will not think fit to write to him. I cannot say a word to Mr. Conyers, who has a son and daughters, though he must be consulted if the matter should proceed. Our own decays make us willing to attain such a matter and hasten it. Not that there is any forwardness or haste in the party most concerned. *On flysheet is draft of*

Sir W. TRUMBULL to THOMAS, VISCOUNT
W[ELYMOUTH].

1708, Nov. 29.—Hearing of your being in town I beg you would let me know the state of your health. My own inclinations are wholly upon retirement and I know not whether I shall see town this winter, neither can I hope to have the least satisfaction in the present prospect of our public affairs, so I crave leave to remind you of a proposal I made when I last saw you, of a matter relating to your nephew Mr. Thynne, who you then told me desired to defer further consideration of any such settlement till after the summer. If you desire to see anything of that nature finished, I should think it a peculiar happiness to contribute towards it, especially since the person I mentioned is so near a friend of mine, to whom I have many great obligations, which however I would never have mentioned, if I had not thought it then, as I do still, what might prove extremely to your nephew's content, as where the foundation would be laid in religion, virtue and goodness of nature. If you have not laid aside all thoughts of the proposal, a letter to my house in Gerrard Street will come safely to me. 3 pp.; *the draft in Sir William's hand.* Dobyns volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir W. TRUMBULL

1708, Dec. 1.—“Statius by Saumaries is. . . not to be got.” Refers to a tract *Moniments Authentiques of the Greek Church* by Aymon, a French Minister, D.D., resident in Holland, “a defence of Cyril Lucar's *Confession* and the Synod held under him, against the falsification of the Jesuits and Missioners, several hundred faults and lies of whom he pretends to detect.” Also to Ockley's *History of the Saracens' Conquest of Syria, Persia and Egypt*, “a sort of supplement to Prideaux' *Life of Mahomet*.” I cannot but observe with wonder what an effect even the notion of Mahomet's future state, though false, had upon the sorryest and most contemptible part of mankind, to the shame of abundance of Christians, . . . *felices errore suo*, and what wonderful things these infidels

accomplished when sincerely acted [*sic*] even by a wrong principle. Also to Mr. Smith, the author of an excellent tragedy, about an Essay upon the Sublime, following Longinus. Mr. Barry, Vicar of Fulham, is dying. "Mr. Sk[elto]n proposes that I should endeavour to succeed him. Dr. Turner, President of Corpus, is Patron." The parish is very large with many poor. 4 *pp.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

WILLIAM DOBYNS to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, Dec. 6.—I am come to a resolution not to stir any farther by letter, and if at all, only by a touch in transient discourse. If they have a value for themselves in respect of honour and quality I will never run into that inconvenience, for I am resolved to be upon equality in all respects. We never see Thynne, and if he be deaf or dull, he will not be agreeable to us. When I writ to you I was in haste because I had another in my thoughts, who I imagined would about this time have been in London, but it seems is gone beyond seas and stays all this winter. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. Dobyns volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708, Dec. 9. Fulham.—Mr. Barry left a widow and five children, and 600*l.* of debt, and the Bishop will give the living to one able and willing to help them, and as any one who took it ought in "effect to marry the widow, I should desist." 2½ *pp.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES to the SAME.

Same date.—Great matters are expected from the Debate in the House of Lords touching the Election of four Scotch Peers, Lothian, Loudon, Wemyss and Glasgow who are petitioned against by Annandale, Southerland, Marchmont and Rothes. Mr. Littlebury has published his translation of Herodotus. A Quaker has broken a jest that the Queen has coined three crowns with 2, and trusted one with a person that has not credit for half-a-crown. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN, EARL POULETT [*endorsement*] to the SAME.

1708, Dec. 10. London.—Lady Poulett has twin sons. "I do not yet find that my party has yet any evidence so that he will withdraw if they'll let him. I have voted according to my judgment that is as it happens for the weakest side for they are usually most in the right. The Whigs seem ashamed of what they have done in the affair at Reading; yesterday they rejected one of the Town Books for evidence not considering, it seems, that the Clerk would attest the freedom of all the men in the book as he offered to do upon which we

adjourned. This day Mr. Montague of Wiltshire moved that only five per cent. interest should be given for money on the Land [*MS. torn*]. It were seconded by Lord William [Poulett?] supported by Lord Scudamore but the Treasurer's people carried six [per] cent. There appears no concert. Hammond [*MS. torn*] be thrown out as a creature of the Treasurer's [*MS. torn*] . . . athcoat said that the expedition had sunk credit and our victories had not recovered it for it appeared an invasion might be made cheap since nothing had followed upon it people apprehended there was a secret at bottom and kept up their money. But the Church will not meddle with this matter for all would end they say in hanging Griffing; the Whigs threaten they will enquire into it and that they are in no bargain to protect any man, but ready to unite with all men upon a national foot, that thei're under no obligations to any man for their new preferments, that they forced what is done for them, but all this is too open and barefaced to be trusted to, however Mother Church will trust to it and in their resentment they praise L. S[underland] as a man of his word and rail at L. G[odolphin]; this seems to be the spirit even of their Leaders so that L. S[underland] may have them and deceive them or not as he pleases. Secy. Harley has kept his bed this week, he and Shrewsbury are great friends, he reconciled him with Peterborough. I do not hear that Shrewsbury has made up with the Juncto. I believe six millions and a half will do; there is to be a new lottery and they are to enlarge and prolong the Bank and some parts of the general mortgage to be prolonged. We all believe that Ghent will capitulate. The Duke [*MS. torn*] his health. It's said the Duchess sent by a foot [*MS. torn*] message to my Lord Chamberlain of a very r[ude] [na]ture [*MS. torn*] because he had declined to prefer on [*MS. torn*] her recommendation. My Lord Rochester [w]as long with the Queen on [*MS. torn*] men say that he's to be a favour for that and L. S[underland] will make up. The Jacobites please themselves with the hope of another expedition to land here, they say, but the Government, it seems, apprehends for Scotland for three regiments of Dragoons are going from this thither and two of foot from Ireland. I send you Prior's book." 2½ pp.; *unsigned*. XXXIII, 74.

Madame M. TEMPLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[Received 1708, Dec. 21, *endorsement*.]—We hope for the taking of Ghent and Bruges. Mdme. de Gouvernet had engaged one of her granddaughters to come here, promising to marry her well. All was ready for her start but a letter has been found and the woman who was to bring her [*or it*] has been obliged to leave France in haste. 2½ pp.; *French*; *holograph*. XXXIII, 75.

THOMAS BUTLER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708, Dec. 28.—Affairs at home and a greater confusion of news abroad has hindered me all this time from writing you “some accounts of things like truth. The most agreeable is a peace which I apprehend is not perfectly good because we must yet undergo great mortifications at home to engage the ringleaders of the mob to own the making of it. Though I am sensible the best terms could never have satisfied a people distracted with the factious arts of corruption and falsehood if they had not been cheated their own way, but this raises such a mist we scarcely know one another here, in so much that if the recess had not come on, things could not have been managed 10 days longer, for parties were joining in extremities to break through all Court promises. In short Somers is more a friend with Rochester than with the man who has so lately and so very greatly obliged him, reckoning now is his time to establish that power which he has gotten because at this crisis no total change can be made, and therefore even the least trifling thing must be yielded to his authority. This makes many think that all these shifts are to preserve another game if a present undertaking should miscarry, and that a far fetch is near at hand, even before the Peace. Our General stays abroad all this winter. The party . . . say they will carry on the war yet somewhat longer, that Rivers may have the honour of Peace. ’Tis certain our Hero has for some months had a Diabetes, and it is said my Lady is going over to see him. D. Somerset is gone with his family to Sussex which we in town call discontent. The reason is the party can no longer endure him, and M. Dorchester is set up to be his rival, even to treat of his Grace’s feasting days all his table retainers. So many think themselves fit for Chamberlain that the fear of disobliging a multitude still keeps in Lord Kennt. Young Meadows they say is to have Bridges and How’s place, and Manchester out of it 1,200*l.* a year. The malt tax is to be mortgaged seven years for 2,500,000*l.* and the other million and half wanting to be supplied by Bank or small expiring funds continued. Here is great intriguing these holidays, it is thought to break Somers and Rochester’s joining in a Hanover project. The Test Act will be agreed to be repealed and thereby the party gained entire to do service upon an appointed examination in both Houses of the last Invasion, and sanctify all concerned by their doing nothing more in it than thundering general outrageous votes upon their adversaries, and so the better maintain a clamour for their making way for men of principles for a revolution state. They will make a third Secretary of State to ease differences between the Scotch and Junto who will have a share in their influence.” 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXXIII, 76.

JOSUAH [*sic*] PIPON and JOHN DUMARESQ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708[–9, *endorsement*], Jan. 7. London.—Having been deputed over from Jersey to protest against two Orders in Council for the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey to pay customs and submit to other formalities, they seek Sir William's assistance, on the recommendation of Madame Saumares. 2 *pp.* XXXIII, 82.

Sir HENRY SHERE to the SAME.

[1708–9, *endorsement*,] Jan. 11.—“I am, most dear Sir, so far your desperate Debtor that nothing but my claiming the benefit of the Statute in favour of Bankrupts can absolve me. This is the apology of a poor cripple and as the adage says, *Quien no puede mas, se aquesta con su muger* [who cannot do more is content [?] with his wife]. My thanks may be explained by the Span. proverb *Fan tarde y tan caída*, that they lose their value. I sent my early *Parabienes* [congratulations] on . . . the birth of your Son, *a quiven Dios le de larga vita, para consuelo del buen Padre*. [To whom may God give long life, for the comfort of his good Father.] If I can compass to fill this page, it will be more than I have done these six months.

“There seems to be a confederacy and combination of both parties to distress the little great man in the Park nor do there want symptoms in both Houses of small devotion to his Colleague abroad.

“The Sacramental Test is in danger, against which several papers from the City were yesterday given to Members at the door of the House. It is believed the affair of the invasion will be canvassed in order to mortify or terrify at least certain people for purposes plain enough. 'Tis firmly believed that the Portuguese are returning to their Neutrality; which is no wonder when we consider how that war has been conducted. The sincerity also of the D. of Savoy seems to be under suspicion. Sir John Leake will command the fleet this summer, though somebody else has got a step before him in Figure. *Dios nos tenga de su mano*.” [God maintain us by his hand.] . . . 1 *p.*; *holograph*. XXXIII, 84.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708–9, Jan. 12. Fulham.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's neglect of your letters is due to his “Convocation Dependants.” Cannot purchase *Statius* by Saumaries nor du Ryer's translation of *Thouanus*, but has secured Vaillant's *Spanish Dictionary* at Bateman's. Mr. Shute, a Dissenter, is made one of the Commissioners of the Customs. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS (the elder) to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1708[-9], Jan. 22. Gerard Street.—I thank you “for your kind remembrance of my Anniversary, as you call it, the 4th of January, the day I was baptised An. 1625. By which you find that *Senesco* and *Segnesco* go together. ’Tis commonly said that 63 is the great climacteric, but I find by experience that 83 is a greater. . . . Last Tuesday I had five packets from [my son] all at one time; they had been frost-bound . . . till a kind thaw delivered them. Which puts me in mind of the merry conceit of a Geographer, who to describe . . . intense cold . . . says ‘words spoken are frozen in the air and not heard till next thaw.’ My son then sent me word of a Pasquinade lately set up at Rome where Pasquin asks *Quare rex Galliae tam infelix est?* Morfonio answers *Quia mente non regit*, where you see the equivoque is between the two Latin words *mente non* and the single name Maintenon. He gives me no account of the differences betwixt the Emperor and the Pope, but . . . Count Gallas seems to smile at their being so much magnified in our public prints.” The Commons sat as a House till after two in the morning upon the election of Sir Simon Harcourt for Abingdon who lost it by 50 voices. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 62.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1708-9, Feb. 4. Fulham.—The Bishop of Sarum has lost his wife, and won’t be long without a fourth. Lord Salisbury is said to marry Lord Thanet’s daughter. For since the Parliament has addressed the Queen to marry so soon after the death of the Prince, matrimony is now become the public talk, and is like, I hear, to come again into fashion. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

THOMAS BUTLER to the SAME.

[1708-9,] Feb. 4.—“The malt tax has escaped being mortgaged this Sessions and the Bank is to circulate three millions of Exchequer Bills having a long lapse of time settled and with interest at 5 *per cent.* by a tax on coals. The accounts of the Invasion are so large a folio size that many think this Sessions won’t continue long enough to examine into them, and they publicly talk more of another Invasion than of examining into the last. The contradictions of Whigs centre in confidence of the person of the Cunjurer [? Conqueror]; at the same time they are at difference between themselves, but this man has worked them to declared violence in all their proceedings by uniting interest and passion together against Churchmen who are quieted by their vain hopes and real respect to the Queen’s personal inclination for them; however to frustrate an Address apprehended in all these circumstances

of time for Hanover's coming over it's contrived for the Parliament to desire the Queen to marry that this nation may be blessed with her children for successors here after her. Lord Queensbourogh [*sic*] is declared Secretary of State only for a share in home affairs . . . to manage the Scotch in both Houses. Montrose comes into his place of Privy Seal and Mar has a pension so that Queensbourogh has a preferment upon the Court's affronting him in taking away his vote in Scotland, and Mar is favoured in being turned out, Roxbourogh is Duked a second time in being only made of the Privy Council and lest that be too much for his party, Argile is made so at the same time. In short some Whigs begin to think the Union will rather make England Scotland than Scotland England as was to be wished for all properties in Elections are arbitrarily oppressed in the Commons' House and for the same purpose ; the claim of Petition from North Britain is encouraged among the Lords in the person of Lord Anandal who would not have been chosen in place of Marquis Lothun if an undoubted proxy of Lord Aberdeen's had been admitted. It is resolved to stop and not to turn out above half a score more Commoners this winter, among them Robert Harley is reckoned to be marked for one. The conclusion is that if an Invasion does not ruin us this spring, our tyrannical Patriots will certainly do it next winter in Westminster, for they are so far gone in iniquity they can't save themselves if they don't effectually destroy the remnants of liberty in this Government. The Guardian Angel is drooping in her health, Mr. Grey thinking it better to fall out before marriage than do as his brother Nevill has done, affronted his mistress on the day appointed for the wedding, and for fear of being called to account for it is sculked away. Mrs. Burnet with the Politics in one end and the Bishop etc. had so exhausted her spirits that she is dead. Earl of Salisbury is to marry a daughter of Lord Tennetts [Thanet]." $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 85.

THOMAS BUTLER to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1708-9,] March 2.—"This day Lord Malbourogh came to town, it is said, with a scheme of peace agreed to by the Confederates abroad and proposed by the D . . . of Savoy. That Anjou shall quit Spain and have only Naples and Sicily, and that the P of Wales and the ancient natural succession shall be admitted as successors only to our Queen here. This has at least occasioned so much discourse that the Junto moved this day an Address which is sent to the Commons for their concurrence, that at the conclusion of a peace the Queen would engage the French King to acknowledge her right as settled here by law and to support the Hanover succession here by the King of France and all the Confederate Princes becoming guarantees for it. In the mean time this

is thought an invitation of an Invasion to establish the only particular remaining to be settled rather than a present security against it, but the Lords have resolved not to look backwards on any account but to take proper resolutions for the time to come by way of further Address to her Majesty. This, I believe, will satisfy you of an entire agreement among all the great men who have assured all their friend [*sic*] so much of their being masters let what change will come that it has encouraged all to venture very freely in the subscriptions at the Bank. Here is a discourse that Lord Pembroke is to be satisfied with an equivalent and that Orford, Wens, Aylmer, Priestman, L[e]ake and one more are to have that employ [the Admiralty] in Commission. Norris to command in Bing's place, and Bing to be Secretary in Burchett's room. Mr. Gwyn's wife is dead and he is gone post into the country." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 86.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

[1708-9 ?] March 3. Fulham.—A little paper has been industriously handed about to make way for a Bill to break in upon the Statutes of Colleges in both Universities. It arose from the Warden of All Souls putting in execution the Statutes against such as refused Holy Orders.

After the Fire power was given the London Clergy to let leases of their houses and Glebe lands for 40 years, which being almost expired, a Minister is about renewing again for the same number of years, as not imagining himself tied up by the Act for that time only, though previously they could only let for seven years. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

THOMAS BUTLER to the SAME.

1709, March 25.—“The great Conqueror is gone over very much disgusted with his allies here for agreeing with the Dutch to favour his rival in the government of Flanders which after so much delay being now disposed of is a convincing proof of a Peace, for which I have heard you named for a Plenipotentiary but I write this as news to you. However the Junto are to be further indulged in every change remaining to be made after this Sessions to do this work which is so tedious in forms that we shall make a campaign before the peace is ripe enough to propose to the Parliament, and as this is a crisis of time, so I believe our General is to turn over a new leaf of different interest after having unwillingly come to a review [?] of an amount of spoils at home and contributions abroad which a party adapted to the Dutch Government were interested at home for to support the war to the last, but the Dutch are so wise as to know when they are well, and are resolved to leave off play now they are great winners. The

Peace is such as not like to be agreeable at home, and when we are thus left to ourselves we may then, I fear, have a post-script of the war in an invasion which will be the finishing stroke and will certainly produce change enough to make us a settlement which only God knows what it may prove." 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 87.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, March 28. Fulham.—Asks assistance for Dr. Sacheverell, a candidate for one of the Chaplains' places at St. Mary Overy; he is invited by Mr. Ladds, a leading parishioner, but finds much opposition from the Archbishop, the Fanatics and the Christ Church men (wondrous conjunction). The Fanatics give out that if they can keep him out this time, they will prevent his ever coming into the City. Sir William's friends of the Turkey Company might help him. Lord Weymouth is very zealous for him. The President and Fellows of Maudlin renew their request about T. Taylor's widow. Sir H. Shere thinks Sir William the only proper person to be Plenipotentiary for the next Treaty. He is for nothing under the Pyrenean Treaty for the Allies, and proposes more than will be obtained. A French Clergyman who comes to the Bishop says that 26 of the French Bishops have agreed upon a Petition to the King for a Reformation upon the Pope's declaring for the Emperor. The thermometer may be had for 17s. 6d. and a sundial shewing the time every five minutes for 15s.; every other minute for 25s. *Endorsed*,

"Should he get Sacheverell to preach before the Lord Mayor and visit him if not done, as upon my account, and the same to Sir W. Willes in Coleman Street." 3 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to WILLIAM, EARL OF PORTLAND.

1709, March 29.—Your Ldp. sends news of my being named plenipotentiary; . . . such a post is as unfit for me, I am fit for it. . . . Proper tools will be found out who will yield a ready and blind obedience. . . . As to the peace itself, till I heard from your Lordship, I was in hopes it might have been a good one, if accepted, having been told by an old Politician that Monsieur de Rouille offered to restore Spain and the Indies and all the Monarchy to King Charles, except Naples and Sicily; to give the peace of Ryswick to the Empire; to leave Flanders and the Span. Low Countries as they were after the sd. peace; and to give Ipres and Menin for Lille and to return everything that has been taken from Savoy and Portugal. . . . You "will be able to inform me . . . whether our great Conqueror, after his disappointments, will help forward this great work, or knock it on the head; I expect

little regard will be had to the cries of an exhausted people. . . .

"The so much talk'd of Invasion seems more mysterious and dark than I lately thought it. If the Dutch like it, . . . it seems the last card to be played to secure the prodigious treasures that are amassed. But whether that will do it, or no, G. only knows." . . . 3 pp. ; *draft*. Sir W. T.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1709, March 30. Fulham.—The Bill for naturalising foreigners passed, with a clause to allow those naturalised hereafter to receive the Communion in any Dissenting congregation. It is said that it was passed to oblige wealthy inhabitants of Lille who wished to settle in London. "If so, who would have thought, last summer, when Lille was besieging, the very foundations of the Church of England should be at the same time undermining and sapping before those walls?" Last week Dr. Atterbury came to Lord Whart . n's levée, and sent up his name acquainting him that he had some private business to speak with his Lordship. He was carried "into a By-room; my Lord came down and making a show of embracing him, took him by the shoulders and hauled him into the Public room of a sudden, and told him 'Mr. Dean, I am mighty glad you are come here to me before all this company.' The use his Lordship made of the Dean's visit was malicious enough, and his enemies give out, he went thither only to make his court, but all his friends say (and I believe 'tis the truth) that he was deputed thither by the Chapter of Carlisle, to solicit payment of some money which his Lordship owes, he holding an Estate of the Dean and Chapter." 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

H. WITHERS to the SAME.

1709, April 6. London.—"All you . . . say for Dr. Sacheverell is due to his character and I . . . believe his interest is well secured. But . . . while I was in Fishmongers' Hall my Chaplain there then was, did . . . offer himself a Candidate for that Lectureship and actually had preached there before (as I remember) Dr. Sacheverell had offered himself, so that I cannot but . . . do what lies in me to promote his interest." 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 88.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1709, April 12. Fulham.—Every candidate [for St. Mary Overy] has to preach, so the Dr. has returned to his College. His most dangerous antagonist is Mr. Gouge, a friend of Mr. Annesly's, the Cambridge Member. Last week the Dr.

saw the Oxford Representative, Mr. Bromley, at the House of Commons, who referred him to Sir W. Whitlock, but he and the Fellows of Maudlin set up Sir H. Mackworth some time since to throw out that worthless Knight. Wheat is fallen to 7s. a bushel. Mr. Skelton told the Bp. that Mr. Bridges hoped the next Prebend would be his. "Why," says my Lord, "does Sir William make any doubt about it?" The 17th volume of the *Bibliothèque Choisi* costs 2s. Encloses "a Collection of some choice practises us'd among the W . . g divines, and I fear many of them true." Dr. Kennet's brother translated Balzac's *Politiques*; he is Chaplain to the Factory at Leghorn. "The extracts however of the maxims laid down in that translation are very *à propos* to the present time. Mr. Stephens is Chaplain to the Factory at Oporto." 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[No year, 1709?], April 27. London.—Encloses a project for the advancement of Religion, the design being to make Religion and Virtue the way to Preferment in the State. "There's a new answer writ to the Rights of the Church, by a layman, in a bantering style. Mr. Hoadley has attacked the doctrine preached by the Bp. of Exeter before the Queen on April 8. The two premier Ministers are now at Blenheim; his Grace sets out for Holland on Saturday. The French party in Holland of which Mr. Buys is chief, encouraged this Rouille to continue so long at Antwerp and would have the Confederates agree to a cessation of Arms for four months, but the Duke got over this matter, and has prevailed upon Holland to continue for war one year more. This comes from Mr. Craggs at third hand." Drs. Haley, Willis, Verney and Lancaster are candidates for the Bishopric [Chichester]. If Dr. Lancaster gets it, farewell St. Martin's for ever being again in my Lord's disposal. 3 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, May 6. Fulham.—Sir William is talked of as a Plenipotentiary in spite of our friend Pope's "to all the world illustriously are lost." Dr. Sachev . . . l's absence from town looks like giving up his pretensions, but it is not really so. "He has behaved himself with reserve and cunning enough for a Town Canvasser, and therefore was prevailed upon by his friends, particularly Justice Ladds, to go down to College. . . . My Lord Mayor did not appoint him one of the Spittle Preachers. Bishop of Carlisle, Dean of Carlisle and Dr. Birch were appointed. Has received Mr. Pope's present, acceptable for having Sir William's name printed before one of his *Pastorals*.

Hopes Lady Judith has not forgotten her old partner at Wh . sk. *Endorsed*,

"*Quot Formianos imputat dies annos
Negotiosis rebus urbis haerenti ?*"

Martial.

2½ pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, May 16. London.—The price of Cardinal d'Ossat's letters, 5 vols. 8vo, Amsterdam, is 13s. Mr. Goor [Wm. Gore] a merchant of 5,000*l.* *per ann.* was married to Lady Mary Compton. Lord Northampton gives her but 6,000*l.* There is talk of a new Parliament. "If so, that's a further confirmation of Peace being near. Your friend Sir C. Wren is busy in building the D. of Marlboro' another new house, to which one-half of the Queen's gardens at St. James's are to be laid. I wish Juvenal's remark upon such people does not hold true. *Numerosa parabat Excelsae turris tabulata.*"

[*Postscript.*—A rumour that my Lord Galway has lost a battle in Portugal. 2½ pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Dr. THOMAS SMITH to the SAME.

1709, May 17. London.—Presents a Greek book, and flatters himself that St. Ignatius would not be unacceptable to a person who wishes so well to the Episcopal Order and the Church of England. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 89. *Endorsed*, "*With Ignatius' Epistles.*" *Copy of reply, dated*

1709, May.—Is not coming to town, and is so out of conceit with the falsehood and corruption of mankind that it is pleasant to be out of the sight and hearing of such infectious company.

Dr. H[ENRY] SACHEVERELL to the SAME.

1709, May 20. London.—Thanks Sir William for the promotion of his interest in Southwark. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal*. XXXIII, 90. *On side in Sir William's hand copy of reply, dated*

May 30.—Congratulating the Doctor on his success. "'Tis evident how my Church friends distinguish themselves by refusing their kindness to a man in retirement and out of office, contrary to the men of the new sort of moderation who are . . . very moderate in their . . . friendships." ½ p.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1709, May 20. London.—The account of Whitlock by W. Penn is but short and in my opinion adds no great value to the book, the price of which is 18s. bound. Mr. Higden,

formerly non-juror, but now *salvâ conscientiâ*, has put forth a small treatise about the Government. The Non-jurors make a great cry against him. The Archbishop of York requested him to print his book. Even the lawyers commend it. "The town rings of peace since the coming over of Count Gallas last night. The French are willing to deliver up the towns from Dunkirk to Stratsborough, on the Maese, Moselle and Rhine. But I can't think a peace can be finished without you." 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, May 25. Fulham.—Yesterday Dr. Sacheverell was elected Lecturer by a large majority. "I am only concerned lest his Grace's repose should be disturbed at Lambeth." Thanks Sir William for what he had tried to do for him at Finchampstead, and will follow his advice not to preach politics, "a very fashionable thing now-a-days." A paragraph of Hoadley's answer to the Bishop of Exon is said to be actionable, but the Bishop is only answering with his pen. Mr. Windham of Norfolk is said to lay close siege to Miss Dobbins. *Endorsed is copy of reply,*

"All things in this world have some alloy and so has Lambeth in this affair. But bitter things are good for the stomach, and so I hope his Grace will not be impaired by this disgrace, having never allowed his admirable constitution to have ever been oppressed by anything besides a surfeit of Black Pudding. It is reported indeed his Grace is much troubled at this matter. Shall you and I comfort him out of Horace, and take our turns of laughing

*Heu! fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos
Te deus? ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
Humanis, B[ridge]s mappa compescere risum
Vix poterat. T[rumbul]l, suspendens omnia naso,
"Haec est conditio vivendi," aiebat; eoque
Responsura tuo nunquam est par fama labori.*

"Tis pretty odd that in all my pub. affairs which forced me to write very often to many of the highest rank and quality, I never wanted an answer . . . except only from his Grace and the Dean of Xtchurch. Well, I hope our friend Dr. Sachl. will take great care of his conduct, and consider how much difference there ought to be between the humility and conversation of his life in London, and the pride and arrogance of Xtchurch in Oxon." 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY, EARL OF CLARENDON.

1709, May 26. Easthampstead.—According to information given in the Forest Court some timber trees on his Lordship's

Estate at Swallowfield were felled by one Mr. Jennings without license, but he was willing to procure a license. "Whether this part of Swallowfield is within the bounds of the Forest, or whether your Lordship may have any grant of exemption from the Forest-laws, I was desirous to give you this short account." Offers to act for his Lordship in the matter. 1 p.; *copy*. XXXIII, 91.

JOHN, EARL POULETT to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

[1709 ?] June 3. Saturday.—Is going to Stockbridge and between 9 and 10 to-morrow morning will be glad to see Sir William at Helhouse's Inn at Hertley Row. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 115.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

[1709,] Whitmonday [June 13], London.—Sends Bishop of Exon's answer to Hoadley, also account of ill usage of a lad for refusing to drink to the pious memory of King William. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BARTLETT to the SAME.

1709, June 13. New York.—We were nearly lost on the southern of St. George's Banks, but landed at Boston on April 29. After taking a journey over most of New England, we set forward to New York mostly by land till we came to ferry into Road [Rhode] Island, making four days stay there. We found the people in New England and Road Island willing to carry on the expedition against Canada. From Road Island we embarked in a sloop for New York, calling at New Haven in Connecticut, for three hours. We arrived at New York in two days and soon embarked for Amboy, where we met two Indian Kings. After a week we returned to New York to go to Albany [*MS. torn*]. Five "nations of Indians" with their five Kings to join our forces, in all about 100,000 men. Then through the woods to the Lakes of Canada which we are to go over in canoes and besiege Mount Royal at the same time the f [*MS. torn*, ? fleet] with the forces they bring with them and those raised in New England are to besiege Quebec. Colonel Neckollsone [Francis Nicholson] who came over with us and was formerly Lieutenant Governor "of this City" and since Governor of Virginia is made General. Please recommend me to Nicholson and also to the Governor who is to come here in Lord Lovelas' place. I expect a Captain's Commission to stand for the expedition. I thank you for getting me bread in this world and giving me advice about the next. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, Received August 30. XXXIII, 92.

THOMAS BUTLER to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, June 20.—“I never could yet think we should get Spain given in a Peace which we would not keep when we actually had it during the war, and yet that single point of ours is proposed as the after thoughts of a Peace to keep up an Army which I presume may be employed here at home. When the turn of Holland is served by their having borrowed our Crown and Government for their wars abroad, they will restore it again to secure in confusion at home. We are so hampered with the stingy ‘aukerdness’ that prevails over us that both France and Hanover despise us too much to fix our fate which I wait the call of with no other pleasure but the thoughts of meeting you.” 1 p.; *holograph*; *punctuation doubtful*. XXXIII, 94.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

[1709 ?] June 24. Gerard Street.—Young Mr. Dolben was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester last week; his father Sir G[ilbert] is “in Ireland, and not so full of complaints against Lord W[harto]n as other Tories are. I find ’tis now the way of the world to commend what is uppermost, especially if one has a mind to keep a good place.” Sends Dr. Connanght’s [Conant] sermons with “Dr. Att[erbury]’s present and Sir W. Temple’s Memoirs: Some people say ’tis the curiousest piece of History extant of his. . . . Pope’s lines upon you han’t done him little service.” Has been among the Tories and finds “the siege of T[ourna]y gives no one content.” Cousin Alston tells me Lord Rialton makes nothing of it, my Lord Duke intending to besiege town and castle at once. But others say that is impossible, the citadel being in the middle of the town and entirely commanding that. Besides the ground about the town is every way undermined, so that it must be taken by sapping. . . . The new form of Prayers seems in that last prayer of all to have had a siege in its view, where in a long-winded paragraph we pray for the soldiers that God would preserve them from evil men and evil accidents. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, July 1. London.—Dr. Sacheverell writes “I am extremely obliged to Sir W. Trumbull for one of the most hearty, affectionate and zealous letters I had ever the honour to receive.” Against Lord Wenman a fresh commission of Idiocy is taken out; his personal appearance, being ordered, is like to be the worst argument against him. The Convocation in Ireland designs to fall upon Lambart, the Lord Lieutenant’s Chaplain, for a wrong report he made of their proceedings to our low Churchmen at Lambeth. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Aug. 9. London.—Sends chest of wine, Scio wine, *vin gris*, and Bordeaux, 5 bottles of which sealed with his arms is old. “By the management of our wise legislators it is become so rare a commodity that even a Customhouse Officer finds great difficulty to procure any for . . . his friends.” The treaty about the Citadel of Tournay is thought by the Politicians to be in order to a general Peace, and stocks are much risen. The verdict in the Commission against Lord Wenman was that he was no idiot. Refers to Dacier’s *Horace*. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Madame MARIE TEMPLE to the SAME.

1709, Aug. 10. [Sunbury.]—The crops are good, but there is no labour. In the hay time one man might be seen mowing a large field here. I have not the original of the Memoirs of Sir W. Temple which have just appeared. The author did not intend them to be sold to the public, and did not complete them, having only written for his friends. We do not know who brought them out. They have been printed without the consent of the family. Please announce this when you have opportunity. 3 pp.; *French*; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXIII, 98.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1709, Aug. 31. Gerard Street.—Mr. Fletcher is back from Flanders; he dined several times with Prince Eugene, and had private conference with my Lord Marlboro’. He thinks French affairs are in a sad condition. While he was in Holland, he heard 15*l.* bid for a *Mercure* [?] de Siri [?] alone without the *Reconnoite* [?] so you have a valuable book in your Library. D’Estrade’s *Lettres* have been published in Holland, but very imperfectly. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Sir HENRY SHERE.

“A LETTER TO A LORD.”

1709, Sept. 8 [o.s.].—“The present solemn occasion requires I should kiss your Lordship’s hands with my congratulations for so much of the certainty of a victory, as is yet come to our knowledge; but if in this region of free thinking and bold speaking a stander-by may utter his mind, it seems no small subject of wonder how it should happen that we having the siege of a great town in view and an undisputably sufficient force to cover it, and it being in our choice to make ourselves impregnable against any attempts of the enemy to hurt or disappoint us, that we should run the hazard of accepting so unequal terms of fighting an army superior in number and three to one stronger by the situation of the ground, fortified

with double and triple trenches and batteries mounted with cannon etc. Insomuch that it seems to me equally as surprising why we fought, as why we were not beaten. But these imaginations of a sick head would perhaps vanish with a right information of the motives. For consummate Captains as our Generals are, could not but know, that if the enemy should have thought it worth the advantage of a battle to save the town, their attempt would have been equally hazardous to them as ours was to us." 1½ pp.; copy. XXXIII, 100.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Sept. 23. Gerard Street.—Has been to Ashwell. The Bishop of Lincoln's Officers had sequestered the Living, and his own predecessor dying at the time of the Bishop's Visitation, eleven neighbouring Clergy engaged to supply the cure at 20s. a Sunday, which they gave for the widow. He has been instituted and inducted, and supposes the sequestration thereby ceases. Wishes to know where he must take the Sacrament. It is a village of eight score families, half very poor, and many Anabaptists and Quakers, the rest being rich malsters and farmers. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Sept. 26. Gerard Street.—Sends list of new books. D'Estrade *Lettres* in 5 vols., Brussels 1709; they are prefaced with a private league (not in my MS., W.T.) made between the States and the French King in 1662. They are dated January, 1663, to 31 May, 1668, except two (not in mine, W.T.), one from the French King to the States recalling D'Estrades, of September, 1668, and their reply. Also a Dauphin Livy 5l., and a Thuanus of du Ryer's translation, 50s. The translation only goes to 1574 (scarcely half, W.T.), also four odd volumes of the *Mercure François*, 13, 17, 18 and 21.

Dr. Robinson is in haste to return to Sweden, but has not quitted his Prebend of Canterbury, which he is to hold with his Deanery [Windsor], "and the Speaker's Chaplain who had a warrant for that preferment must wait." How, the Hanoverian Envoy, is dead, and Sir Philip Meadow's post is also vacant. *Endorsed by Sir William*,

I want only Vol. 18 of *Mercure François*; will not give above 30s. for de Ryer. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

Sunday Evening. [No year or month. 1709, Sept.] Gerard Street.—This day upon the news of the victory had the least appearance of Sunday that ever I saw. All the morning long the streets were thronged with people, and there was as great a number of merchants in the Exchange as upon any weekday.

The guns went off all the afternoon, and the evening is concluding with bonfires. Now—what is most strange after this extravagant joy—there is no authentic report of the particulars of this great action, at the time of my writing, in writing or in print. I only heard by chance and from pretty good hands that the Duke's expression in his letter to the Queen is that it is "an entire victory gained through the greatest difficulty." 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Oct. 5. London.—"The Duke of Hamilton has joined himself to the D. of Queensborough and the Lord Treasurer, and curses the Whigs most plentifully." Has seen an account of the present King of France from his birth to 1702, 160 folio pages. They are given only as presents by the King's own order and one fell into Vaillant's hands in Holland, who asks 20 guineas for it, and may have sold it to the Bishop of Ely. In a 4^o edition the medals are of the size of the originals, in the folio all of one size. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1709, Oct. 12. Gerard Street.—Will send Vol. 18 of *Mercure François* for 2s. D'Estrade's *Letters* cost 15s. In room of Lord Pembroke, who has pension of 5,000*l.* out of the Post Office during the Queen's life, there is to be a Commission of the Admiralty, the E. of Orford, Lord Cornwallis, Aylmer, Bing, Churchill, Sir J[ohn] Leake, Sir J[ohn] Jennings. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Oct. 17. Fulham.—The Bishop of London means to part with all his curious exotic greens which are expensive to him . . . that he may give away more. Sir Ri. Child, they say, is the purchaser. "What is become of Conway, the dissenting Minister at Okehingham? [Wokingham]. He was worth getting over into the Church. I know I could get him re-ordained here." 1 p. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Oct. 24. Gerard Street.—The Bishop's idea about Ashwell was that Mr. Backler, who has lived in the parish 25 years, should take the profits and give me 80*l.* *per ann.* He is now only willing to serve the Cure.

Dr. Robinson is gone for Holland, which answers to the paragraph in the *Postman* about his getting for the negotiations de Nimègue. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Oct. 24.—“I saw a letter of a friend of mine from the camp who tells me that in Sir Tho. Pendergrass’s pocket-book was found a dream almost in these words—

Memorandum 8 March, 1708–9, as I lay in bed with my wife my man John came to me and bid me settle my concerns for that before the twelve months I should die, and upon my questioning him further about it, he . . . repeated the same words. [*Sir T. P. was mortally wounded at Malplaquet.*]

“Mons is taken. Politicians say that another siege or some other grand attempt will be made before the end of the campaign.” 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Oct. 28. London.—Transcribes a passage of Machiavelli from a copy once his, and now Lord Sunderland’s, and recommends Sir William to get the other volume [Lord Sunderland’s]. “The indigence of the family is such that one might buy the whole Library, and certainly there are curiosities there considering to whom these books were owing.” You’ll be pleased to consider of this weighty affair, whether it might not be brought about by the Steward, Chaplain or Minister of the Parish. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to the SAME.

1709, Oct. 31. Fulham.—I am sorry “truth is so scarce at Okeingham. It will be difficult to know Mr. Conway’s case. Truth when she departed from the earth, has not taken sanctuary in a Dissenting Conventicle.” *Endorsed*,

To get key to *Atlantis* both parts. To enquire about deficiency in D’Estrades. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Nov. 7. Gerard Street.—At Ashwell Backler is to have 40*l.* and the perquisites, say 45*l.* in all. He would besides have the house, gardens and Churchyard, but these I shall keep. I saw Sir H. Shere in the dumps on the Leviathan’s being made Admiral. The City are not satisfied with it. “And how will the Court of Hanover like that sorry scoundrel Hopkins? I have spent all my spare time this morning in endeavouring to get your egg about the *Negociations de Nimègue* under an hen which I thought might hatch it. My Lord at his last Ordination, at Dr. Robinson’s request, gave double Orders to one Mr. Wyvell to be Chaplain to him. . . . I can’t yet find him, designing when I do, to put into his hands that extract from your letter of October 17, that he might

at his leisure give it to Dr. Robinson, when he comes into Sweden, and not now when he's so full of business here. . . . He comes back from Holland with my Lord of Marl. and after a very short stay embarks for Hamboro."

Sends a very extraordinary case which gave occasion to that strange Act of the Scotch Kirk against the English service, which was made by a Committee only of the General Assembly without the Queen's Commission being present, by virtue of which all the Episcopal meeting houses are suppressed.

The Bishops of Ossory and Killaloe came to represent against Lord Wh . . . n's proceedings in Convocation. They say there is no precedent for proroguing Convocation to a time distinct from the Parliament's. "His Excellency complains that the Protestant dissenters are under a persecution there by the Church whilst he himself is actually performing the office of a Persecutor against the Church. By the Act against Popery he has obliged every Papist man, woman and child to take the Oath of Abjuration, and besides this for the benefit of the Dissenters has got settled again upon the Civil List 1,000*l. per ann.* (which was taken off by his predecessor) for 10 Presbyterian Ministers to be sent yearly to propagate their religion in Ireland. For a month together after his Lordship's coming over from that kingdom all the letters which came by the Post were opened. But there are complaints enough against him from all sorts of persons which were brought over by private conveyance. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Nov. 11. London.—Has copied Sir William's *Negociations de Nimègue* and put it into Mr. Wyvell's hands, who has promised to communicate it to Dr. Robinson, when the latter comes to town, and ask if he will undertake the affair. But if Dr. R. should not return to Sweden, he will not be able to get the thing done. Hears no excuse of Dr. Robinson's not being installed. The author of the *New Atlantis* is Mrs. Manley that has been a playwright of an ordinary rank and hardly ever talked of. She has been what the wicked world call a Town-lady, that has lived separate from her husband, a Parliament man, for a considerable time, and having been a retainer of the Court and especially of the lewd part of it, has been admitted into the secret intrigues of it. She was at the beginning of last week sent for by my Lord Sunderland, and owned herself the author, and was committed to custody, but immediately had bail. Sends a little *Westminster Grammar* for Master Willy." I taught it to Master Pelham. 2 *pp.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume. *Endorsed*,

Enquire about best edition Celsus.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. BATEMAN.

1609, Nov. 13. Easthampstead.—Was once offered 1,400*l.* for his place as Clerk of the Signet, but in that case was to get the other person in. The place is for life; he wants 1,200*l.* for it. Lately it has been worth little, but he has had 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year for it. 1 *p.*; *copy*. Sir W. T.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Nov. 18. London.—A book about the Peerage of England by one Boyer is a good design, but ill executed. Dr. Robinson is in town and will take care of the Memorial. His journey to Sweden is not yet fixed. Brother Bridges sends the key of *Atlantis*, Part I, and will lend you his Spanish Communes. 1 *p.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Nov. 29. London, Vaillant's Shop.—Had preached twice at Ashwell. Gives Mr. Backler 40*l.* *per ann.* for the Curacy, and the homestead and perquisites, about 50*l.* *per ann.* The charges upon the living are 35*l.*, including the Queen's tax, "so that if I make 70*l.* *per ann.* clear, it will be as much as I can expect. I think Dr. S[acheverel] had better have let printing his sermon. . . alone. . . . It is all what he says truth, but perhaps a little too unseasonable." Sir H. S[here] wrote to a friend that 10,000 men were to be raised more this year. The Queen gives 100,000*l.* *per ann.* out of the Civil List to raise 2,000,000*l.* 1 *p.*; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Dec. 7. London.—Has sold two books, and sent Patrick's *Help to Communicants*, also Celsus, Hippocrates, Balzac, and Dr. S[acheverel]'s Sermon, and a short letter to Hoadley. . . . The more politics any sermon has in it, the worse it is. "A whisper this week that Lord W[harto]n is resolved to have the Chancellor and Treasurer turned out, and Lechmere and Lord Halifax in their places. The Whigs are pretty confident, and honest men fear that it will be carried in the H. this Session for it to be made indifferent to receive the Sacrament for Places by a Church of England man or Fanatic. Dr. Robinson doubts whether he will return into the North at all now, yet will take care and get your MS. affair done by a second hand. He has recommended to my Lord an English Roman Catholic Priest who desires to be reconciled to our Church whence he apostatised. His true name is Clerk, but what he goes by in Germany is Père Alexandro Cosmio. They know him not all at either of the Secretaries' Offices and refuse to grant him a pass. But it seems he has been very much at the Court of St. German's,

and the Duke of Marlboro' undertakes to get him a passage, and his spiritual concerns are to be left to the Bishop. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The Rev. RALPH BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Dec. 11. London.—This morning Sacheverel appeared at the Bar, and to save my Lord Mayor, own'd that he apprehended his Lordship's desire to have the sermon printed, as a sufficient command, which he own'd he was mistaken in. This saved my Lord Mayor, but his own impeachment was ordered. The House thanked Mr. Hoadley for his defence of the Revolution, and have addressed her Majesty for preferment for him, a piece of flattery that was never bestowed upon a Republican Priest before in this nation. Acmehoven's Celsus may be had for 3s. 6d., Dacier's Hippocrates for 6s. Balzac's works upon enquiry are not entire. 2 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES to the SAME.

1709, Dec. 16. London.—Your old servant Mr. Dayrolle being come over to solicit the Lord Treasurer for his arrears, and well being known to his Grace desired him to introduce him to his Lordship, which he did and presented him with this compliment that he had been serviceable to her Majesty and the public and particularly useful to him in the last campaign. The answer was "You have so plagued me with your Palatines," and so they parted. 1 p.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709, Dec. 20. Fulham.—When our Doctor [Sacheverell] was summoned before the House, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lancaster, went in his coach to S . . . l's lodgings, and carried him thither himself, a step which some who knew the Vicar of St. Martin's cunning, say he never would have made without a secret understanding with some great man at Court, in whose esteem he desires to keep himself. Almost everybody commends the bold and discreet behaviour of Dr. S . . . l at the Bar of the House. Even his enemies confess it, and on the other hands as much deery the contemptible, poor-spirited carriage of the Lord Mayor. This gentleman had most certainly desired the printing of the 5th of November sermon, approved the dedicating of it to himself, as well as the dedication, and this in the presence of two or three witnesses. But when the Speaker asked Dr. S . . . l whether his sermon was printed by his own or the Lord Mayor's commands, and the Dr. replied at the desire of the Lord Mayor which he thought, as coming from his superior implied a command, the Lord Mayor disowned both that he desired or mentioned anything about the sermon. "The fate and impeachment

of the poor Doctor was some time since fully concluded upon at the Kit-Cat Club, where my Lord Marlborough himself, they say, was present, assented to it, and has actually entered himself a member of that detestable society." The Doctor on Saturday was in very good heart, says that he stands up for the cause of God and His Church, that his intentions were only to defend the Queen and Government against the Fanatics, and is resolved to stand by his principles. To encourage him, he has messages sent to him, and visits paid him by multitudes of persons great and small ; in particular from the D. of Leeds (who by the way is not married), the Earl of Rochester, and Dukes of Buckingham and Beaufort. This last gave him 50 guineas with promise of more. But what most of all encourages him is the Queen's refusing to assent to the Commons' address in preferring Hoadley. As we have it, she has given express orders to my Lord Chancellor to bestow no living in her, or his, gift upon him. The articles are to be 14. Sir E. Northey refused to be his Counsel. The Doctor wishes Sir William had been in town. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1709, Dec. 28. London.—As to the Registers he has a notion that as far as they are instrumental in ascertaining and strengthening of Titles to land, and in strengthening the Conveyance of Estates, they deserve the public encouragement. "'Tis to be feared, considering the age, the private interest has had a much greater share in the making and encouraging of 'em than any public advantage." 1 p. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

JOHN BRIDGES [the younger] to the SAME.

1709[–10], Jan. 7. London.—There is much talk of the present Lord Dumbarton who was of the Order of Carmes and was converted to the Protestant faith ; " he is now brought over from Flanders at the Queen's expense, and 300*l*. it is said advanced him by Order of Council. 'Tis thought he is concerned in managing business of very high importance that requires great secrecy." One Mr. South from near Shaftesbury was overtaken on the road by a Catholic neighbour who advised him to withdraw his money from the Funds as there was to be a peace. The Duchess of Marlborough goes over into Holland when the Duke returns. 1 p. ; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709[–10], Jan. 10. London.—I went with Mr. Fletcher to see the Bishop of Ely's books—the best in any private library in Europe. The Bishop of Salisbury came in ; he had been

with Lord Dumbarton whom he believes to be a "real convert"; he has been in England about 10 days, is very tall, about 29, son to the late Earl and nephew to the Dukes of Hamilton and Queensbury; was bred up with the P. of W. at St. Germain's; the Court there grew jealous of his esteem with the Prince and sent him first to Clermont and then to Douai to continue his studies, but he turned his patrimony of about 700*l.* or 800*l.* a year into money, and served as a reformed Lt. Colonel at Hoestet [*Blenheim*] but returning to Court, finding the jealousies of him still to continue, and the King of France's design of setting him up again in his Father's regiment being diverted by the Queen's management, by a *coup de désespoir* he entered the Order of *Récolléts* in Flanders, and the place where the Convent was being conquered by us last summer, through his relation Lord Orkney's interest with the D. of Marlborough he was offered preferment in King Charles' dominions, which he did not relish, but at a second visit, he offered to change his religion, and on St. Andrew's day last year going with his Superior to Cambray to a feast of Scotch officers, he threw off his Order, and appeared in a secular habit; the Superior at first seemed surprised, but afterwards told him in a rallying way that he hoped he would be able to protect the Convent against assaults of soldiers. The Queen has advanced him also 200*l.* . . . He says the French are taught in the Confession to believe that any murmuring against the King or his management is murmuring against God. The politicians give him the name of Baptist. The town have been much disappointed at the speech promised by Lord Haversham the day after the recess. The House of Lords had appointed the state of the Nation to be considered, but Lord Rochester said that Lord Haversham had had a fit of spitting blood, and desired adjournment, which was seconded by Lord Scarborough, but no day was appointed. 3 pp.; *holograph*. Bridges volume.

Mrs. DEBORAH DUMARESQ to Sir WILLIAM
TRUMBULL.

1710, March 17. Jersey.—Sends only two pairs of sheets. "I wish our knitting trade were quite over, for the ground is very good for flax, but laziness prevails on our Islanders . . . though very few, as live in the country, buy cloth. Even I am got to spinning. Your cloth cost 2*s.* an ell." 1 p. Family.

THOMAS BUTLER to the SAME.

[1710, March 19,] Sunday.—The Sessions is reckoned near its end and Sacheverell will be found guilty and the Peace is unavoidable. I send you the discourse he spoke for his own defence. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *On back in Sir William Trumbull's hand,*

A copy of a letter signed T. B[utler] to a peer who had voted not guilty in "the late trial" of Sacheverell. The writer is "afflicted for the public to see such person as your Lordship . . . left out of those employments which you ought to be courted to accept." *Also in Sir William's hand,*

"I cannot guess why Mr. Johnston is so long silent. T. B. is a friend that never fails." XXXIII, 81.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1710, April 8. Windsor.—"I live in such a perpetual hurry that if there is truth in anybody I do not know whether I have answered . . . your last letter or not, and therefore if this be repetition I hope you will pardon me. I remember your niece very well, and though it is an ungrateful world I do not forget her great civilities of kindness to my dog the first time I saw her, but if I should flatter you with any hopes of my being able to serve her, I should deceive you, which I never yet did anybody in my life. I have been told the Queen has given to several some encouragement to come in upon vacancies of the Maids; what real engagements her Majesty has I do not know, and all I can promise is to acquaint her with your request when I have a proper opportunity."

[*Postscript.*]—"I would desire . . . my humble service to your Lady, but that in appearance I have behaved myself so as to make me think that 'tis better she should forget that there is any such person for I have so little time that I can never perform any ceremony as I ought to do." 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 114.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [MARTIN] DE GRUCHY.

1710, Aug. 5.—Sir C. Hedges writes that the solicitor (de Gruchy or de Ste Croix) was to inform him about the petition for the Greffier's office, and that he advised the solicitor to apply to a Secretary of State for a letter to Sir Ch. Carteret the Bailiff to admit the Greffier to make his own deputy during absence, he appointing one that should be approved by the majority of the Jurats, which Sir C. Cotterell would not venture to deny. If he did, it would come before the King with more advantage afterwards.

Hedges wishes de Ste Croix to apply to Mr. Secretary St. John for such a letter, and to acquaint him that this is the matter about which he spoke to him, with mention of Trumbull's name and his relationship to Mr. Dumaresq, the Petitioner. Mr. Secretary promised his assistance. 1½ pp.; *copy*. Sir W. T.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SHREWSBURY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1710, Aug. 21.—I am much ashamed that I have not thanked

you for your kind offer in relation to my Lord "Sterlin." It would certainly be very kindly taken by her Majesty if he would reserve his proxy. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.; *holograph*. Misc. 135.

M[ARTIN] DE GRUCHY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1710, Sept. 16. London.—Mr. John Dumaresq of Jersey requested me to obtain support from Sir William for a petition to the Queen that he may appoint a Deputy to his office as Greffier. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 116.

Sir CHARLES HEDGES to the SAME.

1710, Sept. 27. Richmond.—With reference to previous letter he thinks it improper to petition the Queen as she has not referred [?] her power of constituting a Greffier, and he therefore advises application to a Secretary of State for a letter to Sir Ch. Cartwright [Carteret ?] to admit the Greffier to make his own Deputy, the person to be approved by the majority of the Jurats. If Sir Ch. denies, the matter will come before the Queen with more advantage. He had spoken on the matter with Mr. Secretary St. John, who is willing to give all the assistance he can. 2 pp.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 117.

M[ARTIN] DE GRUCHY to the SAME.

1710, Oct. 7. London.—I think it best to wait, both Court and Country being in a ferment about Elections, but have this day waited on Mr. St. John who was out of town. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 118.

P. DE STE CROIX and M[ARTIN] DE GRUCHY to the SAME.

1710, Nov. 18. London.—Has obtained a letter from Mr. St. John to Sir Charles Carteret to permit Mr. Dumaresq to appoint a Deputy, and thanks Sir William for his assistance. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 120.

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS to the SAME.

1710[–11], Wednesday, Jan. 3. Gerard Street.—"I have a weight of cares by the 'miscarriage' of Dyot, whom I should call my son-in-law, had he not forfeited that title." My son and daughters are with me every evening, consoling me for the loss of my wife.

"Last night my daughter Powys shewed me the *Tatler*, which was the more a dainty to me, because 'tis to be his last for he has turned his staff into steel, and writes himself Richard Steel instead of Isaac Bickerstaff, and will dance in masquerade no longer." The Queen yesterday represented our affairs in Spain to Parliament. Mr. Walpole is at last removed from being Treasurer of the Navy, and Mr. Freeman, a member of the House of Commons, put in his place. He

who lives longest will see most changes, for my part *Vixi et quem cursum dederat Fortuna peregi.* 1 p.; holograph. XXXIII, 110.

NEWS-LETTER.

1710[—11], Jan. 3. London.—Advices from Cracow say that the Czar is satisfied at the rupture with the Turks, and has ordered forces to pass the Borysthenes, and designs to have 120,000 men against the Turks.

It is advised that only four Battalions and five Squadrons were taken at Brihuega, which did not make up 2,400 men, and that Staremburg with 7,000 foot and 2,500 horse was come to Daroca, and was joined with 2,000 horse then under General Wetrell and was in full march for Catalonia. General Wade is arrived from Holland. It is said that Francis Annesley, Thomas Meddlcott Esqs. and Mr. Banbury will be Commissioners of Customs in Ireland. Mr. Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, sets out thither on Monday. Last Monday Sir John Jennings sailed from Portsmouth for Lisbon. Major General Harvey and all the Commanding Officers are ordered to Spain. Mr. Whitworth sets out on Friday for Holland and Moscow. Last Sunday a Council was held in relation to affairs in Spain; the D. of Marlborough was present. It is said that the Honble. Edward French, Prebend of York, is to be Dean of Carlisle and Dr. Smalridge to succeed him at York. Brigadier Whiteman's regiment is ordered for Spain. Coniers Darcy, brother to the Earl of Holderness, is made Gentleman of the Horse in the room of General Meredith. Thomas Gardner, Chirurgeon to the Household, is dead.

Yesterday's mail from Holland says that the D. of Noailles had opened trenches before Gyrone. Staremburg with 9,000 men had joined 3,000 at Saragossa, and was marching to Barcelona. An alliance has been made between Sweden and Poland. A regiment of Spanish horse pursuing Staremburg were cut off and destroyed by a party of English and Dutch.

Yesterday the Commons received a message from the Queen in relation to the losses in Spain, and resolved to address her for her great care to supply the loss. This day a Bill was brought in for the relief of poor Debtors confined in the Queen's Bench and the Fleet Prisons. Mr. Harley told the House that he was ordered by the Commissioners of the Treasury to inform them that Examination of the Accounts of the Victualling Office shewed great abuses, a member of the House being named therein. Resolved that the Examination be laid before them. 3 pp. XXXIII, 123.

NEWS-LETTER.

1710—11, Jan. 10. [London.]—Committee of Supply has voted 177,511*l.* for 10,000 Additional Forces; 34,251*l.* for 3,000

Palatines ; 9,269*l.* for the Bothman [*sic*] regiment ; 4,321*l.* for 4,369 Saxons ; 220,000*l.* for Augmentation of Troops ; 546,108*l.* for Guards, Garrisons and Invalids in Great Britain ; 130,000*l.* for the Ordinance of the Land Service. Two regiments of horse, one of Dragoons and seven of foot are to be raised this winter in England, to be put into garrisons, and the regular troops are to be sent to Flanders. Ralph Freeman succeeds Robert Walpole as Treasurer of the Navy. Thomas Gwynn is made Postmaster General. Last Friday the E. of Peterborough set out for Vienna. Lord Ryalton will shortly resign his office of Cofferer to the Queen. Sir Henry Furness has remitted 20,000 crowns to Genoa for Stanhope, Prisoner in Spain.

On Friday the Commons voted 49,357*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for payment of the Irish Debentures (?) ; 144,000*l.* for transporting Land Forces ; 478,956*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* for subsidies of the Allies for 1711. It is said that Charles Cæsar is to succeed Sir John Holland as Controller of the Household. General Ecclin's Dragoons in Scotland are ordered for Flanders, and the Duke of Northumberland's regiment. The Dragoons of Carpenter and Essex, being three troops of each regiment, are ordered for Spain. Thirteen Regiments, seven from England with those of Lord Slaine, Rook, Moor and three from Ireland are for Spain.

Robert Britton is to be a Commissioner of Customs in place of Mr. Shuter.

Charles Cæsar is to be Chairman of the Committee to examine the Victualling Accounts. Resolved to address the Queen for an account of all Pensions paid out of Revenue. 456,108*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* voted for Garrisons and Guards in Gt. Britain, including 5,000 Marines. It is said that the 4th troop of Guards commanded by the Duke of Argyle will make the next campaign in Flanders. Lord Newport has given the Rectory of Wem 400*l.* *per ann.* to Dr. Chandler. Sir John Jennings is driven back to St. Helen's by contrary winds.

Advices from Deal say that the French have fallen in with the homeward Virginia fleet of nine merchantmen and 16 others under convoy of the *Leopard* and the *Speedwell*, the last alone escaping. Six men of war were sent out after them and firing has been heard. Sir Wm. Withers is a Commissioner of Customs in the room of Sir Matthew Dudley, and Mr. Tracy, son to Mr. Justice Tracy, a Commissioner of the Stamp Office in the room of Richard Dyot. Yesterday the Queen came to the House of Peers to hear the debate on Spain. In the Commons a Bill was brought in to make the proceeding upon *Mandamus* and *Quo Warranto* more speedy, and for the better determining of Rights of the Officers in Corporations. Mr. Ridge attending in his place ordered the Committee for Victualling Abuses to proceed with all speed on that part relating to him. 3 *pp.* ; XXXIII, 125.

Paper giving Account of Proceedings of the
House of Lords.

[1711, Jan. 10.] [*Postscript.*].—The Earl of Sunderland in his letter to the three Generals [Galway, Tyrawley and Stanhope] bids them be cautious in hearkening too much to the E. of Peterb. ; to deliver some letters (therein enclosed) to the E. of Rivers in case he took upon him the command of the Army, which he hoped he never would, gives his opinion for an Offensive War, and the Lord Treasurer in one enclosed had declared his more at large to them, is sorry that they three were the only one etc. [*sic*], which latter words are much taken notice of for the English, and carry with them the style of your friend Hopk[in]s. 2 *pp.* XXXIII, 80.

NEWS-LETTER.

1710–11, Jan. 11 to 16. London.—On the 10th the Commons appointed a Committee to examine the Public Debts incurred to the Navy and other Offices for which no provision is made, and report what principal and interest is due thereon ; Ordered a Committee to consider an effectual method for reducing the discount upon Non-specie Exchequer bills. It is advertised that Staremburg has killed 8,000 French and Spaniards near Villa Viciosa, and is with 9,000 at Belcastro ; the prisoners are sent to Tarragona ; the Marquis de Thoy and two Brigadier-Generals are taken, with 27 colours and 9 standards and sent to Barcelona. The siege of Gyrone goes on slowly, and it is said that Staremburg will venture a battle with Noailles to raise the siege. Dr. Smalridge is to succeed Dr. Manningham in the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Sir Henry Oxendon is married to Mrs. Holloway, a celebrated beauty.

On Friday the Commons read for the first time the Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and granted supply to enable the Queen to make a contract for answering Non-specie Exchequer bills.

From the Hague Staremburg is reputed at Saragossa with 15,000 men, being joined with 5,000 foot and 1,800 horse, and that Vendome with 18,000 was within eight leagues.

Justice Dyot was tried at the Old Bailey for felony without clergy, and it appeared that the six-penny stamp he used belonged to the office, upon which he was acquitted.

Monday Committee of Supply voted 45,000*l.* *per ann.* to enable the Queen to contract for answering all Non-specie Exchequer bills for exchanging them from time to time for ready money bills.

Upon a petition of the parish of St. Olave's complaining of great many Palatines quartered therein the Commons ordered enquiries into it, and also upon what invitation they came

into England, and what money was expended in bringing them, and by whom paid.

The D. of Northumberland will make the next campaign in Flanders. 3 pp. XXXIII, 127.

NEWS-LETTER.

1710-11, Jan. 23. London.—On Wednesday Grand Committee of the House of Commons resolved that a duty on malt, mum, cyder etc. be continued for the year 1711.

It is said a tax may be laid on all Victualling Houses, Ale and Coffee Houses of 10s. *per ann.* each house—to raise 1,500,000*l.*—and that the 2nd Troop of Horse Guards under the D. of Ormond will make the next campaign in Flanders.

On Friday the Commons read the Malt Bill for the first time.

The Crown General of Poland has ordered the Castellans and Palatines to raise their quota of troops, to enter Turkey with 10,000 men.

Te Deum has been sung in Vienna for the victory in Spain and Staremburg highly applauded for his conduct. He had a horse killed under him, his coat of mail was dented by 16 balls, three being on his breast. He is at Barcelona.

Eight thousand men are expected from Finale, and Daroca is garrisoned with 4,000. Ragotsky with 2,000 men was attacked by two Imperial regiments as he was flying into Turkey.

Villars is expected at Arras, where 30,000 men are assembled. The Queen has created the D. of Marlborough Generalissimo of all the forces in Great Britain. Meredith's regiment is given to the Earl of Ossory, Macknarty's to Lord Duplin, son-in-law to Mr. Harley, Honeywood's to Colonel Clayton. Schomberg has resigned his regiment of horse to the Marquis of Harwich, his son-in-law. The Dragoon regiment of the Earl of Wharton is given to Charles Siburgh. The Key of Groom of the Stole is given to the Queen. It belonged to the Duchess of Marlborough. On Saturday the Commons ordered the Bill for limiting the number of Officers in the House to be engrossed. On Monday they read for the first time the Bill repealing the Act for naturalising foreign Protestants.

It is said that General Macknarty intends to accept service under the Czar. 3 pp.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 128.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY COMPTON BISHOP
OF LONDON.

1711, April 9.—Refers to the attempt of Tho. Meres and others to alter the course of the securities upon St. Paul's to the prejudice of lenders, and that interest might be got in behalf of one Jones at 6 *per cent.* on the same fund. Trumbull

has foolishly lent money on St. Paul's, but relied on no attempt being made to alter the payment or course; and hopes the Bishop will not consent to whatever such conscientious persons may do, and that if any person is allowed 6 *per cent.* that he may have the same rate, having never had more than 5. 1 *p.*; *holograph draft.* Sir W. T.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to HENRY COMPTON BISHOP
OF LONDON.

1711, April 25.—The Bishop has stopped the 6 *per cent.*, but has not noticed his request that the course of payments should not be broken into, nor any other postponed.

"I am very sorry to find by your Lordship's letter that all things are fallen to pieces at the very finishing the work at St. Paul's. . . . If such a fellow as Jones had been let alone for some time longer, and his demands had not been referred [?] to Sir Ch. Wren and his skill, all things might have gone on well to the end. . . . I pray God it be not in little a forerunner of what may befall the Confederacy in great." 2 *pp.*; *copy.* Sir W. T.

[JOHN, EARL] POULETT to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1711, June 30.—In reply to letter "wishing me joy of being out of one place as well as for being in another; I confess to you one has prepared me to have a most delicious taste of the ease and leisure of the other with the pleasure in distraction not of the dignity but of being single, that as far as I am able I may serve my friends, whereas in a Commission no man is always himself and I believe you have goodness enough to think this is the true reason why I could never answer from that place where I must own I had once the honour of your commands. . . . I hope this summer to be as much settled at Hampton Court as a man can be in any of our Palaces Royal." Warrant offered for a buck. 3 *pp.*; *holograph.* XXXIII, 134.

GEORGE WOODESON to the SAME.

1711, July 30.—His son is at Windsor to learn whether a Lord Privy Seal will be declared before the month ends; hopes he will bring the good news for there is a General Council this day at Windsor, but if put off, it will occasion the loss of three grants that are signed, Lord Orrery creation of Baron Boyle of Marston, Somerset, Lord Cheyne Clerk of the Pyx and Sir Roger Mostyn Paymaster of the Marine Regiments. As for the other seven that were sent back unsealed, it is the usual practice for the subsequent Officer by virtue of a warrant signed by her Majesty in that behalf to put the seals to them, they being dated and directed before the Duke's* death, but

* of Newcastle, John Holles, Ld. Privy Seal—killed by fall from his horse.

any things that come after must be dated and directed in the month that the successor is declared and receives the seals. 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXVIII, 135.

JOHN DUMARESQ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1711, Aug. 11. London.—An account of the dispute about his deputy. The Lt. Governor (who is against him) had written to Lord Dartmouth that Jersey is in an uproar. The Lord President sent for him on the eve of the Committee to enquire how the difference might be pacified till the parties could be heard. He replied that he was returning to take up his office as the Committee was satisfied. At a later Committee Sir Charles Carteret, Bailiff of Jersey, presented complaints against several Jurats, the Queen's Advocate and others, and represented the Island as without any jurisdiction. The Committee resolved that the complaints be sent over for the persons to answer, and that the person that should be named by the Bailiff should act as Greffier without prejudice to either party till the Queen's determination be known. This in his absence and without notice to him. He appealed and the words "in his absence" were added to the Order. 2 pp. Family.

M[ARTIN DE] GRUCHY to the SAME.

1711, Aug. 30. London.—Mr. de Saumarez, Sir William's nephew, has been elected a Jurat of Jersey, and thinks himself unqualified for the office, as unlearned in laws. But he wishes the matter not to be known, and if the writer brings it before the Privy Council *Noverint universi*, but it might be done through Sir William, to whom he encloses the petition. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. *Copy of reply on back*,

1711, Sept. 3. Easthampstead Park.—Is so much indisposed that he cannot write to any of his friends of the Privy Council, but if at Windsor may meet with some of them and will mention the matter. 5 lines.

XXXVIII, 136.

WILLIAM COOKE to the SAME.

1711, Sept. 13. Signet Office.—Mr. Moyle is now willing to join Sir William in bringing the fees of the Signet Office to an average. 1 p. ; *holograph*. *Copy of reply on back*,

1711, Sept. 17.—Accepts the above. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *holograph*.

XXXVIII, 138.

HENRY SHELLEY to the SAME.

1711, Oct. 3.—"I am very much obliged for the great care . . . you have been pleased to take . . . in my affair, and to avoid the giving you any more was the reason of your

not hearing from me, perceiving by your letter of 18th September that it was not probable to expect any further information, and what that contained being nothing absolutely chargeable on the Gent. ; but some recommendatory cautions, which we have had regard to. And we since applying to two persons of his acquaintance, from whom we received no other accounts of him than what on due consideration (peculiarly on that of the disproportion of our fortune to his estate) we thought it best to determine to proceed in the treaty, which accordingly has been so far advanced as makes it not (without some most certain, sufficient and extraordinary cause to the contrary) readily and easily to be dismissed. The information you have met with, from its being in general and not in particular, as to a distinction of the humours and temper of the Gent. may proceed perhaps . . . from partiality, and if so, then tho' it be from one well acquainted with him, it may peradventure admit of some allowance in his favour. We hope he is not chargeable of vice with ill women or any other enormity. You formerly took notice that he was not addicted to excess of drinking. Few or no one's disposition is always even and pleasant, but frailties, infirmities or accidents of some kind or another, more or less, all are subject to. You may be assured I shall have a just regard to the keeping you and the contents of your several letters concealed." Present my Aunt Dobyn's and my most humble service to Lady Judith. 1 p. ; *holograph* ; *seal* ; *endorsed*, "That the treaty went on, notwithstanding etc., so I thought it fit to write no more about it." XXXVIII, 140.

JOSHUA PIPON and JOHN DURELL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1711, Oct. 30. The *Young Black Horse* at Charing Cross.—Sir C. Hedges assures us of his good offices particularly towards General Lumley our Governor, and that Mr. Hill for whom the said General has great regard would be very instrumental in this business. We ask your recommendation to him, the Governor being expected by the next Packet. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ; *endorsed*, "Answered 3 Novr. with enclosed to Mr. Hill. Copies." XXXIII, 141.

[Dr.] THOMAS BOUCHIER to the SAME.

1711, Nov. 12. Oxford.—I find by your letter that "we both agreed to remember our Founder upon his Day at our own homes." The day following a considerable majority (and seniority too) having just cause to suspect unfair dealings from the two Deans, had given their votes in the third paper which usually lies before the Warden, for one Mr. Wilbraham, nephew to the Speaker and godson to Dr. Clarke, for whom the Warden had also voted. The Deans finding their own

party too weak, took this way of making a devolution for their man, whose interest they supposed was secured above; they refused either to take the third paper into the calculation, or to show the Warden their own two papers, but sealed them up, and the next day carried their own crimes to Lambeth; for you must know the Warden's necessary voice having stood the shock, the new thought is that the Warden, who is said *eligere cum consensu* and *facere fideliter praesertim per Decanos*, is to know nothing of the scrutiny, but is to take it upon trust from the Deans if they please to tell him how it stands. On the other side the Warden immediately called the two Seniors of each Faculty (who would obey him) of whom Dr. Clarke was the Lawyer: they with the Warden declared the majority, and the Warden chose and admitted Mr. Wilbraham. Dr. Clarke is gone up with the hands of the majority. I have delayed this one post in hopes of giving you the next step in this affair; I do not disturb your quiet with other extraordinary College occurrences, of which kind there are not a few—choosing rather with you to recollect the cheerful, sincere and long friendship between us both at home and abroad; how we mingled our thoughts of study and refreshment, to my advantage; and in my desire to be known by that character, I also take a continued delight in the happiness which you now enjoy and in communicating to you my own. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 142.

SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL to JOHN BRIDGES.

1711, Dec. 18. Easthampstead.—Mr. Sadler writes he has put in your hand a particular of some lands in Bermondsea. Having looked into the Act of Parliament to enable Trustees to sell etc. I find only about 160 acres in Bermondsea mentioned. Whatever estates Lord Salisbury may have there, yet if they are not specified in the said Act, I cannot see how they can be sold, and if there are no more than what I can find, they cannot satisfy my debt. 1 p.; *holograph*. Sir W. T.

DANIEL MALTHUS to SIR WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1711[–12], Jan. 29. London.—“The whole excrescence, stalk, leaf and berries (if any) are called ‘miseleto,’ and when dry are powdered and given from 10 grains to an infant to 20 to an adult person, in the distilled water of rue, black cherry water or ‘pyony’ water, and a little compound pyony water may be added, as one spoonful to five of the small water, sweetened with syrup [of] pyony or sugar. It may be given two or three times a day in the times of convulsion fits, or three or four nights about the new and full moon beginning the night before.” 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 129.

GEORGE WOODESON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1711[-12], Jan. 30.—I cannot hear of Mr. Cooke since his having all seized on that could be found. Mr. Bristow, one of his creditors, says he is the Mint. Upon second thoughts it is not prudent for me to appear in the matter, knowing it is the Queen's order lately in the *Gazette* that no place shall be bought or sold. Besides I have been told that when any place in the Custom house of that nature is surrendered to any person, they examine on oath whether the person who is to have it gives anything. Your nephew Bridges, now one of the Commissioners is best able to satisfy you in that particular. I have heard that there have been complaints against him for not attending there for some time, I presume the reason was to avoid arrest for he has drawn most of his acquaintance into Bonds, and dares not trust himself in Whitehall for fear leave should be given to take him out. 1 p.; *holograph*; *endorsed*, "Will not meddle about Cook's place in Customs." XXXIII, 130.

[Dr.] THOMAS BOUCHIER to the SAME.

1711-12, Feb. 3.—Can only converse for an hour a day. "The Warden talks much of your cheerfulness and kind reception of him, but . . . cannot use the College horses to make you another visit without the Bursar's consent. . . . A cessation is better without a Peace than a Peace which provideth articles for another war. As a stander by I have long observed the world, and I have read the *Politie Maxims of Holland and West Friesland* where is one (as I remember) to this purpose; that if thereafter an Article of Peace shall prove to the disadvantage of any people (in their own judgment) the Commonwealth is a Minor. . . . Sad learning. Is one a Minor? so are all the rest. Your reflections are very just upon the terms some men talk of, but you seem to forget that not long ago we had a form to thank Almighty God for having given the same men wisdom; how then can they attempt anything contradictory, absurd or impossible? God grant true wisdom to those employed on every side.

"I have given Dr. Stubbs a piece of antiquity discovered . . . by a plough at Stoverfield in the Manor of Woodstock, of what warrior's time is not yet discovered, the farmer being very reserved as to a pot he found." 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 140 (a).

Mr. REY[NOLDS] CALTHORPE to the SAME.

1711-12 [*endorsement*], Feb. 28. St. James's Place.—Wishes to know whether the widow Hatch had sold her farm in his manor [Elvetham, Hants], as she refused to give a herriot. 1 p.; *holograph*. On back copy of reply,

1711-12, March 4. Easthampstead.—Has not bought the said farm. XXXIII, 144.

GEORGE WOODESON to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1712, April 11.—Congratulates Sir W.'s recovery. Has calculated the last year's Dividend [in the Signet Office] ending the 1st January last as 20*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* 1 *p.* ; *holograph.* *At foot copy of reply,*

1712, April 28.—Requests adjustment of Dividend for past three months with his Brethren of the Signet.

In the last Dividend he thinks four articles were unpaid, *viz.* the South Sea Charter [?], a commission for building 50 churches, a Commission for South Sea, and [*illegible*] of the D. of M. XXXIII, 145.

The SAME to the SAME.

1712, April 30.—The four articles are not yet paid. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* ; *holograph.* XXXIII, 147.

The SAME to the SAME.

1712, May 31.—The waiting Clerks before had a moiety and a 4th part of the fees (after the contingent charges of the Office), now they have a full fourth of the whole. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* ; *holograph.* XXXIII, 150.

GEORGE KEKEWICH to the SAME.

1712, July 10.—Desires to know whether Sir W. will sell his place of the Signet Officer. 1 *p.* ; *holograph.* *Copy of reply,*

1712, July 14.—Last year he had informed Mr. Kekewich that he had no thoughts of parting with his office. If he had any mind to do so, he believes Mr. Kekewich could not obtain the benefit of his resignation. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* XXXIII, 151.

WILLIAM NEWTON to the SAME.

1712, Aug. 4. Reading.—This day the Lord Quarantine [Quarenton] was with me and told me that in case I would not discover my company he would in four days send a file of musketeers for me and I should be sent to the West Indies. I desire you to stand my friend. I look every day to be sent for to Windsor. William Cottrell will stand my friend. 1 *p.* ; *holograph.* XXXVIII, 154.

HEN[RY] STEVENS to the SAME.

1712, Aug. 18. Culham.—The statute 17 Car. II, c. 3, or rather the last two clauses thereof will empower you to augment a poor Vicarage under 100*l.* *per ann.* without License of Mortmain.

I have written to Mr. Sadler in answer to his letter for the return of the part of Bermondsea, which was annexed to the agreement signed by Mr. Bridges and him, that if he would send you the outward bounds thereof with Lord Salisbury

and Sir Wm. Steven's parts of Bermondsea, I would satisfy you of the other descriptions of your own purchase. 1½ pp.; *holograph*; *seal*. XXXIII, 156.

RICHARD HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1712[-13], Feb. 12.—“I could say a great deal in favour of my neighbour Gervis [Jervas] upon my Lady's account who will be so good as not to believe one word of all the ill we say of one another in this town, till she has some more knowledge of him. He certainly is master of his art and will surely make a good picture of my Lady; the only danger is it may chance not to be so like as we could wish, but for that we have a chance. I have a picture of a friend drawn by him which I value as I would a Vandyke, but I had rather convince my Lady by her own experience than by argument. We are quite in the dark as to what is done at Utrecht, the Queen, the Ministry and the majority in each seem as fond of peace as I am, and therefore it will go on; my fondness is grounded on this, that now you have cashiered your General, affronted your allies and are throwing more of the burden of the war on them. I expect it will be an ill war which is worse than an ill peace; the Ministers have more good reasons.

“I wish I could give you a better account of my poor Lord Ranelagh, who put me in mind of the country dials *qualis vita, finis ita*. I mean by the same good humour and inclination to jesting continued with him to the last gasp, but three or four times in every day he was very serious, during eight or nine weeks in which he had no hopes of life, nor the least fear of death: he did not quite come up to Augustus' tenderness to Livia, but all was well and decent there too. Livia is not to be your neighbour at Cranborne, which is left at present to my Lady Kildare and after her to the Earl of Ormonde. I fear neither of them will enjoy it. The debts to the Crown which are about eight millions, because so much is unaccounted, fright everybody from meddling with his affairs; he has wills, testaments and settlements enough, but the fear of the Exchequer lets nobody administer. He provided well for his Charity School,* but I know not yet if anybody dare execute his good designs; . . . he made pretty even with the world, has left enough to pay his debts if it were well administered, by his own paternal estate in Ireland, which is not twopence the better by all the old man's industry. . . . I should compliment you on Dr. Brydges' advancement.” 3 pp.; *unsigned*. XXXIII, 143.

DEBORAH DUMARESQ to the SAME.

1713, Nov. 16. Jersey.—“Had the war gone on, the French had been quite routed, for they want everything,

* Now at Bracknell, Berks.

and had not a stop been put for our corn, we had been ruined, so that everything is raised here very much—even straw for thatching; they buy it up. I know nothing cheap but earthenware.” 1 p. Misc.

SIDNEY, EARL OF GODOLPHIN to [Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL ?].

Monday night [between 1702 and 1713].—“ I give you many thanks for your kind letter. The paper you mention is not only frivolous, but very false, to my particular knowledge. The Duchess of Marlborough had a letter from one Bathersby last summer to threaten the bringing the matter into the H. of Commons.

“ The best service that could be done to the Duke of Marlborough in this thing would be to have it thoroughly examined but I wish rather it should be brought on by his enemies, than by his friends, for that would look as if he needed a vindication, when in truth he had no more to do in any part of this matter than you or anybody might have, and not near so much as your faithful . . . servant.” 1½ pp.; *holograph*. XXXI, 237.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [RICHARD] HILL.

1713–14, Jan. 31.—Wants to know if a grant of Charles II may not be resumed. Will Sir Thomas H[anmer] take less than 24 years’ purchase? “ It [Woking] is a very barren country, for I have many acres of my own upon my manor here which I would let for 2*d.* per acre.” 1 p.; *copy*. Sir W. T.

Mr. RICHARD HILL to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1713–14, Feb. 4. St. James’s.—Sir Thomas Hanmer’s bailiff at Woking will attend any person sent to survey the manors. Sir Thomas says the commons which may be enclosed at the desire of the parish are very good land. He asks 24 years’ purchase, but may take less. The title is letters patent from Charles II. As to a Bill of Resumptions the lawyers say nothing. This we know that in 20 years past that we have heard of Resumptions nothing was aimed at in Parliament but to resume King William’s exorbitant grants, and even that could never pass. 3 pp.; *holograph*. Sir W. T.

DANIEL MALTHUS to the SAME.

1713[–14 ?], Feb. 11. Windsor Castle.—Her Majesty leaves Windsor on Thursday next and will touch for the evil the day before. If the person be there on Monday morning, it shall be done. ½ p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 160.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Mr. [RICHARD] HILL.

1713–14, Feb. 12.—Will not deal about Woking. ½ p.; *holograph*. Sir W. T.

The LEVANT COMPANY to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1713-14, March 13. London.—Agreeing to remit 100*l*. in pieces of Eight to Constantinople for the redemption of English captives there. 1 *p.* ; *signed*, Michael Cardonnell. XL, 31.

DANIEL MALTHUS to the SAME.

1714, Aug. 6. London.—My health was not impaired by attendance on my Royal mistress. Last winter “the gout seemed to be changed into certain fits of fever which ended in inflammation on Her legs. I will begin with Monday, July 26 last, when we rejoiced to find the gout in Her knee which was gone on Tuesday (the day the White Staff was surrendered) and on Wednesday Her appetite was quite lost and Her spirits sunk. That night the Council were long in conference with Her Majesty. On Thursday morning Her Majesty had not been refreshed by her sleep, was very much more dispirited, flushed and Her head full, upon which cupping was used, and cephalic medicines inwardly, and blisters directed, but Her Majesty would not consent to them. On Friday morning Her Majesty rose and in Her dressing room, between 9 and 10, had two very violent convulsions, one immediately after the other which lasted till 11 notwithstanding the bleeding, vomiting, blistering and other applications from 11 (near noon) till 3 in the morning Her Majesty had her understanding perfect but from that time answered nothing but Aye and No. Her breath grew m[ore] and more short, and [*sic*] took notice of nothing. And at half an hour past 7 on Sunday morning died.

At the coming out of the fit the Duchess of Somerset desired from the Lords of the Council that they might propose something of great moment to Her, which granted, some went in, of which the Dukes of Shrewsbury, Somerset and Argyle were part, and the Treasurer’s staff was given by Her Majesty to the first and his Patent signed and sealed. On Monday the Royal Body was embalmed, or rather embowered and wrapt in cerecloth and put in the coffin, but I do not hear when to be buried, but that by Her Majesty’s direction is to be just like the Prince’s funeral, which was private. The rest is in the prints. I was not enjoined secrecy, yet would not give this account in writing but where I know it will not be published.

“I thank God for a day of prosperity which succeeds this of adversity. A dark cloud which I feared hung over our heads seems to be blown over.” 2 *pp.* ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 167.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL to Monsieur LE COQ.

1714, Oct. 18. [Easthampstead].—I must congratulate our happiness in the quiet and peaceable accession of our King

George to the throne, which has delivered us from many fears and anxieties in which I own I had my part. My old age brings so many infirmities that tho' I made a hard shift to go to town to kiss the King's hand, yet I have scarce recovered the fatigues of the journey. 1 p.; *draft*. XXXVII, 166 (back).

P. RIVAZ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1714, Nov. 23. London.—Twelve years previously you gave me a letter of recommendation to Lord Nottingham in favour of the French Church in London whose members had an affair coming before his Lordship. It proved unnecessary to present it. Now I hope for your kindness in a personal matter.

A man, unknown to me, has published under the real or assumed name of Alexander Justice *The Spirit of Popery or the Groans of Zion*. It is dedicated to the King and "he thus commences page 46. *What was their offence? Speaking of the refugees and the way they have been treated in the last four years, or what the iniquity that they committed? Was it anything else but the small complaisance that they showed in not complying with the pretended wholesome advice to the Refugees, published by an abandoned wretch of their nation unworthy the name of a Minister of the Gospel and tending to induce them to vote at the Westminster Election of 1710 merely in compliance with the desires of a set of men whom he called the Court, in direct opposition to their own consciences against Sir Henry Dutton Colt . . . and General Stanhope. . . . The Refugees followed the dictates of their own consciences; they knew who were the men that pursued . . . the interests of the Protestant Religion and the House of Hanover. They went in a body . . . to vote for the Hero of Almenara and Saragossa. And from that day they found that those whom the Apostate Parasite called the Court, had some interest at Court, since their poor have ever since been left to perish in the streets.*

I am the person designated by Alexander Justice *abandoned wretch* . . . *Apostate Parasite*, and all the Refugees believe that I wrote the pamphlet *Sound Advice to the Refugees on the Election*.

A "Seigneur," whom you will guess, enquired from me the views of the Refugees about the Election. He seemed to be moved [*affligé*] by love for them, and I told him that the best service that could be done to them would be to advise them not to vote, the more so because in the previous Election it had been agreed between the candidates, Sir H. Colt and Mr. Cross that their votes should not be counted. This "Seigneur" agreed with me, but a few days later sent for me and said that the Court insisted on their voting, and was much chagrined at their change of attitude especially as they

had always blindly followed the wishes of the late King. They had, he added, powerful enemies and might lose their annual grant of 15,000*l.*, it being thought by some that this should not be eternal. Moreover the Court candidates were certain of election even if there were thrice the number of Refugees against them. I saw him again later and told him that in spite of all my representations they were firm for General Stanhope against Mr. Cross, but would not oppose Mr. Medlicot. He warned me of the effects of the Queen's resentment.

Then Lord Poulett sent for the ministers of the French Churches at Westminster, and Monsieur Philippe Menard, one of my two colleagues, represented our French Chapel at St. James's Palace. He begged for their support for Mr. Cross, adding that Stanhope would certainly be elected elsewhere. He was asked if he spoke by the Queen's orders and in reply assured them that they would do her Majesty and himself great service by so voting.

Mr. Poways (I am not sure of the spelling of his name), Secretary in the Treasury, went to several Refugees, gentlemen, tradesmen and ministers, including myself. He asked me to vote for Medlicot and Cross, Stanhope being sure of election elsewhere. I replied that I understood that the Queen wished Stanhope elected for Westminster. He said that it was only likely that the Lords of the Treasury would canvass for candidates agreeable to her Majesty. It must be important for during the 25 years he had been in the Treasury he had never been employed on such a commission. I agreed to vote for Cross. This was not enough. He wished me to use all my influence among the Refugees in his favour, and having asked me for addresses of others, he returned to his carriage and his commission.

The Bishop of London evinced much disappointment at the line taken by the Refugees, and in the streets were cries of "No more Pensions for the French since they side with those that are against the Queen and Church." A letter in English was published blaming the conduct of several of them, who were styled "Monyed men," and the bulk of them were urged to give proofs of their attachment to the Queen and the majority of the nation.

I therefore published a letter urging them to vote for Cross against Stanhope; in this I tried to write as an Englishman, but the authorship became known, and gained me many enemies. I now fear that in consequence of the pamphlet [of Alexander Justice] I may lose my place in the French Chapel which is worth 160*l. per ann.* paid by the Crown. I therefore implore your support for the Lord Nottingham to whom he cannot otherwise obtain access. 4 *pp.*; *French*; *holograph*. XXXIII, 168.

P. RIVAZ to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1714, Dec. 2. London.—I think you are annoyed at my not having presented the letter to Lord Nottingham 12 years before. It was impossible. All the French Churches [in England] were ordered to send their titles [*titres*] to his Lordship. But no notice was taken by any of them of the order, and I could not be the only one, or the first, to do so. I have often sent my respects to you through Monsieur Fontaine. I beg your advice on the subject of my former letter, which please burn. 3 pp.; *French; holograph*. XXXIII, 169.

C[*HARLES*] JERVAS to [the SAME].

[1714.]—The world with us, you will easily believe, must be in a kind of consternation. The joy, and the dejection are visible in all countenances, so that no Tory can come near a Painter, till the new King has given 'em new spirits. I have bribed my neighbour Hill's porter to get a sight of his master, to view my performance, but he is so hurried about by the Great, that I had only one glimpse of him at the Bank upon the solemn procession of the Whigs to encourage the last lottery; how far this will go I can't tell, but 'tis certain the late Managers had not 200,000*l*. Notwithstanding your late purchase I hope you will furnish your quota of 40 or 50,000*l*. or so.

I think I am near the time. Your picture is carefully done, and put up this evening and sent to the Wagon. The work shall speak for itself and me. 1 p.; *holograph*. XXXII, 224.
At side in same hand,

The Picture 40 guineas.

The Frame 08 do.

The Carriage *etc.* a few shillings.

[*The picture is probably the group in the Diningroom at Easthampstead Park.*]

GEORGE WOODDESON to the SAME.

1714–15, Feb. 5. Windsor.—Refers to the accounts of the Signet Office. "I have been out to serve your friend Mr. Bateman in our Election for Mr. Wren and Mr. Gore and carried the same with but great difficulty, there being strong opposition made by Sir Hen. Ashurst and Mr. Travers." The time to renew all Commissions is enlarged for three months from January 15. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.; *holograph*. XXXIII, 171.

—— to the SAME.

1715, March 26. London.—I have minded no politics since I gave over being a Member. When writing last summer I "had reason to think that all was going to ruin which the Harley's and others you know called possessing you with

imaginary fears, but I should be sorry that either side knew upon what grounds I then wrote, and if you have not destroyed the letters, pray send me them or keep them till I see you. . . . I have had a long audience of the King who was gracious above what I could have expected. I made my apology for neither asking places myself, nor suffering his Secretaries (who offered their service) to do it for me. But I am to lay before him the particular Injustices done me since I concerned myself for the succession [*MS. torn*] which, besides my laying down the Register's place (for I was not turned out) and my refusing other places in England, offered both by my Lord Godolphin and my Lord Oxford, have kept out of my pocket hitherto, near 9,000*l.*, but which I must have if there be Law in England : for the Funds are good, but all stopped at Forms, things of course in matters of Justice, the Queen's Hand, the concurrence of the Treasury here, or Exchequer in Scotland. I have begun now to receive, and would not give many hundred pounds, to ensure the whole, if a greater whole hold. Now, Sir, I am revenged on you by giving you a sample of my politics.

"As for our dead friend [Bishop Burnet] no man could bear adversity better nor prosperity worse. I saw him going a year and a half ago ; and pressed him to go to his herbs and water-gruel diet, that otherwise he would die of a pleurisy. I got him in the winter to let blood, but the great entertainments he gave at home, and was at abroad, with the great joy upon the change, and the caresses he at first met with at Court, raised his blood, so that there was no speaking to him ; he flew into such violent passions even for trifles ; which brought a violent cholics, that ended in ebullitions and evacuations, and at last in gout and stone. I spoke to him plainly the last time I saw him before his illness ; he heard me more patiently than he had done of a long time, and appeared more dejected than ever I knew him. He owned his vexations, which indeed went far with him, for his son's letter to my Lord Halifax ; but added that he had yet a greater vexation upon his spirit, which he was going to tell, when we were interrupted.—I went to the country, and was not sent for till the day before he died ; when three Physicians said he was recovering though the cold sweat was upon him. I told the family he was gone ; he pressed my hand, and spoke to me, said he knew not what God would do with him, but it was evident did not apprehend the worst. He was earnest to have spoke to me in particular ; for there was a concert between us, in case we should see the one or the other in that condition, to deal plainly, and he was to call his family and friends together etc., and to do some other things that are now never to be known. But his eldest son pulled me, in his zeal, violently from him, telling me that his Father must

know nothing of his condition ; that I would kill him ; and such he said were the Physicians' orders. I yielded for that time thinking he would live two or three days, being resolved not to be hindered the next morning. However it seems that he had observed something in my behaviour that alarmed him, for Dr. Chiney coming [*MS. torn*] before the other two, the Bishop made remove [*MS. torn*] and charged the Doctor upon his conscience and relation to tell him what condition he was in. The Doctor owns to me that he thought it not proper for him alone to pronounce sentence (the truth is he had still hopes of him), told the Bishop that he had been in danger the day before ; but that morning they had thought him much better, and he and the other two would jointly give him their opinion (which however they did not), still flattering themselves. The Bishop told him he was not afraid to die, but desired not to be surprised with Death. "Nay," said the Doctor, "if you have anything to order, you had better do it whatever happens." "No," answered he, "I have nothing to do ; I am ready to live or die, as God pleases." He grew better about midnight, and spoke as in his usual health, and they thought fell asleep ; but after three they found his pulse gone, and he died calmly, without almost any struggle or convulsion. He had preached Sunday was a sennight before to the King, upon St. Paul's sufferings ; where he made the Clergy, in all ages, the great instruments of persecutions. This gave great offence, and the King, they say, bid the Princess tell him that he did not like politics in sermons ; but the Prince only told him, as he himself said, that his Brethren had mightily criticized his sermon. On Monday he walked in the Park uncovered with the Princess, which gave him a great cold, and with it he unadvisedly took *Elixir salutis*. But the story goes, true or false I know not, that on Wednesday a great Duke let him into the secret, that the Court had changed their mind, and were resolved to make an [*MS. torn*] the Duke of Gloucester. This I knew some time ago, but who told him it, I know not, but [*MS. torn*] he was told it last week : for the Physicians are positive that it was rather the mind than the body that killed him ; and the Duke, if he was the [Informant—*MS. torn*] must have done it to provoke his passions and break him [*MS. torn*] the Court.

"His five children have their Mother's Estate among them : and he saved 3,000*l.* from his three years' preceptorship about the D. of Gloucester, which he had put in Warnor's hands, and has grown up in the funds to about double the sum, which with books and furniture he divides among his children, giving his eldest son a double portion, whom he has made sole Executor ; I had refused to be it, or to meddle with the memoirs, which he has left to his son not to be printed for six years. He ordered himself to be buried in the Parish Church,

or Churchyard, where he should die ; has left about 2,300*l.* in Charity, one-half to the Parish Church in Scotland where he was minister [Saltoun] and the other to a College in Aberdeen [the Marischal College] where he was bred, all subject to [*MS. torn*]. Mrs. Burnet . . . brought him nothing, barbarously spent 3,000*l.* of the money of another woman's besides the foolish charges she put him to of keeping six coach horses and riding horses and providing for all her poor friends and I know not who is to blame for above 3,000*l.* laid out upon the House and Grounds. He has also left the best apartments furnished to his next successor, Bishop Ward having given him the example." 7 pp. ; *unsigned ; last sheet much damaged. Of a fly-sheet bearing copy of the reply, half has been torn off and it cannot be read.* XXXIII, 172.

JA[CQUES] DAYROLLE to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1715, Sept. 19 [n.s.]. London.—In view of a report that Sir William intends to give up the Signet Office writes in favour of a young Refugee, educated in England, Rambouillet by name, a cousin of the late Madame Temple. He had studied at the Temple. He himself is about to go to Geneva as Resident. 2 pp. ; *French ; holograph.* XXXIII, 174. *Copy of reply on back,*

[1715,] Sept. 12 [o.s.].—Congratulates his employment at Geneva. As to the Signet Office refers him to Mr. Bateman. The gentleman may think his conditions too hard, though they are not so, and he may not have an interest sufficient to obtain a grant of the office. Sir William has been offered as much, or more than he now asks, but the person could not obtain a grant for himself.

Sir PHILIP MEDOWS [the elder] to the SAME.

1715[–16], Jan. 4. Gerard Street.—“*Adhuc navigo . . .* the voyage of my life has been long, and a great part of it in stormy weather. No wonder then if the vessel grows crazy and the decays of it multiplied. No wonder when the Sun is setting if the shadows of the evening be extended. Yet I am to own with all thankful acknowledgment that I enjoy a great measure of health, considering my age, who have now completed ninety and am short but one decennary to fill up a whole century.

“You see I have allegorised the small vessel that I sail in ; as to the ship of the public in which we all sail, give me leave to refer you to Horace his Ode *O navis referent* [sic] *in mare te novi fluctus*, not without hopes that at length we shall *fortiter occupare portum*.

“Your most welcome letters retains the style of a natural politeness, and of an endearing kindness. The elegance of

the epigram, as you have transformed it, I impute to your happy genius, the application to me of so noble a character I ascribe to an abounding friendship. The honour you have done me is more properly yours than mine. 'Tis in *Honorante* not in *Honorato*. My son . . . read your letter and begs me to lend it to him." 1 p. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 170.

[RICHARD] HILL to Lady JUDITH TRUMBULL.

1716, April 23. Richmond.—Lady Mary Phillips is continued on a new list of Pensioners for 150*l. per annum*. Though Sir William cannot have his old house in Greek Street, there are houses enough to be found in London. I have been to see the Bishop of London, and will go again till I obtain a promise from him to put Mr. Seignoret into Orders. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 177.

The SAME to Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL.

1716, May 10. Richmond.—I visited Lady Torrington's house in St. James's Square with a skilful workman. It is in ruinous condition. The last inhabitant, Mr. Temple, fled out of it for fear it should fall on his head. Mr. Portman will sell his house in Leicester Fields, but asks an extravagant price. It is leasehold and pays 40*l.* a year ground rent. Lord Torrington has left a large house empty, held for three years certain or 15 at his pleasure, at 200*l. per ann.* It stands by the waterside in York Buildings. Pretty large houses are scarce and dear. 2 pp. ; *holograph*. XXXIII, 180.

CATHERINE, DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY to
GEORGE II [?].

[Undated ; 1728.]—"The Duchess of Queensberry is surprised, and well pleased that the King had given so agreeable a command as to stay from Court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a great civility upon the King and Queen ; she hopes by such an unprecedented Order, as this, the King will see as few as He wishes at His Court, particularly such as dare to think, or speak Truth. I dare not do otherwise, and might not, nor could not have imagined, that it would not have been the very highest compliment, that I could possibly pay the King, to endeavour to support Truth and Innocence in his House ; particularly when the King and Queen hath both told me that they had not read Mr. Gay's Play. I have certainly done right then to stand by my own word, rather than his Grace of Grafton's, who hath neither made use of Truth, Judgment or Honour through this whole affair, either for himself or his Friends." 1 p. [?] *copy*. XL, 53,

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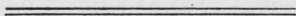
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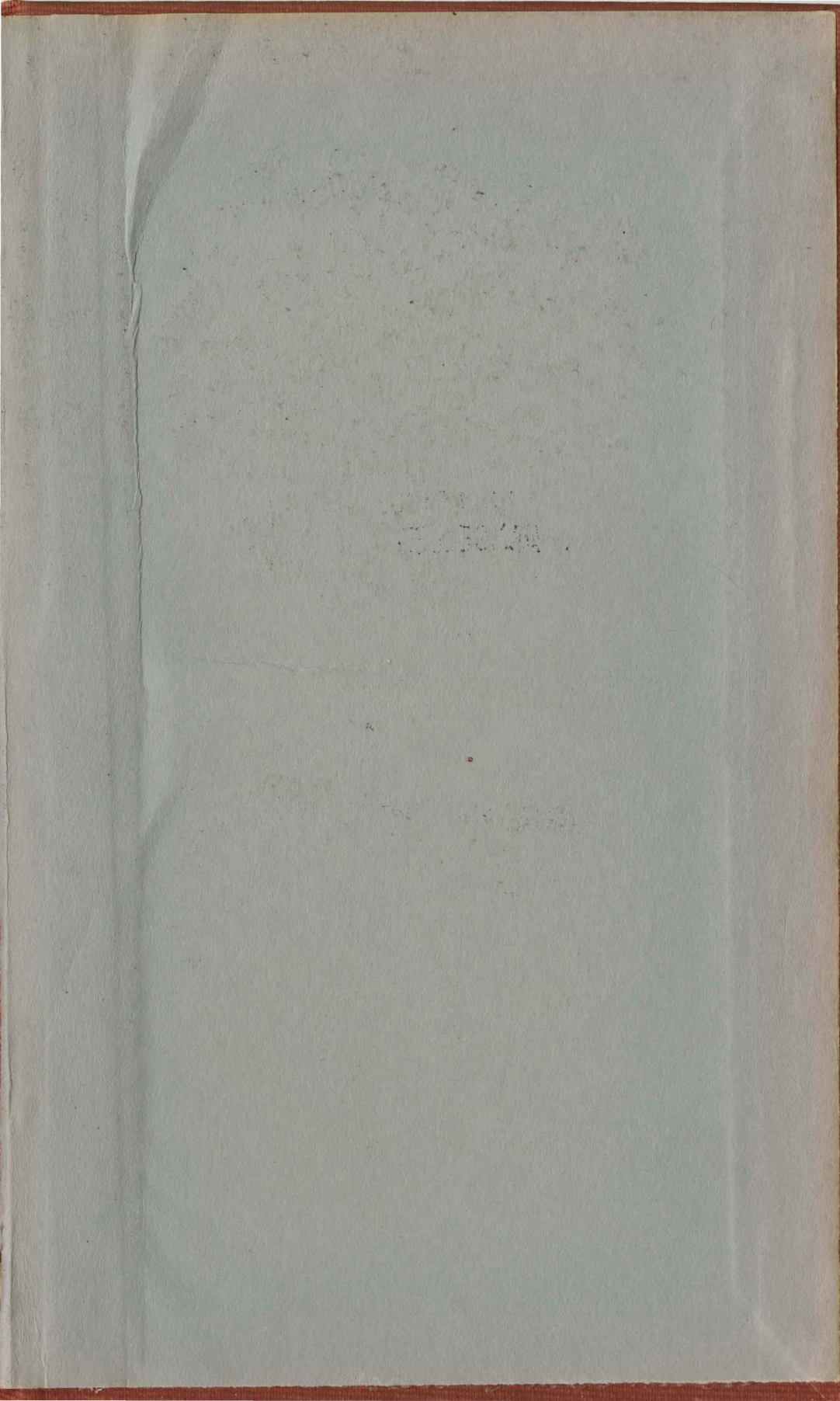
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